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Fifth Census of Canada, 1911—Volume VI—Occupations of the people.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume 1, Parts a b and A to L; Volume III, Parts V to Z. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 7 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume II, Parts M to U. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 10, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1915, Volume IV, part ZZ. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 14, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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2. The Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1916. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917. Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Report on certified cheques, drafts or bills of exchange, dividends, remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31 1915. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 10, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part I.—Canadian Trade (Imports in and Exports from Canada). Presented by Sir George Foster, January 13, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, (4) United States. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part III.—Canadian Trade with foreign countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States). Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916; (Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*d*. Report of the Grain Commissioners for Canada. (Part V.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with statistics showing steamship traffic to December 31, 1915, and Estimates for the fiscal year 1916-17. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915: Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, January 18, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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12, 13, 14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1915. Part I.—Excise. Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, February 18, 1916..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 20, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 1, 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15c. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1914-15, pursuant to Section 8, Chapter 5 of 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell January 24, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 31, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1914. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1914.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada held during the year 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Ottawa River Storage for year 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

19b. Interim Report of the Commission appointed to examine into certain general conditions of Transportation bearing on the economic problem of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, April 14, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 17, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 4, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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20c. Tenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20d. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 13, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20e. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, April 13, 1916.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20f. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30. 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, May 16, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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21. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1914-1915.—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

22. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23. Supplement to the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1914-15. Marine.—Steamboat Inspection Report.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Casgrain, January 13, 1916.. .. ....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, 1914-15. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, May 1, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25*c*. Report of progress of stream measurements for the calendar year 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Fourteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for year ended March 31, 1915.
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25*e*. British Columbia Hydrographic Surveys .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*f*. Manitoba Hydrographic Surveys, 1912-14.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*g* Report of the Chief Medical Officer Department of the Interior, for 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.
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26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 19, 1916..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 19, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, February 28, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29*a*. Report of the work of the Public Archives for the year 1914. Presented, 1916.
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30. The Civil Service List of Canada for 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude 1916.
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31. Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended August 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Patenaude, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Blondin, March 20, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 23, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Sir Sam Hughes, February 21, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

35*a*. Employment for the Expeditionary Forces after the war. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 25, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Eighth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigations of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 25, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27.

37. Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended March 31, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 2, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*a*. Supplement to the Report of the Naval Service—Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1914-15. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38*b*. Natural History of the Herring. Presented, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

39. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1914-1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 13, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

40. The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, January 13, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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41. Copies of Orders in Council authorizing Regulations for the Department of Naval Service in accordance with Section 47, Chapter 43, 9-10 Edward VII, as follows:—

P.C. 2864, dated the 4th December, 1915, Payment of Separation Allowance in the case of Warrant Officers.

P.C. 3009, dated 21st December, 1915, with reference to application of the Naval Discipline Act, etc., for the Government of the Naval Volunteer Force.

P.C. 63/422, dated 15th October, 1915, with reference to appointment of Assistant Paymasters in charge.

P.C. 2267, dated 25th September, 1915, with reference to regulations for payment of "Detained Pay."

P.C. 93/2151, dated 17th September, 1915, with reference to allowances to officers and men employed on coding and decoding duties, etc.

P.C. 1712, dated 21st July, 1915, with reference to scheme of pensions for officers and men of the Royal Canadian Forces, etc.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

P.C. 748, dated 13th April, 1915, with reference to institution of the ratings of rangetaker first and second class in the Royal Canadian Navy.

P.C. 58/1470, dated 24th June, 1915, with reference to increase in amount of Separation Allowance to a motherless child from 3s. to 5s.

P.C. 85/1158, dated 20th May, 1915, with reference to revision of amounts payable on account of Separation Allowance to dependents of Royal Canadian Naval Permanent Ratings.

P.C. 756, dated 13th April, 1915, with reference to payment of Allowances to officers of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for performance of duties which carry with them an Allowance to officers of the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 17, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*a*. First Supplement to Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916..*Not printed.*

43. Orders in Council relating to the European War, from 29th April, 1915, to 12th January, 1916, both inclusive. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, January 18, 1916..*Not printed.*

44. Copy of New Rules of Court passed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta, under the authority of Section 576 of the Criminal Code, at meeting of 27th November, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, January 20, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

45. Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1915, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, January 20, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," pursuant to Section 9, Chapter 31 of 9-10 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 24, 1916...*Not printed.*

47. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19 of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

50. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 12th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 47, 2 George V, entitled "The Railway Belt Water Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 16th January, 1915, and the 31st December, 1915, approving of regulations and forms prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by Chapter 38, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Return of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of Section 18 of Chapter 63, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act to provide for the Government of the Yukon Territory." Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1915. Presented January 25, 1916...*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

55. Return called for by Section 88 of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 25, 1916.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

72. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 7th February, 1916, appointing Robert A. Pringle, of the city of Ottawa, one of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, and His Honour D. B. MacTavish, Judge of the County Court for the County of Carleton, a Commission, under the Inquiries Act, to conduct an inquiry into and concerning the origin of the recent disastrous fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*a*. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Central Parliament Building at Ottawa, on Thursday, 3rd February, 1916. Also copy of evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Central Parliament Building at Ottawa, on Thursday, 3rd February, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, May 16, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

73. Copy of Order in Council, No. P.C. 162, dated 29th January, 1916,—Establishment of the rank of wireless operator in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve and regulations for the proper government thereof. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Copy of Orders in Council, No. P.C. 183, dated 31st January, 1916,—Regulations governing the payment of allowance to officers of the Royal Canadian Naval Service acting as interpreters. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*a*. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 54/601, dated 16th March, 1916, authorizing payment of messing allowance to Royal Naval Reserve Officers. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, March 29, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Communication from the Acting High Commissioner for Canada in London, Sir George Perley, enclosing a report on the Canadian Hospital at Dinard by Dr. Rallier du Baty, Chief Surgeon at the said hospital. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

76. A communication from the Right Honourable A. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, to His Royal Highness the Governor General, enclosing a copy of the Imperial Parliamentary Debates (House of Commons, 10th January) on a resolution which was adopted by that House, as follows:—"That with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, His Majesty's Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions in order with their aid to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy." Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

77. Correspondence between the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Prime Minister, 1914-1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Correspondence between the International Nickel Company and the Prime Minister. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 7, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and reports on the claims of Sealers of British Columbia under the last treaty with the American Republic. Presented February 9, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

80. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 15th April, 1915, giving authority for the renewal, from the 31st March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Alberta for the service of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 10, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

81. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st May, 1915, giving authority for the renewal, from the 31st March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the province of Saskatchewan, for the services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 10, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, and other documents relating to the application of Wasyl Pinianski for the patent of the southwest quarter section 5, township 25, range 4, west second principal meridian, Office File No. 1752484. Presented February 16, 1916.—*Mr. MacNutt*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all affidavits, letters, telegrams and other correspondence during the years 1914 and 1915 in reference to the S.E. 7-1-13 west 2nd meridian, now the 160-acre homestead of Frank Strubell, between the Department of the Interior or the Minister, or any officer of the Department and the Land Office at Weyburn and Estevan, and with all parties who endeavoured to secure or assisted in securing homestead entry for the said land. Presented February 16, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

84. Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed to make an investigation into the increase in the cost of living in Canada and the causes which have occasioned or contributed to such result. Presented by February 16, 1916.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

84a. Synopsis of exhibit by the Statistical Branch, Department of Labour, laid before the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 29, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

85. Report of delegation representing the Government of Canada at the Ninth Annual Congress held under the auspices of the World's Purity Federation at San Francisco, July 18-24, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, February 16, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters and correspondence which led to the convening of the conference of local governments which took place in Ottawa during the month of October last; together with all the proceedings and resolutions of the said conference. Presented February 17, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the purchase by the Government of the several parcels of land now comprised in the Experimental Farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the names and post office addresses of all applicants for bounty under the Deep Sea Fisheries Act, from the districts of Ecum Secum, Marie Joseph, Spanish Ship Bay, and Liscombe, county of Guysborough, N.S., for the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, distinguishing between applications that have been accepted and the bounty paid, and those that have been rejected, and also the reasons for such rejections, if any. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing the fractional areas of homestead lands, or otherwise, in the province of Saskatchewan, sold in the year 1915, the name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing a copy of the prospectus, rates of interest, the effective interest, the net yield, commission charges, printing charges and other charges, in connection with the Government Domestic Loan of one hundred million dollars, and also in connection with the loan of forty-five million dollars made at New York in 1915. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

91. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the number of subscribers in the Government Domestic Loan of one hundred million dollars which were in the sum of $1,000 or under, and the number of other subscriptions in multiples of $1,000. Presented February 22, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.
Not printed.

92. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government, or any Department of the Government, has ordered trousers, breeches, and pantaloons since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many trousers, breeches and pantaloons have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these trousers, breeches and pantaloons. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing the number of appointments to the Inside Service and to the Outside Service since October, 1911, of persons resident in the county of Wright, the number of dismissals from the service since October, 1911; the number of resignations from the service since above date; with the names of parties at whose request such resignations, if any, were tendered. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Devlin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

94. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The names of the persons who have successfully passed the Civil Service examination in the province of Quebec since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission. 2. The number of such persons who have been called upon to enter the Civil Service. 3. The number in each grade of those who have pased such examinations with success. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, papers and telegrams in any way referring to the application of Aenas McKinnon, of Iron Mines, Inverness County, for the Fenian Raid Veteran Bounty. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of any kind, referring in any way to the application of Anes or Angus McKinnon, of Iron Mines or Orangedale, Inverness County, for the Fenian Raid Bounty. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.
Not printed.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1915, for a copy of the claim of Captain Stephen Paul, owner of the steamer *Rhoda*, for the destruction of his ship, as a wreckage, by the Department of Marine, and of all correspondence with regard to the same. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters and telegrams, or any other written communications which passed between the Minister of Railways and Canals and J. C. Douglas, Esq., M.P.P., of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, between the 1st of January and the last of December, 1914, and of all letters and telegrams between the Minister of Customs and Public Works, and the Postmaster General, and the said J. C. Douglas during the above period, in respect to the dismissal, appointment or restoration to office of Government officials. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports upon the depths of water in the different locks in the East River of Pictou, improvements, and of all correspondence and recommendations in regard to changes on the plans therefor. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*a*. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports upon the depths of water in the different locks in the East River of Pictou, improvements, and of all correspondence and recommendations in regard to changes on the plans therefor. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other papers relative to the granting of a Conciliation Board to the employees of the Acadia Coal Company, in the county of Pictou, in the autumn of 1915. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the number of miles of telegraph lines, and the locations, erected in the county of Inverness, each year since 1896, to the present day, with the cost of each line. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Chtsholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

101. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all tenders, letters, telegrams and contracts relative to a mail contract from Noel to Maitland, in the county of Hants, and relative to the warding of the same under contract. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a copy of the petition addressed to the Post Office Department for the establishment of the rural mail delivery route in the county of Shefford, known as Warden No. 1, and of all letters, telegrams reports and other communications connected therewith. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1916, for a return showing the different rural mail routes in the Strathcona constituency, their location and date of establishment, and all rural routes under consideration at the present time. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Douglas*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a return showing the location of all rural mail routes in the present constituency of Strathcona, the date of their inception, and the location of routes at present under consideration. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Douglas*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, petitions, reports and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail delivery route, for the purpose of giving postal service to the districts of Hodson and Toney Mills, county of Pictou. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and memorials received by the Honourable Postmaster General or the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, since January 1, 1912, relating to the contract for carrying the mail across Lemon Ferry, in the county of Richmond, N.S., and also of all replies thereto. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing how many rural mail delivery routes have been opened during the last fiscal year, in what counties, and at what cost in each county. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of Government, and the Pilot Commissioners of the harbour and district of St. Anns, in the county of Victoria, during the years 1914 and 1915, in respect to the removal or dismissal of Daniel Buchanan from the office of pilot of said harbour or district. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1915, for a copy of all documents, letters, correspondence, messages, reports, etc., relating to the calls for tenders for the carrying of the mails between the post office at St. Français de Montmagny and the Intercolonial Station during the years 1914 and 1915, as well as a copy of the tenders that have been sent in relating to the said mail service. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, memorials, letters and telegrams received by the Honourable Postmaster General or the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, in 1915, relating to the contract for carrying the mails between Roberta, in the county of Richmond, and West Bay, in the county of Inverness, N.S., and also of all replies thereto. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, tenders, advertisements, posters, telegrams, and of all other documents in connection with the letting of the contract for conveying the mails between Medicine Hat and Eagle Butte, in the constituency of Medicine Hat, Alberta. Presented February 24, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

111. Return to an address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, evidence, official reports, memoranda and Orders in Council, in connection with an investigation or inquiry into the conduct of any officials of the customs service at the Port of Halifax, N.S., in the latter part of 1915, by Mr. Busby, Inspector of Customs. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

112. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the total amount of duties rebated to importers during the present fiscal year up to December 31, 1915, with the particulars thereof. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

113. Return to an address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, inquiries, evidence, reports by departmental officials or Orders in Council, relative to the dismissal of Clifford G. Brander of the Customs Preventive Service at Halifax, N.S. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, or other communications between the officers of the customs at North Sydney, N.S., or any of them, and the Department of Customs, in respect to the renting of a room or rooms for the purposes of the said department at North Sydney. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Mackenzie (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the revenue collected during the present fiscal year up to 31st December, 1915, from the importation of the following classes of dutiable articles, and under the divisions of General Tariff, Preferential Tariff, and Surtax Tariff, together with the quantities and values of such importations: iron ore, iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel; cotton and cotton manufactures; leather and manufactures of leather; wool and manufactures of wool; coal, manganese; zinc; copper; meats; eggs and butter.

Where any of the above items are numerously subdivided in the customs return, the principal items of imports as to quantity, value and revenue need only be given. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

116. Return to an address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, evidence, reports, memoranda and Orders in Council relative to the dismissal of Charles McCarthy from the customs service at the Port of Halifax, and in respect to his restoration to office. Presented February 25, 1916. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

117. Return to an address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all evidence, reports, memoranda or Orders in Council, relative to the retirement or dismissal from the customs service at the Port of Halifax, of A. J. Crosby, Thomas Lynch and J. B. Naylor. Presented February 25, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, evidence of witnesses at the investigation, and reports thereon, in relation to the claim of Alexandre D. Doucet, of Beresford, N.B., for cattle killed on the Intercolonial Railroad on May 25, 1915. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Turgeon.*
Not printed.

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and agreements between the Department of Railways and Canals, and any official thereof, including the officials of the Intercolonial Railway, regarding the installation of the McQueen Siding, so-called, at Shediac, in the province of New Brunswick, and the subsequent removal thereof. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return of all sums of money expended, respectively, during the present fiscal year by the Department of Public Works, chargeable to capital account, for public buildings and harbours and rivers, by provinces, designating in detail the purposes of such expenditure. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the purchase of a site for the post office building at Bear River, N.S. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Law*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, pay-sheets, pay-rolls, receipts and documents of all kinds whatsoever in connection with the extension or repairs on the public breakwater at Port Morien, in South Cape Breton, during 1915. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any official thereof, and any person or persons in reference to the proposed retirement from office of the present keeper of the lighthouse at Cape Jourmain, in the county of Westmorland. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence or any of its branches, and the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the using of the immigration or quarantine buildings at McNab's Island and Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S., for military purposes, and particularly for their use by the 63rd Regiment, Overseas Contingent. Presented March 1, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the names of all medical officers appointed and employed for immigration or quarantine purposes at Halfax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, together with the date of appointment of each, their salary, and in each case designating whether they or any of them are still in the service of the Government, and when not, the date when the service ceased. Presented March 1, 1916. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names of the different tenderers for the carrying of the mails from the rural boxes established in the counties of l'Assomption and Montcalm down to the present day. 2. The figure of each of such contracts, and the name of the tenderer to whom each of such contracts has been awarded, and for what sum. 3. If any contracts were given without tender. If so, to whom, and for what amount. Presented March 2, 1916.—*Mr. Seguin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Labour Department and the workingmen at Thetford Mines prior, during, or after the last strike in that vicinity, and of all other papers relating thereto. Presented March 2, 1916.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

149. Fenian Raid Bounties—to whom paid in Queens County, N.S.—(*Senate*).. ..*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed since 4th August, 1914, dealing with members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the following particulars: Pensions to partially or totally disabled soldiers or their dependents; money allowances or other provision made for the support or care of partially or totally disabled returned soldiers; and pay allowances or other consideration to dependents of soldiers while on active service, and after their return from active service, because of disablement from any cause. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a return showing the names of all medical officers employed and designated in the years 1914 and 1915, in the examination of recruits in the county of Pictou, and of any changes in the list of said officers in said period. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Annapolis and Digby Counties, Nova Scotia, to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said counties whose applications have been rejected; and the names and addresses of all applicants from said counties whose applications have not been disposed of. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, who have been paid Fenian Raid Bounty; the names and addresses of all persons in South Cape Breton, N.S., who have made application for said bounty and who have not yet received it. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons who received bounty. Raid Bounty was paid in the county of Halifax, N.S., to date. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).*
Not printed.

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1915, for a copy of all applications received for Fenian Raid Bounty from residents of the county of Hants, N.S.; also the names of persons who have been paid the bounty and those who have been refused it in said county; with the reasons for refusal, and showing the number of applications that have not yet been dealt with. Presented March 3, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

168. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams, exchanged between the Government, its resident engineer of the district, and all other persons concerning the construction of a bridge between Ile Perrot and Ste. Ann de Bellevue, and Ile Perrot and Vaudreuil. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, and correspondence between A. Bellemare, Esq., M.P., and the Government, or any member thereof, in connection with the construction of the post office at Louiseville. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a return showing the amounts spent for the furnishing of the office of the Hon. E. Patenaude, Minister of Inland Revenue; with a copy of all invoices. And also a statement of the amounts spent for the furnishing of the office of the Hon. W. B. Nantel, when Minister of Inland Revenue; with a copy of all invoices. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Lanctot.*
Not printed.

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, title deeds, papers, notarial deeds or private writings in connection with the sale, donation or transfer, by the estate of Alex. Fraser, of Rivière du Loup, to the Government or the Railway Department, for the Intercolonial, the lot of land or part of the lot of land, at the east of the Intercolonial bridge at Rivière du Loup, at a place called Gauvreau Yard; also of all correspondence in this connection. Presented March 7, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

172. Report of the Federal Plan Commission on a general plan for the cities of Ottawa and Hull, 1915. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 10, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for copies of all telegrams, letters, petitions, correspondence and other documents whatsoever relating to the post office and the postmaster of the Parish of St. Esprit, in the county of Montcalm, from October, 1911, to the present day. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Seguin.*
Not printed.

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds, in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail from Inverness to Margaree Harbour. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and documents of all kinds whatsoever in connection with the tenders and awarding of the contract for carrying the mails between the tram cars and the post office at Glace Bay, South Cape Breton. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Carroll.*
Not printed.

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all papers, memoranda, correspondence, reports, etc., in connection with the dismissal of John E. Hallamore, as postmaster at Upper New Cornwall, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, and of all documents of all kinds in any way referring to the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail to Eastern Harbour and Pleasant Bay. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a detailed statement of all war orders obtained by the Dominion Steel Corporation of Sydney, Nova Scotia. Presented March 10, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of the war orders given to the Montreal Street Railway Company. Presented March 10, 1916.— *Mr. Fortier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

180. Report of the International Commission pertaining to the St. John river. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, March 10, 1916.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a detailed statement of all the wrecks which have taken place on the St. Lawrence river from 1867 until 1916, inclusive. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents regarding the proposed public building in Prince Rupert for post office and other purposes, and regarding the land proposed for such public building and the purchase of such land. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

183. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of the Order in Council or departmental order dismissing Mr. Bayfield from the position of Superintendent of Dredging in British Columbia; and also a copy of the Order in Council or departmental order appointing J. L. Nelson in his place. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a copy of all reports and documents concerning the surveys made by the Federal Government during the autumn of 1914 of Lake Matapedia and the river of the same name down to the village of Amqui. Presented March 13, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. ..*Not printed.*

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of the pension list in force in Canada for disabled soldiers and of all petitions, letters or other documents relating to the amendment or readjustment of the same. Presented March 14, 1916.—*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams between the Government, the engineers, and all other persons concerning the building of the post office at Rigaud; also of the amounts of money paid to divers persons for such building, furnishing, the land, the care of the grounds and other works. Presented March 15, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a return showing the different rural mail routes in the constituency of Medicine Hat, with their location and date of establishment; and also all rural mail routes now being established or under consideration at the present time in the same constituency. Presented March 15, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The reason for the delay in the establishment of the rural mail routes, reported under consideration, in the constituency of Medicine Hat. 2. When these routes were first applied for. 3. If the applications possessed the required number of signatures. 4. If tenders have been invited. If so, for what routes. 5. Why the lowest tenders were not accepted, and the routes established. 6. If any tenders are being invited for these routes. 7. If there is a likelihood of any of these routes being operated immediately. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, investigations and reports relating to the dismissal of Joseph Fleming, conductor Intercolonial Railway, and in regard to his reinstatement. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, telegrams, communications and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Hubert Paquin, postmaster of St. Gilbert de Portneuf. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Delisle.* *Not printed.*

190. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and telegrams, exchanged between the Government, its Inquiry Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Bergeron, and all other persons, concerning the inquiry, the dismissal and replacing of the postmasters of the different post offices mentioned below; and of all correspondence relating to the appointments of the present postmasters who replace the former ones, who had been either dismissed or replaced for one reason or another:—St. Lazare Village, Vaudreuil Station, Pointe Fortune, Val des Eboulis, Mont Oscar, St. Justine de Newton, Ste. Marthe. Presented March 16, 1916.—*Mr. Boyer.* *Not printed.*

191. Dismissal of Mr. Chisholm, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Saskatchewan.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names, rank and military qualifications of the officers on the Headquarters Staff of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Areas, including those on Staffs of Camps and Schools of Instruction, on October 1, 1915. 2. The names of those of the above who on that date had volunteered, taken the oath and been attested for overseas service. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. How many persons have been employed by the Department of Militia since the beginning of the war in the examining, appraising or testing of materials, such as clothing, harness, etc., purchased for military purposes. 2. How many of such employees are practical trades people, experts, or otherwise experienced persons in the respective callings connected with the various materials as purchased. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds referring in any way to the application of Mrs. Flora McIntyre, of River Dennis, Inverness County, N.S., for the Fenian Raid Veteran Bounty of her late husband, Angus McIntyre, late of River Dennis. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The names, dates of appointment, post office addresses at time of appointment, and former occupations of the censors employed by the Militia Department at Louisburg and North Sydney, Nova Scotia. 2. The names of all the said censors who are also decoders, and the names and addresses of all who are employed in the censorship service at the above points. 3. The amount paid to each censor or decoder since the 4th of August, 1914, up to the 1st February, 1916, or to any party or person in connection with the censorship or decoding services at the above places. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. McKenie.*
Not printed.

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, agreements and all other papers relative to the creation of a Board of Conciliation, during the year 1915, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in regard to the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, in the county of Pictou. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a list of the employees in the Dominion Police Force, with the salary of each of them. Presented March 20, 1916. —*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government have taken cognizance of the following article published in the Montreal "Gazette" on November 1, 1915:—"Canadian Help Comes from Sale of Gift Flour. Foodstuffs not Needed by the English Poor were Bought for Belgian Relief.—Funds to Aid East Coast.—Hon. Walter Long Suggested to Canadian Government that $750,000 be Allotted, and Latter Agreed.—(Special cable from the "Gazette's" resident staff correspondent.)

"London, October 31,—'Canada's aid to the east coast towns of England, which are suffering through the war, is the subject of some misconception,' said Sir George Perley to-day. In a statement in the Commons, Hon. Walter Long said that the necessary funds for a Government scheme of help for hotel and lodging house keepers had been generously provided by the Canadian Government. This gave rise to the idea that the Dominion was taking a new step, but the fact is that no money is coming from Canada. Of the flour sent by Canada a year ago to relieve distress in England, very little was distributed, as poverty was in no way abnormal. Some 400,000 bags of this flour were transferred to the American committee for Belgian relief, which purchased them. The money paid for this flour being in the hands of the Local Government Board, Hon. Walter Long, as President of the Board, suggested to Sir George Perley that this might be utilized for the relief of the east coast towns where the season had been ruined owing to the lack of railway facilities and the disinclination of the public to visit the east coast because of the possibility of German naval or aerial raids. The Dominion Government acquiesced in this proposal, and the sum of $750,000, part of the proceeds of the sale of the flour, has now been allotted for this purpose. Canada's generosity will therefore go to alleviate the distress of a large number of better-class people, who are direct sufferers from the war, instead of the destitute poor, for whom it was intended, but who, it develops, were not in need of it." 2. Whether the said article is accurate. If not, in what respect it is inaccurate. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Papineau.*
Not printed.

198*a*. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government is aware that the following extract from an article was published on the 12th January, 1915, in the Montreal "Gazette":—

"Distress Caused in England by War is Negligible.—Comparatively Small Portion of Colonial Gifts Used for National Relief.—Much Went to Belgians.—War Office also took Large Share.—Salvation Army has Scheme Requiring Canadian Co-operation.—(Special cable from the "Gazette's" resident staff correspondent.)

"London, January 11.—Very satisfactory evidence of the comparative absence in England of any distress caused by the war is furnished by a report on the special work of the Local Government Board arising out of the war, which was issued to-day as a White Paper. The action by Noel Kershaw, dealing with the disposition of the gifts from the Colonies, shows that only a small part of the goods allocated has been required for relieving the distress of civilians.

"The following is the disposition of the 940,530 bags of flour received from Canada: To the local committees for the relief of distress, 90,474; to the Belgian Refugees Committees, 1,691; transferred to the War Office, 99,760; further offer to the War Office, 300,000; to the Belgian Relief Commission, 443,886; sold, owing to damage, 4,719." 2. Who had charge of accepting delivery and the shipping of this flour. 3. Whether the Government have any information of the shortage of 59,430 bags of flour, alleged in said article. If not, what became of the flour that was short. Presented March 20, 1916.—*Mr. Papineau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a return showing the amounts contributed from the constituency of Medicine Hat for machine guns, and by whom contributed or forwarded. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. ..*Not printed.*

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, recommendations and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the appointment of the postmaster at West Roachdale, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, to take the place of J. H. McGuire, deceased. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a return showing in detail the payment or payments amounting to $647.50, paid to P. A. Stoddart, fishery guardian, Shelburne County, N.S., during the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

202. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents of all kinds relating to the chartering of the vessel *Starling*, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented March 21, 1916. *Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all documents, letters, messages, correspondence and reports concerning a conference between the Minister of Agriculture and certain representatives of the Mennonite Church in or about July, 1873, and referred to in a certain letter dated 23rd July, 1873, signed by P. M. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and addressed to Messrs. David Klassen, Jacob Peters, Heinrich Wiebe and Cornelius Toews, delegates from Southern Russia. Presented March 21, 1916.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, memorials and other documents relating to the subsidizing by the Government of the construction of ships in British Columbia, or of ships when built; or as to the laying down or constructing or assisting in the construction in British Columbia of twenty-five ships by the Government, or as to assisting by subsidies or otherwise in the construction of ships in the Dominion. Presented March 23, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

205. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of the affidavit of David W. McLean, Windsor, N.S., to whom Warrant No. 25737 was issued for Fenian Raid Bounty, and also a copy of all correspondence and other documents relating to the payment of the same. Presented March 23, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

206. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The amount collected in wharfage on goods landed on Government wharves in the county of Victoria, at Neils Harbour, Ingonish, Englishtown, South Gut, Baddeck, Little Narrows, Nyaiga, and Big Bras d'Or. 2. The amount collected at each of the above places, by whom collected, and how much returned to the Government in each case. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

207. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing:—The names of the 54 Canadian officers employed in the Canadian Pay and Record Office, London, and amounts per month paid to each of them. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

208. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, directions and other documents relative to the surveys for a railway under the Railway Department, which have been carried on during the past summer, at points east and west from Sunnybrae, in the county of Pictou. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all papers, agreements, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the proposal to purchase, lease, or use of, the railway known as the Vale Railway, county of Pictou, and to the operation of the same by the Railway Department. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a return showing the number and purpose of all commissions appointed by the Government since 1911, and the cost of each, together with names of the various members of such commissions. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

211. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents relating to the dismissal or resignation of Dr. W. T. Patton from the service of the Veterinary Inspection Branch of the Department of the Interior, and his re-appointment and his later dismissal or resignation. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

211*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents relating to the dismissal or resignation of Dr. W. T. Patton, from the service of the Veterinary Inspection Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Coutts, Alberta, and his re-appointment and later dismissal or resignation. Presented May 10, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

212. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1916, for a copy of all accounts, telegrams, letters, bills of costs and other documents relating to the case of J. P. Dionne against the King, before the Exchequer Court, in which case Mr. Leo Bérube was attorney and Mr. E. H. Cimon was counsel, both being lawyers of Fraserville. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed*

212*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams and letters from Leo Berube, lawyer, M.P.P., to the Minister of Justice, relating to the production of the official and public documents asked for by C. A. Gauvreau, M.P., in the case of J. P. Dionne vs. The King, and of any answers of the Minister of Justice to such telegrams and letters. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed*

213. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence with the Imperial authorities in connection with the purchase of horses, and the prohibiting of the export of horses. Presented March 27, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and documents of all kinds relating to the visits of a fair wage officer to New Glasgow, N.S., in connection with the schedule of wages of men employed in works making shells at that place. Presented March 28, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

215. Copy of Order in Council P.C. No. 634, dated 24th March, 1916, *re* the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods including nickel, nickel ore and nickel matte, to certain foreign ports. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, March 28, 1916.
Printed for sessional papers only.

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, vouchers, memoranda, etc., relating to the construction of a launch way and boat house at Bear Cove Beach, Halifax County, N.S., and completed in 1914. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a detailed statement of the expenditure last year at McNair's Cove, Nova Scotia, giving the names of the workmen, the number thus employed, the amount paid to each; also the amount paid for supplies and material, and the names of the persons to whom the same was paid. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, vouchers, receipts, etc., in connection with the construction of a wharf at Shad Bay, Halifax County, N.S., in 1914 and 1915. Presented March 29, 1916.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

219. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. Whether the Government has received any complaints as to the manner of supplying clothing to the Royal Military College, or as to its fit, workmanship or materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing. 2. If so, from whom such complaints have been received. 3. On what grounds. 4. What form the complaint was in. 5. The nature of the complaint. 6. If the Government is aware as to whether or not there has been dissatisfaction as to the fit, workmanship and materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing. 7. If it is true, as alleged, that the late Commandant of the Royal Military College, Colonel Crowe, before he left, recommended a change of system for the supply of clothing, and outlined the features of such a system. 8. If so, the details of the plan suggested. 9. To what extent the plan suggested by Colonel Crowe was adopted. If not adopted, why not. 10. Whether the present Commandant of the Royal Military College made any suggestions as to a change in the system of supplying clothing to the cadets. 11. If so, the changes which he suggested. Presented March 30, 1916.—*Mr. Carvell.*
Not printed.

220. Escape of alien enemies from detention camps at Amherst, N.S.—(*Senate*)..*Not printed.*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, petitions, papers, telegrams, tenders and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail route from Alma, through Sylvester and Loch Broom, and as to the closing of the post offices at Sylvester and Loch Broom. Presented March 31, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

222. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all petitions, letters, papers, telegrams, tenders and other documents relating to the establishment of rural mail route from Scotsburn to North Scotsburn, Rogers Hill and Hardwood Hill, and as to the closing of any post offices on said route. Presented March 31, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

232. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions in the possession or under the control of the Post Office Department having reference to the dismissal of Postmaster McRitchie at North River Centre, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, and to the appointment of Neil McLeod in his place. Presented April 5, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

233. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1916, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams, recommendations and other papers or documents in the possession of the Postmaster General or his department, relating to the dismissal of James Hall, Postmaster at Milford Haven Bridge, Guyshorough County, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of Guy O'Connor, as his successor. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

234. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a report showing the apportioning of electoral polling divisions in Manitoba, made by judges under authority of the Dominion Elections Act, 7-8 Edward VII, Chapter 26. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

235. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a copy of all profiles, reports, correspondence and all documents concerning the construction of a viaduct at Amqui, on the Intercolonial Railway, at the place called Traverse Dubé, Dubé Crossing; also of the plans of properties belonging to the Intercolonial Railway at Amqui, and of the land leased to the Municipality of Amqui, with a copy of the lease affecting such land. Presented April 5, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

236. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a return showing the number of horses bought for remounts in Alberta, the persons from whom they were purchased, and the amount paid for each horse. Presented April 6, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan.* *Not printed.*

237. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1916, for a return showing:—1. Who has been furnishing food, clothing and other necessary supplies to the soldiers at North Sydney and Sydney Mines, since the 4th August, 1914, to the 1st February, 1916. 2. The names and amounts paid to each, and amounts due to each on 1st February, 1916, over and above what has already been paid. 3. Whether the said supplies of all kinds were obtained or called for by public tender. If so, how the tenders were called, and who the tenderers were. 4. If the contracts for such supplies were always given to the lowest tenderer. 5. The names of those who tendered, and the figures of the tenders in each case. 6. The different methods by which tenders were invited, and for what classes of merchandise or supplies. Presented April 6, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. ..*Not printed.*

238. Order in Council No. P.C. 680, dated 23rd March, 1916, respecting the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the case of disputes between employers and employees affecting the delivery of war supplies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, April 6, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

239. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a copy of all the evidence taken by the Commission appointed to inquire into claims for damages made against the Militia Department in the town of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, and of the report made upon each claim or case, said claims being for damages to lands and other property. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

240 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and telegrams between the Speaker, the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Civil Service Commission and the Minister of Finance in regard to the proposed appointment of Mr. H. Crossley Sherwood, as Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records, from 1st October, 1914, down to the present date. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff.* *Not printed.*

240*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and telegrams between the Speaker, the Clerk of the House of Commons, the Civil Service Commission and the Minister of Finance in regard to the proposed appointment of Mr. H. Crossley Sherwood, as Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records, from 1st October, 1914, down to the present date. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

241. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all recommendations, letters, telegrams and correspondence relating to the recent appointment of a lightkeeper at Arisaig, N.S. Presented April 7, 1916.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 31st March, 1916:—For a copy of all papers, letters and all correspondence regarding the passport granted to W. F. Bauman, an alien enemy. The said Bauman is a Bavarian.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

243. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, or other communications sent to the Government or any member or department thereof before 15th August, 1914, pointing out the necessity of granting relief to the settlers in the drouth-stricken area of Alberta. Presented April 10, 1916.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

254. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents relating to the survey in the harbour of Pictou, for a proposed new bridge, by the Railway Department; and also a statement showing the amounts paid in connection with said survey, the names of the persons to whom paid, and the purposes for which they were paid. Presented April 11, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

265. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a return showing:—1. How many clerks there are in the Finance Department who belong to and are paid from the outside service vote and who work in the inside service. 2. The names of said clerks. 3. Salary paid to each. 4. How long each has been in the service of the Department. 5. If all or any of these clerks have passed any examination. If so, what examination and on what date or dates. Presented April 26, 1916.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

266. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1916, for a return showing:—1. The number of permanent employees in the Department of Inland Revenue in 1915-16. 2. How many there will be in 1916-17. 3. How much money was paid in salaries for temporary employees in each of the following years: 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16. 4. The names of the temporary employees and the dates of their appointment, respectively. Presented April 26, 1916.—*Mr. Lanctot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

267. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 14th instant, showing the number of men recruited up to the first day of April, 1916.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

268. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 23rd day of March, 1916, of all papers and documents dealing with the escapes and the liberation of alien enemy prisoners from the detention camp situated at Banff, in the province of Alberta. Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

269. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1916, for a return showing:—1 Whether there is a Director of Recruiting and Organizations in England for the Canadian Service. 2. If so, his name and duties. 3. The number employed upon his staff. 4. The total expenses of his staff. Presented April 28, 1916... .. ..*Not printed.*

270. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 11th instant:—For a copy of an application made by Rev. Isaac Hunter Macdonald, of Kintore, Ontario, to the Militia Department for a position of chaplain or major; also, of all copies of letters, papers or telegrams either recommending or opposing said application.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

271. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th March, 1916, for a copy of all petitions received by the Governor General in Council requesting the disavowal of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, Chapter 45, 5 George V, 1915, concerning the School Commission of the Roman Catholic Schools of the City of Ottawa, and of all documents, memoranda, reports, letters and correspondence concerning the said petitions for disavowal, or concerning the said Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, 5 George V, Chapter 45. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

271a. Order in Council and Report of Minister of Justice transmitting to Lieutenant Governor of Ontario copy of petition from Samuel Genest and others, praying for the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915). Order in Council and Report of Minister of Justice on the Statutes of the Legislature of Ontario, passed in the 5th year of His Majesty's reign (1915). Report of Prime Minister of Ontario on petition relating to the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915). Presented May 3, 1916.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

272. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1916, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, correspondence and contracts between the Quebec Harbour Commission and Benjamin Demers, of the parish of St. Nicolas, county of Lévis, concerning the purchase of the St. Nicolas quarry. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Bourassa*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

273. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a return showing a list of vessels belonging to the Canadian Government which are on service under the provision of the Canadian Naval Act, and of all vessels not now in service and their present condition and suitability for service, and also for a copy of all letters, petitions or communications had by or with the Government in regard to the establishment of a Canadian Naval Brigade. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

274. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and papers, including the report of Charles Bruce, engineer, in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the construction of a bait freezer at White Head, Nova Scotia. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Sinclair*
Not printed.

275. Duplicate Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the purchase of 25,000 shovels of special pattern, mentioned in Order in Council P.C. 2302, dated 4th September, 1914, on page 38 of memoranda respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence, and also relating to any further purchases of such shovels. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

276. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1916, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, offers, tenders, reports, contracts and documents relating to the sale or other disposal of small arms ammunition since 4th August, 1914. Presented May 1, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

284. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1916, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in the Public Service of any and every Department of the Government of Canada, in the counties of Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Guysborough, Antigonish and Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia. Presented May 4, 1916. —*Mr. Carroll*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Concluded.*

295a. Correspondence in respect to the offer of sale to the Government of Canada of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway, the Quebec and Saguenay Railway and the Lotbinière and Megantic Railway. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 16, 1916.
Not printed.

296. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 1st March, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, Orders in Council, etc., relating to the transfer by the Government of Ontario to the Government of Canada, of the rights held by the former in the lakes, dams, etc., contiguous to or forming a part of the Trent Valley Waterways System. Presented May 17, 1916.—*Mr. Graham.*
Not printed.

297. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1916, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, letters and other documents in connection with the decision to locate an interior storage elevator at Calgary, Alberta. Presented May 17, 1916.. .. ..*Not printed.*

298. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1916, for a return showing the plan and description of the proposed permanent harbour quay line in the harbour at Pictou, and for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the establishment of the same. Presented May 17, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald .. ..Not printed.*

299. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1916, for a copy of all tenders, offers, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the arrangements for the handling of freight and coal at Pictou, in connection with the boats engaged in the winter service between Pictou and Prince Edward Island during the year 1914-1915, and during the present season. Presented May 18, 1916.—*Mr. Macdonald .. .. ..Not printed.*

ROYAL COMMISSION

RE

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FIRE

AT

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 3, 1916

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS AND EVIDENCE

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1916.

[No. 72*a*—1916]

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REPORT

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Royal Highness:

Your Royal Highness was pleased by Royal Commission, dated 7th February, A.D. 1916, to appoint us commissioners to conduct an inquiry into and concerning the origin of the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings, at Ottawa, and to make full investigation into all matters connected therewith, and we were given all powers under the provisions of Part One of the Inquiries Act, being chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and the Amending Act, being chapter 28 of 2 George V (1912).

Immediately upon receiving our appointment we took steps to ascertain the names, in as far as possible, of any and all persons from whom we would be likely to obtain any evidence pertinent to the inquiry, and caused subpœnas to be issued and served for their attendance at the different sittings of the commission.

Our first meeting was held at the City Hall, city of Ottawa, on Thursday, the 10th day of February last, and a number of witnesses were examined, and at this meeting we publicly invited any person or persons who had any knowledge in regard to the origin of the fire, and which they considered the commission should be apprised of, to either attend before the commission, when their evidence would be heard, or to communicate with the commission.

We subsequently held a number of public meetings in the city of Ottawa, at which many witnesses were examined, and we received numerous communications from persons actuated by a desire to assist us in our investigation, all of which were considered carefully.

Your commissioners deemed it advisable to have the assistance of counsel, and retained W. R. White, Esq., K.C., of Pembroke, who acted throughout the investigation in the examination of witnesses, and generally in assisting your commission in their inquiry.

Your commissioners find that the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings in the city of Ottawa, on the night of 3rd February, 1916, started at about 8.55 p.m. (alarm registered at city fire station at 8.57 p.m.).

The fire had its origin in the room shown on the plan accompanying this report, as reading-room. This room was used as a newspaper room, and contained six double reading tables or desks with shelving on which newspaper files were placed. There were also screens or partitions, as shown on plan, on each side of the room on which newspaper files were hung. Around this room there was also a gallery with a large number of shelves on which there were piled papers, books, etc. All fittings, except two of above-mentioned reading tables (these two were of hardwood), were of white pine, oiled and varnished, and were highly inflammable.

The fire started in a file of papers on a shelf on one of the reading tables near the House of Commons side. The first person to see the fire was Francis Glass, Esq., M.P., who stated that the fire originated while he was in the reading-room; that he

had been in the reading-room a short time when he felt a wave of heat passing up alongside of him as from a hot-air register, and he turned around and almost immediately smelled the burning of paper; stooped down and saw the smoke coming out. He immediately called the caretaker, who did not answer, and then he called to the officer, who looked at it and rushed out evidently for a fire extinguisher. The officer got an extinguisher off the wall of the reading-room, and started to operate it, but in an instant the fire gained headway, and developed into a large flame. The constable who got the fire extinguisher was Constable Moore.

This fire extinguisher was got from the east side of the reading-room, and according to the evidence of Constable Moore, was in good working order, but the fire had got such headway that he was unable to put it out with the extinguisher, and was driven back by the force of the fire. Just at the moment he was using the fire extinguisher, he called to some one to turn on the water, which was done immediately, and the water was directed on the fire from the Senate side, but neither the fire extinguisher or the stream of water which was directed on the fire had the effect of staying its progress, and it spread rapidly to the corridors of the House of Commons.

According to the evidence of Chief Graham, Chief of the Fire Department of the city of Ottawa, an alarm was sounded from the automatic system at 8.57, and within two minutes from the receipt of the alarm, No. 8 motor engine was on the Hill. The fire had by that time broken through the roof (the second alarm was sent in at 9.05), and in a very short time twenty streams of water were playing upon the fire. All the hydrants were in perfect order, with the exception of one, which was slightly frozen, but was thawed out very quickly. The water pressure, according to Chief Graham, was first class. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fire brigade, the fire extended practically throughout the whole building, and the fire was not got under control until two o'clock of the morning of 4th February.

The hook-and-ladder companies did splendid work in rescuing people from the building, but unfortunately, although every effort was made by the fire brigade, they were unable to rescue Mrs. Bray and Mrs. Morin. They were not got from the building until twenty-five or thirty minutes after the fire started, and both ladies expired through suffocation and shock. A number of men were rescued from the western side of the building by means of ladders. One tower that fell evidently killed Dominion Police Constable Desjardins, Alphonse Desjardins, an employee of the Public Works Department, and Walter Fanning, an employee of the Post Office Department. These men were directing a stream from one of the stand-pipes in the building, and were buried under tons of débris when the tower fell. J. B. Laplante, Assistant Law Clerk of the House of Commons, was evidently overcome in one of the rooms, and his remains were found in a badly burned condition the following day. Mr. B. B. Law, member of Parliament, was also caught in the building, but his remains have not been recovered.

The fire spread with tremendous rapidity. Once breaking from the reading-room the heat and flame spread around the corridors of the House of Commons chamber and into the roof of the Commons and Senate chambers, which were of white pine, and the construction of which was, as expressed by the Chief of Police, a veritable forest of timber. There were no fire checks or iron doors in the building with the exception of one to the Library which evidently had the effect of saving the Library.

WERE PROPER PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO GUARD AGAINST FIRE?

Some suggestions have been made that there should have been fire checks or fire doors between the reading-room and the corridors, which would have had the effect of confining the fire to the reading-room until such time as it could be conquered. It has also been suggested that if there had been a sprinkling system installed in the

reading-room that it might have suppressed the fire. Mr. Ewart, Consulting Architect, formerly Chief Architect for the Department of Public Works, in his evidence states that the advisability of putting in a modern up-to-date sprinkling system had never been considered, and he was doubtful as to its being feasible, although he was of opinion that it might have been put in the reading-room. As to the metal doors, his opinion was that the Library was saved by the metal door, but he did not consider that metal doors between the reading-room and the corridors would have prevented the fire, as the fire would have got over the top of the doors, owing to the construction of the building. The building was not in any sense a fire-proof building. Mr. Ewart has been connected with the building since 1871, and stated that in the days when these buildings were erected fire-proof buildings were not considered.

We have also learned from competent architects that it is not usual to put in a sprinkling system in a building such as the House of Commons. We are of opinion that all proper precautions were taken to guard against the spread of fire. The House of Commons building within the last two or three years was equipped with the May-Oatway automatic fire alarm system, which is connected directly with the city fire alarm system, and evidently was in perfect order on the night of the fire. According to the evidence, there were in the House of Commons building: 74 extinguishers, 62 being chemical; and 12 fire reels, 3,150 feet of hose in 100-foot lengths, and a reel containing one length of 400 feet for emergency. There were ample hydrants quite sufficient to cover the fire area. There were also fire axes and other fire-fighting appliances. The staffs were instructed in the use of the fire extinguisher from time to time. The evidence shows, and we find that the fire extinguishers were in good order at the time of the fire.

WAS THE FIRE OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN?

The statement of John R. Rathom, Editor and General Manager of the Providence *Journal*—a journal published in Providence, R.I., United States—that three weeks before the fire he had received information from employees of the German Embassy that within three weeks from that time the Ottawa Parliament Buildings would be destroyed by fire, coming at a time when there was a strong tendency on the part of the Canadian public to believe that the fire was maliciously set by the enemy, your commissioners felt that this theory, repugnant though it be to every instinct of humane men, could not be brushed aside as unbelievable, especially in view of the fact that John R. Rathom, almost at the same time, had given information in regard to the plot for the destruction of the Welland canal, and we consequently bent our energies in an effort to see whether a German mind had inspired this fire or not. We endeavoured for some time to get a statement from or to have John R. Rathom come to Ottawa for examination. We did not succeed in getting Mr. Rathom to come to Ottawa, but we received on the 13th of this month a statement from him, in which he says that three weeks before the fire he notified United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, of the New York District, that in three weeks from that time the Ottawa Parliament Buildings would be destroyed by fire, and that Mr. Marshall has publicly acknowledged that this notification was given to him. While Mr. Rathom says the information came directly from the German Embassy itself, he is not in a position at the present time to make public the name of his informant.

We have taken the evidence of Colonel A. P. Sherwood, and made inquiries to see whether this information which was apparently given to H. Snowden Marshall ever reached Ottawa. We find that it did not.

We considered it advisable to ascertain whether proper precautions had been taken to prevent the destruction of the Parliament Buildings by fire or otherwise, and we find from the evidence of Col. A. P. Sherwood that immediately after the outbreak of war he had a conference with the Prime Minister (see page 141 of evidence).

and a meeting was arranged between the two Speakers (House of Commons and Senate) and Colonel Sherwood, and as a result of this interview the guards about the buildings were strengthened, and a number of plain-clothes men were added to the force. Then again, on February 3, 1915, at the time of the blowing up of the bridge at Vanceboro, a special circular was sent out by Colonel Sherwood to every police department in Canada asking that extra vigilance be used (see circular, page 143 of evidence). Again, on or about the 12th July, 1915, in view of the alarming reports received, the Governor in Council decided on certain precautions in regard to public buildings. These precautions are fully set out in circular on page 143 of evidence. See also memorandum sent to Clerk of House of Commons, and Clerk of the Senate, on April 16, 1915, as to guarding doors, etc. (see page 143 of evidence).

According to the evidence, there were on duty the night of the fire the usual number of uniformed men and one plain-clothes man. The custom in regard to the reading-room was to have two guards, one at the Commons entrance and one at the Senate entrance, but at 8.30 p.m. the guard at the Senate entrance was removed, and the guard at the Commons entrance continued.

Guards were stationed at all corridors and at the Speaker's door, and also upstairs at the visitors' gallery, and one at the entrance to the ladies' gallery.

A great deal of evidence has been taken and some of the witnesses have asserted with great positiveness that the fire was set, and as Chief Graham expressed it, "the fire was set and well set." The chief reasons for that opinion seem to have been the lightning-like rapidity with which the fire spread, and certain explosions which were heard by several witnesses.

After giving the matter most careful consideration, we are of the opinion that the ventilating system, consisting of a number of fans, and which was in full operation at the time the fire started, one exhaust being immediately under the centre of the reading-room, and the air coming in through the door and the opening in the glass and being drawn out through this exhaust had the effect of creating a very strong current which caused the rapid spread of the fire in the reading-room, and once the fire reached the corridors of the House of Commons (the ceilings of the corridors and the members' wardrobes lining the corridors being of white pine, and most inflammable) the operation of the fans in the House of Commons creating a draught through the corridors to the House of Commons would have the effect of spreading the fire with great rapidity.

There were a number of witnesses who testified to hearing explosions, and no doubt there were explosions from gases, electric lights, etc. John A. Pearson, Esq., one of the architects selected by the Government in connection with the restoration of the Parliament Buildings, in his evidence taken on the 5th May last, states that after a thorough examination of the ruins of the House of Commons he can find no evidence of explosions.

It having come to our knowledge that fires had been started not only in the United States but in Canada, by the use of certain chemicals, we had Edgar Stansfield, Esq., Chemist of the Fuel Testing Division of the Mines Branch, and Mr. Carter, make certain tests, and they found that chemicals could be used to start such a fire as that in the Parliament reading-room. They prepared liquids which when poured on a newspaper ignited spontaneously after periods varying from a few minutes to more than an hour. The liquids had a distinct odour, but this decreased rapidly after being poured on the paper, and a few minutes later would usually escape notice in a well-ventilated room. They found that there were other liquids obtainable which were free from odour.

We also had a practical test made of a fire started by chemicals and one started in the ordinary way by a match. This test was made in the presence of Francis Glass, Esq., M.P., whose evidence will be found on page 136. Mr. Glass, after seeing the two fires, the one started with a match and the other with the chemical preparation, stated

that the fire in the reading-room started in a similar manner to the fire started by the chemicals. Then he was asked if he saw any difference in the appearance of the two fires, in the appearance of the flame. He answered, "Yes, the appearance of this one is more like it to me, I mean the one started with the chemicals."

It was clear to us that the fire started on the newspaper with the chemicals, once it started burned with great rapidity. The fire started with the match burned very much more slowly. The one started with the chemicals was much harder to extinguish than the one started with the match.

According to the evidence of several witnesses, one or two strangers were about the House on the evening the fire started. W. B. Northrup, Esq., K.C., M.P., was under the impression that he saw a stranger going down the corridor towards the reading-room shortly before the alarm was given. E. M. McDonald, Esq., K.C., M.P., in his evidence (page 149) states that about twenty-five minutes to nine as he was going through the main door of the Parliament Buildings to enter the lobby he was struck by the appearance and restless manner of a man who was standing on the ledge at the left door going into the lobby. The man was nervous and his eyes were shifty. He was impressed with the idea that the man was worried about something.

The Honourable Albert Sevigny, in his evidence taken before the commission on 5th May last, tells of a man who purported to be a Frenchman and who spoke French, but who Mr. Sevigny thought was a German, having on Monday preceding the fire, and he thinks on the day of the fire, come to his chamber desiring to have access to the buildings for the purpose of taking photographs. He refused this man's request. The day after the fire Mr. Sevigny gave orders to the messenger, who was at the door when the man came in, to try and find him in Ottawa. The messenger reported that he was unable to find him.

Since Mr. Sevigny's evidence your commissioners have made inquiries in regard to this man, and have obtained a report from the Dominion Police, who say that acting upon the report of Joseph Turcotte, the messenger at the Parliament Buildings, and being the messenger Mr. Sevigny referred to, they located this man, who they ascertained was a photographer by trade and that he had been at the Parliament Buildings two years previous to the fire taking photographs, and they were satisfied from their investigation that this man had nothing to do with the fire. They have obtained his name, address, etc.

In regard to the other strangers referred to, the policemen on guard have no recollection of seeing them.

Your commissioners are of the opinion that there are many circumstances connected with this fire that lead to a strong suspicion of incendiarism, especially in view of the fact that the evidence is clear that no one was smoking in the reading-room for some time previous to the outbreak of fire, and also to the fact that the fire could not have occurred from defective electric wiring. But while your commissioners are of such opinion, there is nothing in the evidence to justify your commissioners in finding that the fire was maliciously set.

Your commissioners feel very strongly that it might be possible at a later date to obtain evidence (which they cannot reach at the present time) which might establish beyond question whether this fire was incendiary or accidental, and with the approval of Your Royal Highness, your commissioners would humbly suggest that this report be treated not as a final report but as an interim report, and that the commission be left open, and in the event of your commissioners being able to get further evidence at a later date that they be permitted to do so.

Your commissioners desire to place on record their sympathy with those bereaved owing to loss of life. Your commissioners also desire to place on record their appreciation of the assistance given to them by Col. A. P. Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, and his staff; Chief Graham, Chief of the City Fire Department,

and his staff; Messrs. Stansfield and Carter, of the Mines Branch, and all witnesses and officials who came forward and voluntarily gave their testimony in this investigation.

Copy of evidence and exhibits accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. PRINGLE,

D. B. MacTAVISH,

Commissioners.

Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of May, A.D. 1916.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

OTTAWA, Thursday, February 10, 1916.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the central Parliamentary Building at Ottawa, on Thursday, February 3, 1916, met at the City Hall, Ottawa, this morning at 10.30 o'clock.

PRESENT:

ROBERT A. PRINGLE, Esquire, K.C.;
His Honour Judge DUNCAN BYRON MACTAVISH, } *Commissioners.*

W. R. WHITE, Esquire, K.C., Counsel assisting the Commission.

Mr. PRINGLE, K.C. (Commissioner): Before calling witnesses and proceeding with regular business, I desire to say a word or two. His Honour Judge MacTavish and myself have been appointed by Royal Commission to conduct an inquiry into and concerning the origin of the recent disastrous fire which destroyed the Parliament Building at Ottawa, and to make a full investigation into all matters connected therewith, and we have been given full powers in regard to such investigation. I do not deem it necessary for us to say anything in regard to the great calamity which overtook us on the night of February 3—it is an event that will be memorable in making history. The material loss is great, but we all hope and we all know that in a few short months this building will be restored and will be probably more fitted to meet the conditions of the present day. What to us is the most appalling is the loss of life and our sympathy goes out to those who have been bereaved.

History is full of accounts of the devastation caused by fire in the different countries of the civilized world. We in Canada probably have been favoured; we have had no very great fires in this country. Most great fires have been found to be due, first, to the combustible nature of the contents of buildings and the materials of the buildings themselves, architectural defects in construction, and secondly, the lack of proper fire appliances. The Empire is at war and being at war there is naturally a tendency to suspect the enemy in connection with this fire. It will be our duty to inquire very fully and very carefully as to whether the enemy had anything to do with this fire or not. We know that fires have been discovered in the country to the south of us, that have been set in a very simple manner—we have knowledge of a fire a very short time ago occurring in the United States of America, where a specially prepared liquid was thrown casually over a mass of papers. That special liquid was so composed that after being on those papers, and possibly beyond the means of detection, that it created the fire. Whether anything of that sort occurred here or not, it will be the subject of this inquiry.

As I stated, we are at war. If we have been slumbering, and I do not for a moment say we have, then the fire which occurred on Thursday night should awaken us from our slumber and probably it is better that our slumbers should be disturbed than that a great disaster should overtake us, in the event of us being asleep.

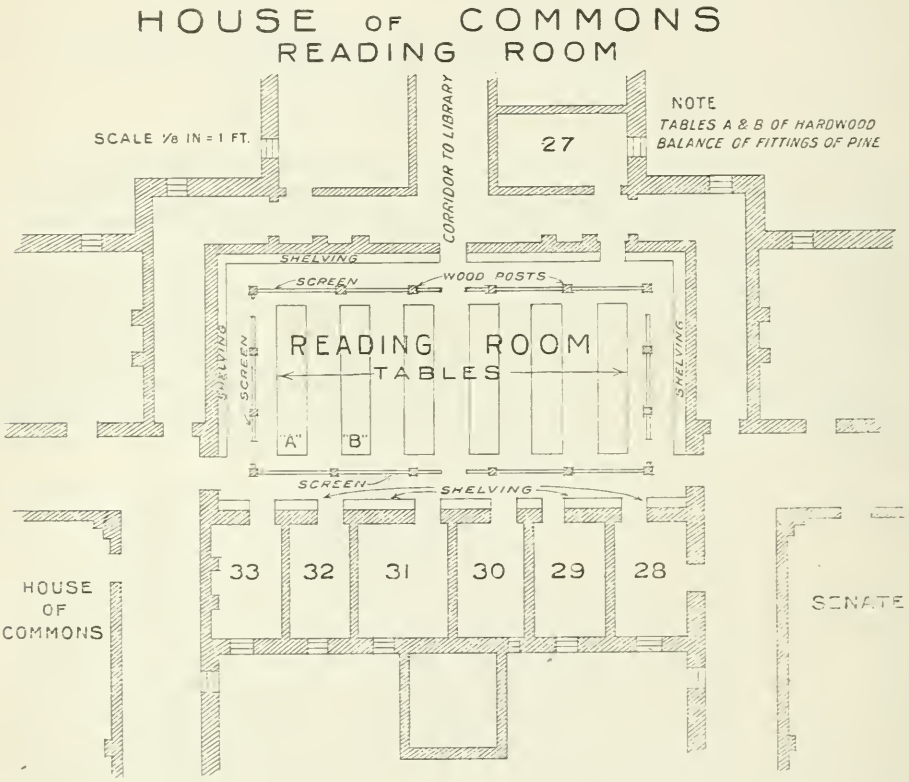
However, I want more particularly to say, and the press to particularly note, that both His Honour Judge MacTavish and myself fully realize the responsibility resting on our shoulders in connection with this investigation. We will do all that is

humanly possible to do to get at the origin, but if any man, woman or child in this country has any knowledge that they think this Commission should have, then it is their duty as citizens of Canada to get into communication, either with the Commissioners, or the counsel, Mr. W. R. White, K.C., who is assisting us in this investigation. That is all I have to say in regard to this matter. Both of us appreciate to the full the responsibility that rests upon us, and we will do our utmost to carry out the work which is entrusted to us.

E. L. Horwood, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, sworn:

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You are producing a plan of the House of Commons building?—A. Yes. In submitting these plans, I may say that there have been alterations made from time to time, and although they are comparatively slight the plan may be regarded as correct



with the exception of these slight alterations, but approximately they are as nearly correct as we can get at the present day.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. This plan, Exhibit 1, is the basement of the building as before the fire started?—A. Yes.

Q. And Exhibit 2 is a plan of the ground floor upon which is situated the reading-room of the House of Commons and Senate Chamber?—A. Yes.

Q. Exhibit 3 is the first floor?—A. Yes.

Q. And Exhibit 4 the top floor?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you point out where the reading-room is?—A. It is situated north of the main door and south of the library.

Q. It is marked "reading-room" on the plan.

Q. Now are you personally familiar with the construction of this building?—A. Not very.

Q. Who would be able to give us full information with regard to their construction and the material?—A. There are a number of men who would be able to do it—there is Mr. Ewart, the Chief Architect, and I think perhaps Mr. Wensley, the Engineer of the building.

Q. I suppose Mr. Ewart would be as familiar as anybody?—A. Yes. Lately we have had the building re-wired, and in doing that I suppose the construction would be bored through and the detail of the construction would be found out more by the staff than anybody else.

Q. What were their names?—A. Mr. Wilson was the Chief Electrician in charge of that work—he would have a very good knowledge of the construction of the walls and floors and things of that kind.

Q. According to this, the reading-room is a building of 70·7 feet by 36·2 feet?—A. Yes, equalling an area of 2,481 square feet.

Q. What would be the height of the walls?—A. That I could not say.

By Mr. Pringle:

Q. I see you have marked very clearly here the occupants of all the different rooms?—A. Yes.

Q. The Speaker's Chambers and the different rooms, so that we will be able to follow closely?—A. Yes, and in addition to that I have taken a list of all the occupants.

(List of Room Numbers and by whom occupied produced as Exhibit No. 5.)

Q. It has already been noted that you are the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry R. Smith, I.S.O., Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You have been Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons how long?—A. Twenty-four years.

Q. You are very familiar with the place in which the fire is said to have originated and the surroundings?—A. Yes.

Q. The reading-room of the House of Commons?—A. Yes, I am quite familiar with all of it.

Q. Were you in the House or in the building on the night of the fire?—A. Yes, I was out of the Chamber, but close at hand in the Clerk's office.

Q. Where would that be?—A. The Clerk's office is in the front of the building.

Q. You were not in the House but in the Clerk's office?—A. Yes, talking to him, I was there two or three minutes.

Q. That is in the front of the building?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you first, or how was your attention first attracted to the fire?—A. I went to my own office and got some papers that I wanted and then started back and was met by a dense volume of smoke and some heat—the condition of the atmosphere was then suffiocating and I could not get any further.

Q. Where was your office?—A. In the West end of the building but downstairs on the ground floor—it is immediately below the Western part.

Q. Downstairs in the basement?—A. What you call the basement, yes—my floor is on the level of the ground.

By Mr. Pringle, KC.:

Q. What we want more particularly from you, Colonel Smith, is whether you are the person charged with the responsibility of seeing whether these buildings are properly protected, and we want to know the staff and who they were.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. But coming up from your office you could not go on?—A. No.

Q. Did you hear anything?—A. I heard voices calling " Fire, fire."

Q. Can you fix the time?—A. Yes, that was then just about nine o'clock, and I was absent between four and five minutes.

Q. What is your duty in regard to this building?—A. I have general charge of the House of Commons premises, charge of anything they contain, and am head of the messengers, and sessional staff of servants, pages, charwomen, and all that, and the restaurant.

Q. Have you anything to do with the fire protection?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your duty in regard to that?—A. In conjunction with the Public Works Department we had various engines about the buildings—I think they are called Babcocks—and we have men instructed in what is called " fire drill " to make use of them, and then of course, under the direction of the Public Works Department, there were large hose all through the building capable of being turned on at a moment's notice.

Q. How many of these extinguishers were there?—A. Upwards to twenty.

Q. Were there any in the vicinity of the reading-room?—A. Yes, I think there were two, one at each end.

Q. Inside or outside the room?—A. I am not sure, but just inside or outside—very close at hand.

Q. I suppose you are not familiar or cannot say how many stands of hose there were?—A. No, but the provisions were amply sufficient to reach any point in the building.

Q. And was there any staff whose duty it was to look after the water as well as the fire extinguishers?—A. Yes, the Public Works staff and also the Dominion constables were instructed in that regard—of course what actually happened was that they did go to work but were speedily stifled.

Q. You could not form any idea how that staff was officered or manned?—A. No, that would be outside of my duties. It would be composed only of my own men.

Q. And your own men would have charge of the fire extinguishers?—A. To that extent. At the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, they were drilled in their use some time ago.

Q. There was a large amount of inflammable material in this reading-room?—A. An immensity of it.

Q. Were the papers hung up or on files?—A. In some cases hung on the wall and placed on the top of a desk and beneath the desks—in fact the room was over-filled—there were too many papers in it for the size of the room.

Q. I do not know whether I asked you if you considered the provision for the extinction of fires sufficient?—A. As far as human ingenuity goes, they were sufficient, but the fact remains the room itself was of an extremely inflammable nature—the oil-cloth on the floor and the paint and papers all tended to make it a place that if a fire started it might readily get beyond control in a short time.

Q. Was the wood painted?—A. Oiled and varnished.

Q. Which would render it more inflammable?—A. Yes.

Q. It was only a short distance from the reading-room to the east corridor of the House of Commons?—A. The reading-room opens into these corridors.

Q. And there is only a short distance to the corner of the Chamber?—A. Yes, only ten or fifteen feet.

Q. There was a large number of cabinets used?—A. Yes, also varnished wood.

Q. How many men did you have under your control—firemen?—A. There are three.

Q. Were they the ordinary attendants?—A. Two of them, the Curator, Mr. Deacon, and Mr. Hugg, are on the clerk's staff, Mr. Hugg is the assistant curator, and Mr. Spencer, behind me, is on my staff. Those three men divided the duty between them. They are Stanley S. Spencer, John L. Deacon, and Claire Hugg.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. What were their duties?—A. They were in charge of the reading-room, and they had to look after the files, putting the papers on and taking them off.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. How many men altogether did you have whose duty it was to look after the extinguishing of fires if they occurred?—A. I am afraid I cannot tell exactly.

Q. But give it to us as near as you can?—A. There would be nine or ten who, according to my orders, were instructed in the use of this fire apparatus.

Q. They would be apart altogether from the men who would be under the Public Works?—A. Yes, but we were always acting in conjunction with the Public Works.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. It is not clear in my mind upon whom rested the responsibility of policing this building, according to that—did it rest on you or on the Chief Commissioner of the Dominion Police?—A. The Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police provided us with men for that purpose.

Q. Who requisitioned these men—did you, or did he take the responsibility of assigning the proper number of men?—A. In some cases I asked for them.

Q. There is not a divided authority, is there—the authority is yours as Sergeant-at-Arms to look after the House of Commons Building, and if you wanted police you requisitioned the Chief Commissioner?—A. Yes, and he was always kind and prompt in that.

Q. How many Dominion police have you on duty in the House of Commons?—A. There was one on each corridor of the Chamber downstairs, one at the Speaker's door, one at each angle, and upstairs one at the entrance of the visitors' gallery, and one at the entrance to the ladies' gallery.

Q. As custodian of the building, did you consider you had it amply policed?—A. Absolutely so, and I want to make a remark here that it was always understood between Colonel Sherwood and myself, that such men of his force that he sent there should be under my orders while they were in the building.

Q. Quite so—then you considered the building was amply policed?—A. Certainly, and if I could make any comment on it I would say it was rather over-policed.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Were these men present during the whole time or only when the House was in session?—A. Those I mention were only during the session of Parliament.

Q. I mean the session of the House?—A. Well, I mean when the House was in session.

Q. Then you had other men of your own after the House arose?—A. Yes, men of my own on duty all night.

Q. How many?—A. As night watchmen only two, but then of course the doors were locked and the building closed.

By Mr. Pringle:

Q. Do you know whether these fire extinguishers were tested from time to time?—A. I do not know; I cannot speak of that, I am afraid probably not, but I cannot say positively.

Q. Were these corridors cleaned out every night?—A. Every morning, they began at six and worked until 8.30.

Q. Reading-room and all?—A. Yes, and every corridor and room in the building.

Q. How many men were always on duty in the reading-room apart from the policeman at the door?—A. Never less than one, and sometimes two.

Q. There could not be very much less than one?—A. There were only three.

Q. But there was always one?—A. Oh yes, certainly—you will have every one of these men before you.

Q. Is there anything else you think of that you ought to tell us?—A. I think I have gone fully over the ground. I could not say anything else except of course what others reported to me.

Furthermore witness deposeth not.

Francis R. Glass, member of Parliament, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a member of the House of Commons?—A. I am.

Q. You were present in the House on the evening of February third?—A. I was.

Q. Were you in or near the reading-room on that evening?—A. I was in the reading-room.

Q. At what hour?—A. Very close to nine o'clock—I do not know the exact time.

Q. Some time between eight and nine o'clock?—A. Yes. I could define it closer—between 8.30 and 9.

Q. Was there anybody else in the reading-room when you were there?—A. When I entered the room Mr. Northrup was in there, standing at the first desk inside the reading-room.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. I do not think I was there more than ten minutes.

Q. When you left the reading-room who was in it?—A. When I left the officer was in getting the extinguisher.

Q. The fire originated while you were in there?—A. Yes.

Q. How did it originate or what did you see?—A. As I passed into the reading-room about ten minutes before the fire broke out, I passed down the first desk along the wall, to see if there were any London papers on file, and when I saw they were not I passed on to the second desk where the Ottawa papers were on file, and on the left-hand corner of the second desk I remained reading. To give an idea of how much time I was there, I read the Corridor Notes of the Journal and followed up the Appam report. I was absorbed in reading that, and heard the door opening and people passing in and out, and no person passed in front of me but Sir Thomas White. He came in within two or three minutes after I was in and passed behind me, between the two desks and on to the third desk. He gave a casual glance at the files and I gathered from his attitude the files he wanted were not there, and he retired. I lifted my head as I saw him at the file opposite to me and spoke to him and continued reading and had been only reading a short part of this paragraph when I felt a wave of heat passing up alongside me, as if from a hot air register, and I turned around and almost immediately with my turning I smelt the burning of paper and I stooped down and saw the smoke coming out, and my recollection is that this burning was on the second horizontal part of the desk, of the one behind me—it was well in on the pile of papers. I put up my hands and called the caretaker, thinking they would be around the other desks and no one responded, and I ran to the door and called to the officer and he came in and looked

at it and rushed out again and then I said: "Where are the fire extinguishers or hose?" and said they had better ring in an alarm. He went out to announce the alarm and to get help and I presume possibly to get the extinguisher—anyway he called the alarm and almost instantaneously there was other help, but he got there ahead and went down the reading-room to the Senate and got an extinguisher off the wall and ran back. I was still in the room—as he came down with it the fire was spreading rapidly and I thought it time the members should be notified, and I stepped outside the door just as he started to operate the extinguisher on the fire—now what happened there I do not know but in an instant the fire gained headway and seemed to develop into a flame of smoke and fire.

By Mr. Pringle:

Q. You were standing at what desk?—A. At the left-hand side of the second desk in the reading room facing the Senate Chamber.

Q. That would be the second desk from the end of the room next to the Senate Chamber?—A. No, next to the Commons Chamber.

Q. Then where the fire originated was where?—A. At the first desk in the reading-room in the rear of me.

Q. You were facing the east?—A. Yes.

Q. And the fire originated at the first desk?—A. Yes.

Q. Had anybody been at that desk, the first desk, during the time you were in the reading-room?—A. When I went in there Mr. Northrup was at the front of that desk —those desks have a double front, and he was at the front of the first desk facing the Senate Chamber.

Q. That would be the west side of the desk?—A. Yes.

Q. And very close to the entrance to the Commons corridor?—A. Yes, and he was reading the second or third file from that corner.

Q. Had anybody else but Mr. Northrup been at that desk during the time you were there?—A. I heard people coming in and out and did not turn to observe them—I was reading.

Q. Then there were people passing in and out?—A. Yes.

Q. But you do not know who they were?—A. Only Sir Thomas White.

Q. You had gone in there about 8.30 or between 8.30 and 9?—A. Yes.

Q. How long had you been at the desk reading when you felt this fire?—I do not think more than from seven to ten minutes.

Q. And did you see the fire?—A. When I turned around.

Q. Where was the fire when you saw it?—A. On the horizontal shelf, on the files underneath the regular desk, well in through the centre, on the second shelf.

Q. Had it gained headway then?—A. It was covering a space of from 15 to 18 inches.

Q. The reason is, I have an article here in which it says:—

> Mr. Glass was in the reading-room at the time of the fire. He entered it from the main corridor and took a position at the second desk inside the door to read the Ottawa papers. The fire started directly behind him, and from the way in which it started, Mr. Glass thinks it altogether improbable that it could have begun from a cigar or cigarette. While Mr. Glass was standing at the second desk from the entrance, he noticed that a man came into the desk directly behind him—the first one from the main corridor entrance. The man passed out, but the member did not notice his appearance.

A. Well, that part of the interview is incorrect, as I say during the time I was there I heard the door opening and shutting and did not see or hear any person except Sir Thomas White, because he passed in front of me, but from the time I entered I did not see any person coming in or going out.

Q. Then it says:—

> It was just a few minutes after the man went out that Mr. Glass felt a hot wave about his feet. He looked around and saw the papers in the middle of the lower shelf on the first desk burning. The fire was not on the edge of the papers, and for this reason Mr. Glass does not think the files could have caught from the end of a cigar or cigarette.

A. The interview is hardly correct, because interviews are very rarely correct—I said it was hardly probable that a man shaking a cigar and dropping ashes would drop it into the centre, but it would be possible for a man passing to use a match and then shake it and throw it into the centre—that is quite a possible thing.

Q. Then I saw another interview in one of the Toronto papers—I happened to be there that day—the following day—in which you stated that you saw the fire start and it was very small and could have been put out without difficulty, but you called a messenger?—A. That statement is not correct. I do not know who I was talking to that night, but I think it was in the telegraph office, and I said my impression was, when I first saw the fire, it could have been smothered with a blanket or a coat, it was so small—it was not convenient to get at it, but my first thought was an extinguisher would more effectively stop it than anything else.

Q. In view of the knowledge we have in regard to chemical preparations that can be put on paper, and create fire, or I do not suppose you are in a position to express an opinion as to how the fire started?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. Did you see anybody there with a lighted cigar or cigarette or anything with fire?—A. Nothing whatever—I didn't even know I was alone in the room until I turned around.

Q. I have before me, whether correct or not, information in regard to a confession made by a criminal in the United States of America, where a brownish liquid was used to sprinkle on papers or other inflammable material that would remain there undetected and after remaining for a certain time it would cause the material to burst into flames—that is why I am trying to get exactly at what did occur then to see if any possibility of such a thing being used in the reading-room?—A. I would be quite possible but I did not notice any odour of any kind except the burning of paper as I turned around.

Q. And you did not notice anybody there with cigars or cigarettes or anything likely to cause fire?—A. No, sir, as I say I did not notice who came in and passed out.

Q. But you did hear parties coming and going and passing that desk?—A. Yes.

Q. Did that fire spread rapidly?—A. For the first few seconds it did not seem to spread faster than ordinary paper would burn, but it seemed to become wonderfully accelerated in blazing from the time the officer ran to get the extinguisher.

Q. Then when the officer came back with the extinguisher what effect did that have on the fire?—A. As I could see it he had not even time to operate it, for the instant he held it in position he was shot back—the flame enveloped him.

Q. Could you give any idea of the colour of that smoke?—A. Only that it was bright red—I took it for fire—in fact my impression was it seemed as if the smoke turned to fire almost instantly.

Q. Of course you are not a chemist and cannot tell us what the colour of smoke might be from a chemical preparation?—A. No, sir.

Q. But you could speak from the fact in saying that the smoke seemed to be a very reddish colour?—A. Yes—as soon as it developed sufficiently to get through the room it seemed to turn almost like into a blaze.

Q. Did it spread with great rapidity to the other papers and did the flame burst in the same way, that is, a blaze from the other papers?—A. The extinguisher was put on at the time I am speaking of when suddenly there was the burst into flame. I just got out the door and thought the Commons should be notified and turned to go down there but before I got to the Chamber I felt what was called that explosion as if con-

fined smoke gave kind of a puffout—it would be called an explosion, but it sounded like a sudden release of a big volume of dense smoke and then the corridors became filled, and I announced it to the House, and I could not return the same way—the corridor was filled with smoke.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Just one little point—the papers in which you say the fire was were papers not on file but that had been stored there?—A. As I understand it the leading dailies are on the top of the desk and the other papers from the smaller towns, weeklies and others, are placed on horizontal shelves—a series of them.

Q. How many thicknesses of paper would there be?—A. That would vary.

Q. The reason I ask is this: a batch of papers laying one on top of the other does not burn very rapidly beyond the original one on fire, but if thin they would?—A. The files underneath in that position vary from sometimes one to sometimes four and five.

Q. But there would be only a thin layer?—A. Yes, every file would be spread out.

Q. The shelves inside of that desk were all wooden shelves?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

STANLEY SCOTT SPENCER, being duly sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are Assistant Curator?—A. Mr. Hugg is the assistant and I come after him.

Q. And it was your turn in the reading-room that evening?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you go on duty?—A. Seven o'clock.

Q. Were you in the reading-room all the time?—A. No, sir. We have a room where we handle our papers, off the reading-room, Room 30, next to the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q. It is marked "Curator of Reading-room"?—A. Yes.

Q. That was in connection with the reading-room though?—A. Yes.

Q. You heard the evidence of Mr. Glass—how far would the door of that room be from the desk where Mr. Glass was standing, reading?—A. It is about the centre of the room—that is the Curator's room seems to be in the centre of the room and the first table where Mr. Glass was reading the Ottawa papers—

Q. How far would it be from the desk where he was?—A. Thirty or forty feet.

Q. That is your room would be that from where he was?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you go into that room?—A. It must have been about a quarter to nine.

Q. Was Mr. Glass in the reading-room when you went in?—A. I was putting on my papers when Mr. Glass came in—I spoke to Mr. Northrup before that—he was standing about where the papers were that went on fire, and I said: "I guess we will have a late night to-night," and he said that he was done for the night, and Mr. Glass came in just after that and Mr. Glass said: "They are on fish to-night," and Mr. Northrup said: "It is not a very appropriate night for fish, they should have waited until Friday." Mr. Glass went to the Ottawa papers and I just left them and went into my room.

Q. When you left the only two people were Mr. Northrup and Mr. Glass in there?—A. Yes, that I noticed.

Q. How long did you remain there in the room?—A. I could not have been long in the room.

Q. And when you came out, where did you go then?—A. I heard the noise of somebody running in the hall.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Glass calling you?—A. I did not hear who called—I heard somebody holler.

Q. Did you hear anybody call you as caretaker?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Glass in the reading-room when you came out of your room?—A. No, sir.

Q. And when you came out of your room it was because you heard somebody —where?—A. I do not know exactly; I heard somebody holler, as I thought, "Fire," and I ran and saw the fire and started to pull away the papers and I saw I could not do anything as it was running up the walls.

Q. You started to pull the papers away?—A. Yes.

Q. These papers were in a file?—A. Yes.

Q. What kind of files?—A. Wooden files.

Q. And did you pull any of them away?—A. Yes.

Q. And you say it went up the side of the room?—A. Yes, and I could not do anything, and I ran to the desk——

Q. Did the desk above it take fire?—A. I could not say, because when that roar went up I could not see very well with the smoke. I could not get out by the Commons corridor and I ran the other way.

Q. That would be the opposite side from where the fire was?—A. Yes.

Q. And then did you try to make your way around?—A. I grabbed my coat and hat and came out—I came out through the flames and got my ears and face and hands burned, and I fell over Mr. Burrell's secretary when coming out into the Senate side.

Q. Then were there any fire extinguishers on the corridor at that side?—A. There was only one in the reading-room and it was on the Senate side.

Q. Did you get it?—A. No, there were two men in uniform who had run ahead for the extinguisher when I got up to it.

Q. Were they going towards the reading-room?—A. They were at the end towards the Commons Chamber where the fire started.

Q. You went out on the Senate side, and you say there was one extinguisher on that Senate side?—A. That is the one they had, I believe.

Q. Where did they get it—you say they were coming from the Commons side?—A. No, I say they were on the Commons side with the extinguisher.

Q. How did they get there so quickly?—A. It would be them probably I heard hollering when I ran out.

Q. Why do you say it must be that extinguisher?—A. I would not be sure whether or not it was that one, only I heard them say that they got an extinguisher from that side.

Q. Who were they?—A. I think it was Sergeant Carroll—one of them told me that anyway.

Q. There is a door leading out to the corridor there from the reading-room to the Senate?—A. Yes, they would have to run right past the door of the room I was in.

Q. And how would they get around then—is there any passage around until they got around to the front of the building?—A. They would run through to the Commons side—it was clear at first to the Commons side where the fire started first.

Q. There is a board partition along there shown on the plan by pencil?—A. Yes, there is a partition all around the room and papers one above the other hanging up around that wall.

Q. That would be still inside the room?—A. Oh, yes. They could pass by there. The fire started here, I understand, at the first table.

Q. When you came out from the Curator's room, did you go to the reading-room? —A. I ran down there.

Q. This partition is only a framework to hold papers?—A. Yes.

Q. What I want to know is, these men if they got this extinguisher here, they would have to run across here?—A. Yes, that is where they were.

Q. Why should they run through the whole seventy feet across the room to get to a fire there when they could have gone inside?—A. I do not know that.

Q. Then you really do not know where they got the extinguisher?—A. No.

Q. When you went out you did not go to see where the extinguisher was got from?—A. No. I saw they had one when I went out.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You were on duty that night?—A. Yes.

Q. What time did you go on duty?—A. Seven o'clock.

Q. Did you see anybody in the reading-room that night smoking or with a lighted cigar or cigarette?—A. I do not remember that I did, but I have seen a good many members going in smoking.

Q. With lighted cigars or cigarettes?—A. Yes.

Q. Would it have been possible for a man to enter there and place a liquid on those papers without you detecting him?—A. If I see any strangers there I put them out—I have orders to that effect.

Q. But strangers have gone in there?—A. Yes, but not lately since policeman are on the two doors.

Q. You think you have the room so guarded, that it would be almost impossible for a stranger to get in there and distribute liquid on these papers?—A. I think so.

Q. Was either Mr. Glass or Mr. Northrup smoking?—A. I could not say—I did not see either of them smoking.

Q. Did you see either of them with a cigar or cigarette?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. If you had, don't you think you would detect it?—A. I might have, but as a rule I do not pay any attention to them because if nobody else can't stop them I can't.

Q. Who called your attention to the fire?—A. When I was inside the Curator's room I heard somebody running and hollering.

Q. The Curator's room is where?—A. Almost in the centre of the reading-room with the door open—we have it for sorting our papers, and I heard someone running and hollering.

Q. That is the first thing that drew your attention to the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you find on going into the reading-room?—A. I ran up to the end and I saw the fire and could not get on the other side, and pulled the files from underneath the shelves to try and keep them from catching one to the other, and two men, of whom all I could see was the uniform, came with the fire extinguisher.

Q. How far advanced was the fire when you got on the scene?—A. When I started up that way I could not go between the wall and the first table.

Q. And then you grabbed the files that were on file?—A. Yes, from this side—I stood there until I could not stand it any longer.

Q. Had it spread with great rapidity?—A. Yes.

Q. These files are lying flat on the shelves underneath?—A. Yes, and the others on top.

Q. And the file that evidently caught fire first was lying flat on the shelf?—A. That is the way they were burning.

Q. And you say they burned with great rapidity—did you notice the colour of the smoke?—A. No, but it seemed to be kind of black and bluish smoke to me.

Q. Mr. Glass says it was reddish?—A. It was cloudy to me—I could not see well with the heat, when I started out.

Q. Did the extinguisher have any effect on the flames?—A. No, I thought it made more flames because the papers are loose and I imagined that it loosened up the papers more and the fire blew right along.

Q. It made more smoke?—A. It seemed to, and to make more fire.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Are there ventilators there?—A. Two in the skylight and both open.

Q. And they are worked with fans, or driven with fans?—A. Yes, from below.

Q. And they were working that night?—A. I think so—they are generally always working.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Had the fire, at the time you first saw it, got below the shelf upon which the papers were resting that were on fire?—A. I could not say that it got to the floor.

Q. That is it—did you see any fire coming from the floor up?—A. I could not say as to that side, but there was not on the side from which I pulled the papers out.

Q. The doors leading to the Senate lobby are similar to those leading to the House of Commons lobby—swinging doors?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there a policeman standing in both or only in one?—A. Only at one, after 8.30.

Q. Was there a policeman at both doors, up to the time of this fire?—A. No, sir.

Q. At what door was there a policeman?—A. The Commons door.

Q. Then was there anything to prevent a man going in from the Senate side and sprinkling if he wanted to a liquid on these papers?—A. He might, but he could not very well get to the other end.

Q. You were in the curator's room, and if no policeman on the east door what would prevent a man going in and putting a liquid on these papers?—A. The policeman on the other door would naturally see him coming in because he is generally watching.

Q. You think the policeman on the other door having full sight of both doors of the room could see if anybody entered, if on guard?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. If he came in and was not seen he would have to come in on the Senate side—there is no policeman there?—A. Not after 8.30.

Q. And the fire started near the Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. How far from the door leading to the Commons?—A. About ten feet only.

Q. And a man naturally would scatter it close to where he came in and go back out the way he came?—A. You would think he would.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Is that policeman always on duty or only when the House is sitting?—A. They are on duty when the House is sitting.

Q. Would they be on duty during recess between six and eight o'clock?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So there was a man on duty at the time the fire broke out?—A. Yes.

Q. A policeman at the door leading to the House of Commons corridor?—A. Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The thing is, would it be natural for a person to pass all through the reading room and do this thing at the other end? The files were the same all along and he might as well have put it near the Senate door as to walk the whole distance through the reading-room?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You saw no one else there except Mr. Northrup and Mr. Glass?—A. They were the last I saw.

Q. You were not smoking?—A. No, sir.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

C. R. Stewart, door-keeper, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What is your position in the House of Commons?—A. Chief door-keeper of the House of Commons.

Q. You remember the night of the fire, of course?—A. Yes.

Q. How was your attention first called to it?—A. I was standing outside the door in the lobby, and one of the policemen next the door announced a fire in the reading-room. I ran down and saw the fire at the table—I was at the opposite side of Mr. Spencer, pulling the files out—I kept pulling the files out—to stop the fire, and in the meantime it was going up and it caught in the walls and went up over my head, and the draught started and it came over my head, so I thought it time to get out. I went to the Chamber and no one seemed to know about it. Mr. Simpson, the reporter was in the House, and I announced a terrific fire, and for everybody to get out, and Mr. Simpson took down my words on the "Hansard." When I got to the door I found I had forgotten my coat and I went back to get it, but I could not get it—the blaze was coming up near Sir Robert's room.

Q. What time would that be?—A. "Hansard" has nine o'clock, when I made that announcement.

Q. You say Mr. Spencer was working at the opposite side of the desk to you?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the fire confined at that time to a particular shelf?—A. Yes, that is all I saw.

Q. And you say the fire started to go up the wall—what wall?—A. That wooden partition—the papers are hung by their backs and their leaves are all loose and the blaze caught them.

Q. The fire caught from where it was burning originally in among these papers hanging on this wooden partition and immediately went to the ceiling?—A. Yes, and came out the door too.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. I cannot say that I did—there was a considerable draught and the doors were forced open—it was a roaring noise—the corridor seemed to act like a flue with a tremendous draught.

Q. Did you notice it coming out of the reading-room door?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did it catch first?—A. Going along the corridors—I guess it caught in the members' wardrobes. They were made of pine and everything there was ready to catch.

Q. Did you see a policeman there with an extinguisher?—A. When I went in they were running for the hose and extinguishers. I heard them coming with them, and I was too busy pulling away the papers to notice. I know they were there because I heard them.

Q. Do you know in what direction they were running for the extinguisher?—A. Down towards the smoking-room—just a small corridor from the reading-room.

Q. Towards the Senate?—A. No, it would be more west of the reading-room.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

David Ewart, I.S.O., sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What is your position?—A. Consulting Architect for the Department of Public Works.

Q. You have been a long time connected with the building destroyed?—A. Yes, since 1871.

Q. Do you know anything of the material of which these buildings are constructed? A. Principally white pine.

Q. But the walls?—A. They are stone and brick.

Q. The walls of the reading-room, for example?—A. The outside walls of the reading-room were stone and brick.

Q. And the floors of course wood?—A. Yes.

Q. And all the fittings of the reading-room were wood?—A. Yes, and the gallery of the reading-room.

Q. There was a gallery around it?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that of pine too?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it oiled and varnished?—A. Yes.

Q. And exceedingly inflammable?—A. Yes.

Q. You have heard the description by the witnesses who were present when the fire started, of how it started, that it started on the shelves under the reading tables—you are familiar with the place there?—A. Yes.

Q. And it caught, notwithstanding their efforts, on the files in the walls and went up the walls?—A. Yes.

Q. What would say from your experience and taking into consideration the character of the wood-work and the walls?—A. That room was changed when the Supreme Court was instituted—that is where they held the first Supreme Court, in that same room, and it was changed to its present shape then.

Q. I do not suppose you intend to suggest that as a reason for any bad luck?—A. Oh no—but I mean at that date we had no steel files and no steel construction—it was a long while ago.

Q. What would you say as to the partitions and desks and the whole thing?—A. They were very inflammable.

Q. And the statement of these witnesses, Mr. Spencer and the last witness, are reasonable, that the fire when it once caught on the varnish, and oil, and wood, would go quickly, as they described?—A. Yes—I think one of the causes of the fire spreading so rapidly was the ceiling of the corridors, which were all wood and the members' wardrobes.

Q. That is, after it got out of the reading-room?—A. exactly.

Q. But I am speaking now of the reading-room just in order to see if you corroborate their idea—the fire was a small one apparently at the start when Mr. Glass saw it, and when the assistant caretaker saw it, and the guard tried to extinguish it, but it caught in the pile of papers and went up like a flash?—A. That is what I say—I say it is a very reasonable statement.

Q. And when it did get out your idea is it rolled along with the ceilings of the corridors of the Commons and the members' cabinets?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything as to the fire protection, the method of the fire protection adopted by the Department?—A. They had a fire-alarm system in every room.

Q. That connects with the city fire-alarm?—A. First to a register in the main hall of the building and at the same time with the city.

Q. And did they have any sprinkling system in the building?—A. None.

Q. Did you know the hydrants there?—A. I cannot say I have been well acquainted with them—there have been various inspections given on them from time to time, and the City fire chief has at various times looked over the place and suggested where to put them, and we have done that.

Q. Did you put them where he suggested?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were quite satisfied that there were sufficient hydrants to cover the fire area?—A. I think so.

Q. Do you know anything about whether the Department exercised any authority over the men engaged in the building in attending to the fire apparatus, or whether they left it to certain parties?—A. It is principally left to Colonel Sherwood.

Q. To the Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

Q. And the Serjeant-at-Arms?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose it is jointly—you all jointly work together?—A. Yes.

Q. You furnish the apparatus required and they furnish the men?—A. Yes.

Q. When they require anything they make a requisition to the Department of Public Works and they supply it?—A. Yes.

Q. There are a number of ventilator systems by means of fans?—A. Yes.

Q. Run by electricity?—A. Yes.

Q. There are ventilator shafts in different rooms?—A. For the chamber itself there are two ventilator shafts—in the east, and one in the west—and the fresh air is taken in there and then it was washed.

Q. After it passed through the chamber?—A. No, before it went into the chamber—sprayed—and then it is driven down the chamber and extracted under the members' feet. Each recess is an extraction. That is where it was extracted.

Q. Was there any fan connected with the reading room?—A. I do not think so—the only place where it was extracted from was the Commons Chamber.

Q. And you think there are no ventilator shafts there although the caretaker says there are?—A. I do not think so—but I consider the reason the smoke didn't rise was owing to the Commons drawing it down—the fans were running when the fire started.

Q. And the fans would have the tendency to draw the smoke down?—A. Yes, into the chamber.

Q. From the corridors?—A. From everywhere.

Q. These fans are operating underneath?—A. Yes, they are in connection with the boiler room.

Q. Are the corridors also connected with these fans?—A. When the doors are open they are connected with it.

Q. You think those fans would have the effect of drawing the smoke through the corridors?—A. Yes. The fans were not immediately under the chamber—a little to one side in the boiler room, but of course the flues are under the chamber to the fans.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Taking your whole knowledge of the place, it was a pretty dangerous place to start a fire?—A. Very.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. If one wanted to burn that building, they could not have selected a better part than the reading room?—A. Unless the library.

Q. Would not the reading room have more inflammable matter to start with—loose newspapers—more inflammable matter confined to a smaller space?—A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of fact, those buildings are full of combustible and inflammable matter?—A. Yes.

Q. In the days when these buildings were built, they did not build fireproof buildings? Such as we are having to-day?—A. No.

Q. Do we have to-day an absolutely fireproof building?—A. As a fireproof building, but if you fill a building full of combustible matter it is not fireproof.

Q. You can make walls fireproof?—A. Yes.

Q. But if you fill it with combustible matter a fire will occur just the same?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that woodwork varnished there every year?—A. It was varnished very often.

Q. And that makes it very inflammable?—A. Very.

Q. I am informed and instructed that the floors were all shellacked?—A. Yes.

Q. Is not that a very inflammable material?—A. It is—there is no doubt about that.

Q. Would the burning of these varnishes and shellac, would that cause a great volume of smoke?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Much more smoke than the burning of a plain wood floor unvarnished?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. You hadn't a sprinkler system in the building?—A. No.

Q. Was it ever considered, the advisability of putting in a moderate up-to-date sprinkling system?—A. Not that I remember.

Q. Would it have been practicable and feasible?—A. In some places you could but in other places it would be difficult.

Q. But could it have been done in this reading-room, for instance?—A. I believe it might have.

Q. But you were Chief Architect of Public Works to a very short time ago and now Consulting Architect, and as such you never considered the advisability of doing it?—A. No.

Q. But you did consider the putting in of up to date fire extinguishers?—A. Yes.

Q. And those you had in?—A. Yes.

Q. And also in connection with the water—you had a good system? The new wing is practically fireproof is it?—A. Yes. Of course it might be made a little more so. All there is that is not fireproof are the doors—it stood very well; there is nothing wrong with it.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. What seemed to have saved the library was the metal doors?—A. Yes.

Q. Those have only been put on in late years?—A. It is some years ago. But they were put on since that building was put up.

Q. If metal doors had been shutting out the reading room from these corridors, what do you think would have happened?—A. I am afraid the fire would have got over the top of the doors, owing to the construction—it might have saved it for a little while, to give them a chance, but of course, judging from what we hear about it, supposing there were metal doors there it is not likely they would have been shut.

Q. Why—would there not be time to shut them?—A. Because people get so confused they hardly know what to do.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

The investigation thereupon adjourned for luncheon.

After luncheon:

THOMAS SMITH MOORE, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a Dominion constable?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand you were on duty at the reading-room door when the fire occurred on the 3rd of February?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what time did it start?—A. As near as I can say between 8.45 and 9.

Q. When were you first aware that there was a fire there?—A. When a man inside the room called out that there was a fire.

Q. Previous to that how long had you been on duty?—A. From 7.30.

Q. That would be an hour and a quarter—had you seen any strangers going into that reading-room?—A. No, sir.

Q. From where you were standing at the door on the Common side of the reading-room, could you see across that passage-way to the door leading to the Senate?—A. Yes, sir, I could.

Q. And did you see any strangers going into the reading-room from either entrance?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who did you see, if anybody, in that reading-room?—A. None in particulars except members.

Q. Could you give the names?—A. No, sir, we don't pay particular attention to them.

Q. You were here when Mr. Glass was examined this morning?—A. I could not remember seeing him there.

Q. Do you know Mr. Northrup?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him there?—A. I may have, but I do not remember.

Q. I suppose you have a general idea of the members—you know them by sight and members pass you, as a matter of course?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any lady in there?—A. No, sir, I didn't see any lady.

Q. Well, you cannot say who the member was who said there was a fire there?—A. I would not say for certain—when I saw Mr. Glass here this morning it came to me that he was the man.

Q. Then what did you do?—A. As soon as he called that there was a fire in the reading-room, I ran into the door far enough to see the fire, I saw the place.

Q. Where was it?—A. Underneath the second desk from the door of the Commons side.

Q. Then what did you do?—A. I ran out through the door and called to Mr. Stewart who was at the entrance to the Serjeant-at-Arms door.

Q. That is the next door?—A. Yes. I called to him that there was a fire in the reading-room and I turned and ran back to the other end of the corridor next to the Senate side.

Q. Through the reading-room across to the Senate side?—A. Yes, and took the extinguisher off the hook and ran back and turned it on until the flames forced me out of the room.

Q. Where were the flames by that time—they had set fire to the desk I suppose?—A. I could not say that, but the papers were all burning around it.

Q. On the side of the wall?—A. Yes, it was blazing up the wall.

Q. When you turned on the fire extinguisher what effect had it on the fire?—A. It took the fire down on the side I had the extinguisher on.

Q. It seemed to work?—A. Yes.

Q. And did it throw a proper stream with considerable force?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice anything the matter with the extinguisher?—A. No, sir, nothing.

Q. Then the fire drove you back?—Yes.

Q. The fire was not on the floor?—A. No, sir, I do not think so—it seemed to be coming from the bottom shelf of the desk.

Q. How many of these shelves were there?—A. I think there were four.

Q. And the bottom shelf was how far from the floor?—A. About a foot from the floor.

Q. You stood there where you were until the fire forced you to retreat—did you drop the extinguisher then?—A. I backed out of the room with the extinguisher still on the fire and I did not drop it until half-way down the corridor where Mr. Stewart was standing—I dropped it there.

Q. Mr. Stewart is the door keeper at the sergeant-at-arms entrance?—A. Yes.

Q. And where did you go then?—A. Around the front corridor and back up to the Senate and took the hose off the stand in the Senate corridor and turned it on the fire in the reading room. I called to someone to turn the water on and it was done immediately and we directed the water on from the Senate side.

Q. The draught of it was mostly towards the Commons and you ran to the Senate side so as to be able to fight it?—A. Yes.

Q. You got into the reading room with the nozzle?—A. Yes. One of the constables held the swinging door open.

Q. Who was present just at that time on the Senate side—was Dr. Reid there?—A. Yes, he was—he had gone into his office a short while before that and he stepped up behind me and said: "I am here."

Q. You had spoken to somebody about him being there?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?—A. I heard him passing the remark about the pictures or that some person ought to take the pictures down.

Q. And you kept the stream on through the open door?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there smoke coming out that direction?—A. Yes, but not once.

Q. But not much flame?—A. Not at first—not when I got to it first there.

Q. Who was assisting you?—A. Constable Miller, and Constable Knox was holding the door open.

Q. And you took turns in fighting the fire?—A. We were both on the hose until the smoke was so strong we could not stay and we took turns, one holding it while the other went to the window for air.

Q. But the fire got past you towards the Senate room?—A. No, sir—the blaze was through the door several times but I kept the water right on it.

Q. Did you see a messenger of the Senate in the reading room?—A. Yes, he came out shortly afterwards and helped us.

Q. How long were you there before the city brigade arrived?—A. I am sure half an hour perhaps longer.

Q. And then you, I suppose, worked together with them?—A. Yes, until they did not need us any more—they got their own hose in and they did not want us any longer.

Q. Was the pressure on the hose when you got it on—was there any pressure?—A. Yes, very good.

Q. And the extinguisher worked very satisfactorily until you could not use it any longer and the hose worked satisfactorily?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what the floor of that room was covered with?—A. No, sir, I could not say exactly what the floor was covered with.

Q. The blaze, when you saw it, could not have possibly come from downstairs, from below?—A. No, sir—I do not think so.

Q. And the only person you saw coming out of the reading-room after your attention was drawn to the fire was the member who you think is Mr. Glass?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anybody going in then?—A. Yes, sir—the last one who went in was Mr. De Witt Foster, the ex-Member.

Q. When did he go in?—A. Not more than five minutes before the fire started.

Q. And did you see him coming out?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now if there is anything else you know in regard to the fire let us know it, or have you said all?—A. There was a lot more I could tell of what I did during the night, but nothing concerning the origin of the fire. After the firemen took it in charge I went to the Debates office and tried to get to the fire through the courtyard—that was right from the front entrance.

Q. But there was a witness here this morning, Mr. Spencer, who said he went in and started to pull the newspapers off this desk?—A. I did not see him.

Q. It was the extinguisher at the Senate side you got?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there an extinguisher on the Commons side—A. I do not think so, but I could not say.

Q. It was in the reading-room next the Senate Chamber?—A. Yes.

Q. And the hose-stand of which you used the hose was that outside the reading-room or inside?—A. It was in the corridor about half-way down across the corridor—that is the corridor at the back of the Chamber.

Q. Straight in line with the reading-room?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

PAUL MILLER, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You were on duty the evening of the fire in what portion of the House?—A. On the visitors' gallery door.

Q. About what time?—A. I went on at 7.30.

Q. And continued on until the alarm? What time was that?—A. About seven minutes to nine.

Q. Do you know who it was gave the alarm?—A. No—some one shouted it in the Commons chamber.

Q. Did you hear that very distinctly?—A. I did hear the word "fire" very distinctly, but I saw the Speaker jump off the chair and all the members got up and I thought it was a fire.

Q. Did you run out to assist?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there many people in the gallery?—A. Very few.

Q. Who did you see when you ran to the reading-room?—A. Constable Moore and Constable Knox and quite a few other gentlemen there, but the only one I recognized was Dr. Reid, the Minister of Customs.

Q. Did you notice anybody closing the Senate doors?—A. Yes, after coming downstairs, I noticed some one closing the Senate door when I was crossing the main lobby—the gentleman locked them and I went to the reading-room and I was there in time to spread the hose and turn on the water.

Q. Are you the constable who helped Mr. Moore in taking turns at the nozzle? —A. Yes.

Q. And Constable Knox was there too?—A. Yes, holding the door open.

Q. Was the fire well advanced by that time?—A. When I first got there it was mostly smoke and the fire seemed mostly at the end of the Commons—I spread the hose from the Senate side and the fire seemed towards the Commons door.

Q. At the end of the little corridor that passes between the wall and the wooden partition?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anybody using fire extinguishers?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was done before you came down, I suppose—what kind of pressure did you have from the hose?—A. A good pressure.

Q. How long did you stay there?—A. We were there half an hour or so before the firemen came—we let them in through the Speaker's door—that is the Senate Speaker's door.

Q. And they took charge and you assisted them?—A. After they took charge the smoke was practically drifted away—it was going the other way and the fire was practically burned out then.

Q. And it had passed from the reading room into the Commons corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. It was burning pretty briskly there?—A. Yes—of course we did not know how far it was going on the other side, but it was pretty well checked down on the Senate side.

Q. Did you continue with the hose?—A. The firemen came first and took our hose and it was not working very good on the Senate Chamber, and Inspector Parkinson said to let any firemen in and I stood on the door until I left.

Q. Did anybody else go and help you with the hose?—A. Only one man, Mr. Perkins, a messenger in the Senate, I think.

Q. Did you hear any explosion at the time of the fire?—A. No, sir.

Q. When you say it was pretty well burned out on the Senate side you mean in the reading-room?—A. Yes—it was pretty nearly getting out in the corridor on us, but we got it down and it went the other way towards the Commons side.

Q. Did it appear to be in more than one place?—A. No, sir, not that I could see in the reading-room.

Q. You say you could see very little when you went there first but as soon as you saw the fire down a little you located it at one place?—A. Yes. It had all got up and the roof was beginning to fall in at that time.

Q. You did not see it in any more than one place?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Which corridor did you see the fire in?—A. The West.

Q. And which one?—A. The one running north and south.

Q. Which corridor did you go along, the East or West?—A. I came down from the gallery across by the lobby—I could just see up the corridor.

Q. That would be the East corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that on fire when you came down?—A. Just a few flames running along, seemingly running on the oil on the floor.

Q. It had got into those wardrobes at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you detect any odour of any kind apart from smoke?—A. No, sir, it was a very strong smoke.

Q. But you could not tell whether there was any chemicals mixed with it?—A. No, sir.

And futhermore witness deposeth not.

JAMES EDWARD KNOX, sworn:

By Mr. White. K.C.:

Q. You are a constable on the Dominion Police Force?—A. Yes.

Q. And on the night of the fire you were on duty at the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. In uniform?—A. No, sir, in plain clothes.

Q. Then you would have supervision over all?—A. Yes. I was all through the building—I was every place.

Q. That is the usual thing for one or more constables to be in plain clothes, in addition to those in uniform—A. Yes.

Q. Now when you first saw the fire, where were you, or when you first heard of it?—A. I was standing at the first floor at the elevator, at the Post Office Department of the House of Commons.

Q. And what did you do?—A. When I heard the shout of fire I ran to the reading-room.

Q. That is down the east corridor?—A. Yes, on the Commons side, to the reading-room.

Q. What did you see?—A. When I went to the door the first who appeared to me was Constable Moore with the fire extinguisher on the flames.

Q. Where was the fire?—A. The fire was on the low shelf on the second desk from the Commons side.

Q. On the lowest shelf?—A. Yes.

Q. The one next the floor?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see fire in any other part of the reading-room except in that place, when you went there?—A. No, sir.

Was there much of a blaze at the time?—A. Very little then—just about two papers on fire, when I witnessed it then.

Q. You saw him using the fire extinguisher?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the fire extinguisher have any effect either in increasing the flames or reducing them?—A. It reduced them but with the force of the fire extinguisher on the papers, it turned the papers up and the flames got hold of them and then it spread—it spread it all around. The stream of the fire extinguisher is only the size of your finger and the area of the fire was too wide for it, and therefore it caught on the top and took the whole desk up with it and the papers on the top took fire, and they spread to the next, and then to the papers on the wall, and then the papers on the wall went.

Q. Who kept the door open—was it a swing door?—A. I was inside the room with Constable Moore.

Q. Did you notice any draughts in the place?—A. Not to any extent at all.

Q. The flames caught in the papers quickly and did they appear to run rapidly on the wall?—A. When it caught on the walls it went very rapidly then.

Q. Did you stay with Constable Moore?—A. Yes, until he dropped the fire extinguisher. It was the heat that forced us to retreat out of the reading-room into the Commons side.

Q. And he dropped the extinguisher and you went around to the Senate side and took the House on the Senate side?—A. Yes.

Q. You took the hose off the stand and turned on the water—or who turned on the water?—A. I think it was Constable Miller.

Q. Now, when the water was turned on, what did you notice? Was the water pressure good?—A. Yes, it was very good, because it nearly knocked me down myself—that is how I got wet, the force of the water.

Q. Holding the nozzle?—A. No, the nozzle was not through then—I had to hold the door open for them to put the hose through.

Q. Who did you notice there, if anybody, besides yourself and Constable Miller?—A. Hon. Dr. Reid and Mayor Martin of Montreal.

Q. And you went into the reading-room with the hose?—A. No, we were just standing at the opening of the door between the two doors.

Q. And you started playing water on the fire?—A. Yes—at this time there was no flame on the Senate side at all—it was all on the Commons side.

Q. How long did you remain there playing the hose?—A. About a quarter of an hour.

Q. And had the water any effect on the fire?—A. Yes, we had a good result, because if we were not there the fire would have spread—the fire came right to the door and the flames were warming the door up so I could hardly hold it any longer and the flames came right through and they had to retreat back with the hose.

Q. Did you see anybody you knew outside the constables and beside Dr. Reid and Mayor Martin?—A. There were one or two others but I could not say who they were.

Q. Were they people you had been in the habit of seeing around the House?—A. Yes, there was one other member there too.

Q. Would you know if he was the man examined this morning, Mr. Glass?—A. No, sir, I know Mr. Glass well.

Q. Do you know Mr. Foster?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any one in the corridor on the Senate side?—A. No, there was no one when I left, Constable Moore said to go and get help to pull the hose back, and I left and at this time the smoke was coming out and they were clearing out the people at the front, and some refused to go, and I could get no help. I stayed there two minutes and got Constable Sleeman and said to come back and give us a hand with the hose on the Senate side—when we started to go back some one had locked the Senate door and we could not get back.

Q. And did you try to get around by any other way?—A. Yes, down by the basement, and came up by the Senate Speaker's, but all the corridors were filled—the further I went the worse the smoke got and I started to go back and I was pretty near being lost there because I could not get back with smoke and could not find the door I went through. I had to stand at one door two or three minutes to get breath.

Q. What time did the lights go out on the Senate side?—A. Eleven o'clock—that was the last time I was in the Senate.

Q. Did you make a statement that the lights went out at 10.30?—A. No, that was on the Commons side.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Whose voice did you hear giving the alarm of "fire?"—A. The first I heard was Constable Helmer.

Q. And you went immediately to the reading room?—A. Yes.

Q. And when you got there the fire was in the first or second of these newspaper stands?—A. In the second on the Commons side.

Q. I was under the impression Mr. Glass said he was standing at the second and the fire broke out in the first?

Mr. WHITE, K.C.: No, I think Mr. Glass said he was standing at the second and the fire broke out behind him.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Mr. Glass said he was standing at the second desk and that the fire originated in the first desk coming from the House of Commons corridor—you were under the impression when you saw the fire first it was at the second desk?—A. Yes.

Q. These are double desks?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Glass evidently took it in as the one desk, it being the first desk of double size?—A. No, it was the second desk.

Q. Your recollection is, where you first saw the fire was the second desk and not at the first?—A. Yes, it would be impossible—where he was reading it would be right under him. He says it started at the first desk, and that would be at his back. Where I saw the fire, it would be right underneath where he would be.

Q. You are very clear when you first saw the fire it was at the second desk?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Glass says he stood at the second desk with his back towards the first desk and his face towards the Senate, and the fire occurred behind him.—A. There was no fire on the first desk when I entered the room.

Q. You are clear there was no fire at the first desk?—A. Quite clear.

Q. What fire you saw was under the second desk?—A. Yes.

Q. And that was the only one you saw in the reading room?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was from that fire that the fire spread?—A. Yes.

Q. I think you told Mr. White that these walls were just one mass of loose papers and that the fire jumped into them and it was then beyond your control?—A. Yes. I might say that this smoking in the reading room has been a regular occurrence, because I was through it often and saw members often and often smoking in this place.

Q. I understand it was absolutely contrary to rule?—A. Not in our case—our rules are that members can smoke any place in the building, but no other individuals except members.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Constable C. E. HELMER, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are also a member of the Dominion police force?—A. Yes.

Q. And were on duty the night of the fire?—A. Yes, I went on duty at 7.30.

Q. Where were you stationed?—A. From 7.30 to 8.30 on the northwest corner of the Senate lobby, that would be outside the reading-room.

Q. But on the Senate side?—A. Yes.

Q. When was your attention first drawn to the fire?—A. To the best of my judgment I would say between 8.45 and 9 o'clock.

Q. By whom?—A. C. J. Stewart, chief door-keeper of the House of Commons.

Q. The gentleman examined this morning?—A. Yes.

Q. And he told you there was a fire in the reading room?—A. Yes.

Q. And what did you do then?—A. I ran back as fast as I could and saw the fire was in a pile of papers in the second reading stand in the bottom shelf.

Q. That is the second reading stand from the House of Commons side?—A. Yes.

Q. Just as described by the last witness?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw the pile of papers burning there and who was in the room at that time?—A. Constables Knox and Moore were the only ones I noticed. Constable Moore was playing the Babcock on the flames.

Q. Did it appear to have any effect?—A. From an instantaneous glance, it seemed to work all right, but I could not say what effect it had on the flames.

Q. You were looking across the reading-room from the Senate side?—No, the Commons side.

Q. Then you were looking quite close to it?—A. At an angle of 45 degrees about. Constable Moore says he was standing between the second and third reading desks, playing the fire extinguisher.

Q. And it appeared to be working all right as far as you saw?—A. Yes. I ran up the east side lobby of the House of Commons and called Sergeant Carroll and told him there was a fire in the reading-room, and we went down as fast as possible, and saw the fire was gaining such proportions that the extinguisher was no use, and we retired to the Speaker's entrance, about fifty feet, and got the hose and turned it on but the fire got to such proportions we had to retire.

Q. That would be in the north corridor?—A. Yes, in the House of Commons, right alongside the Speaker's apartments.

Q. And the fire was then coming down the corridor?—A. At that time it was coming out of the top of the reading-room door in large flames.

Q. It had taken in the corridor?—A. I could hardly say, but it had got such proportions we could not face it and had to retire.

Q. And then you went to warn the people?—A. Yes, to the House of Commons and called fire.

Q. Did you hear any explosion?—A. None whatever.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

JOHN L. DEACON, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What is your position?—A. Curator of the Reading Room.

Q. You were not on duty the evening of the fire?—A. No.

Q. Who are your assistants?—A. Claire Hugg and S. S. Spencer.

Q. The two men examined here to-day?—A. Yes.

Q. Who should have been on duty that night at that time?—A. I should have been on—we changed off—Mr. Spencer was to take two days and I was to take two days. Mr. Spencer was on his right hour, as far as that is concerned.

Q. What is your method—have you anything to do in case of fire, any instructions from anybody in regard to fire appliances in case of fire?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not from the Sergeant-at-Arms or anybody else?—A. No.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You are the one in charge of the reading room?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your instruction in regard to waste paper?—A. It is put in a basket and carried away in the morning.

Q. Is that done regularly?—A. Oh, yes, every morning.

Q. On the night of this fire were there any waste-paper baskets lying around the reading room?—A. No, they were in Room 30, a little room off that.

Q. But your instructions are that no waste paper is allowed to be around the reading room and the waste is taken up every morning?—A. Yes, the baskets are emptied and I always pick up any that is noticed.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Who has authority over you?—A. Dr. Flint.

Q. That is the Clerk of the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any instructions from your superior as to smoking in the reading room?—A. The last time I had instructions was when the late Speaker White was there—he told me to request the members not to smoke, and I only spoke to one man, and when I went in two or three days after to see the Speaker he asked me about that and said that the gentleman had told him. He told the Speaker that I had told him —he asked me who it was that I told him it was Deputy Speaker Bergeron—and that was the last instructions I got.

Q. The habit was, whether right or wrong, that members went in there and smoked?—A. Yes, and the reporters too.

Q. Did anybody else?—A. Well, any friends who went in with the members.

Q. You were not there when the fire started?—A. No, I left at 5.30.

Q, Have you been present during the examinations this morning?—A. No.

Q. It is said by some witnesses that this reading room was filled with papers, and the desks and everything made of pine?—A. There are four made of pine and I think the last two new ones were made of hardwood.

Q. And the partitions on which the files were hung?—A. They are made of pine.

Q. And the gallery of pine?—A. I think so.

Q. What was the floor covered with?—A. A composition of rubber—about half an inch thick.

Q. It seems to be said that this is particularly inflammable and reliable to combustion?—A. My impression was that it would not burn at all.

Q. Not the floor but the walls?—A. Oh yes, those were.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Was the floor shellacked lately?—A. Not to my knowledge, never oiled or shellacked.

Q. The architect said not long ago the floor had been varnished or shellacked?—A. Well, not that I know of—I think the library was shellacked.

Mr. White, K.C.: I think he referred to the corridor.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Claire S. Hugg, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are one of the assistant curators?—A. Yes.

Were you on duty the evening of the fire?—A. Until seven o'clock.

Q. Had you noticed any suspicious persons there?—A. No, hardly any person from 5.30 to 7 o'clock in the reading-room going through.

Q. There was nothing extraordinary that you noticed?—A. No.

Q. You left there at seven o'clock?—A. Yes.

Q. And you really know nothing about it?—A. Nothing whatever, except that.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

René Smith, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Just you tell us what you know about this?—A. I am a page in the House of Commons and I was sent on a message for Mr. Elliott, the member, and was just going out the door and heard some person in the reading room shouting "fire," and I ran in and on the first shelf I started taking off the papers and pitching them back over, and the top got worse.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. The first desk?—A. Yes, right near the door.

Q. That is where you first saw the fire, on the first stand right near the door?—A. Yes.

Q. And when you first saw it in what condition was it?—A. It had just started—it was in the middle of the first stand.

Q. How large would the fire be when you first saw it?—A. It was taking on the wall——

Q. Was it taking on the wall or on the papers on the stand?—A. It was taking on the wall.

Q. The others think it took on the papers on the shelf of the stand?—A. Yes.

Q. And where was it when you first saw it?—A. On the stand.

Q. On one of the shelves of the stand?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure it was on the first stand as you entered the reading room coming from the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do when you saw it?—A. I started to take off the papers from the shelf that were not burning, and to pitch them back, and the flames started to get pretty bad and I ran out in the lobby and ran out the front way.

Q. Did you see the constable going with the extinguisher?—A. When I went in there the constable had the extinguisher.

Q. And you say the fire was very small when you first saw it and then it reached over to the papers on the side of the wall?—A. Yes.

Q. And after that?—A. Then I say it got pretty bad and I ran out then.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Did you hear any explosion?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you detect any smell other than that of fire?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is the stand a long thing?—A. Yes.

Q. And extended from the door you came in at to along the Senate side?—A. No, the Senate is over there.

Q. But it went along the north?—A. Yes.

Q. Where was the constable with the extinguisher?—A. There at the second stand.

Q. The second shelf of that stand?—A. No, the next shelf of that stand.

Q. What do you mean by shelf?—A. The second table—there is the first table and the second.

Q. What was he doing at the second table?—A. He had the extinguisher on the first one.

Q. Playing on it?—A. Yes, trying to put it out.

Q. At the first table?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not stay there very long?—A. No, sir, I didn't.

Q. Any of the papers that you moved, were any of them on fire at all?—A. Not at all.

Q. Then how far were you from the fire?—A. About five feet.

Q. Then the constable was between you and the fire?—A. No, I was at his left side.

Q. And you say, though, the fire had reached the wall and was going up the wall?—A. Yes.

Q. Going up pretty quickly?—A. Yes, I think it did.

Q. Are you sure it did?—A. I am quite sure it did.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

THOMAS WENSLEY duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What position do you hold in the Civil Service?—A. Chief Engineer of the Parliament Buildings.

Q. Were you at the buildings at the night of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. What do your duties consist of?—A. I have to see that the place is properly heated and ventilated for which there are a number of fans—two fans about twenty feet above the skylight in the House of Commons and two fans down in the boiler house, one an exhaust and the other a blower, and also another exhaust immediately under the centre of the reading room—these were all in operation.

Q. Was there any connection or any draft from that exhaust immediately under the reading room from the reading room itself?—A. Yes, it would be drawn down and discharged into main chimney.

Q. You do not know anything about the construction of the building?—A. In what way?

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. There are a number of ventilators in that reading room?—A. A number of coils.

Q. Are they connected with the ventilating system?—A. No.

Q. A number of air gratings?—A. Only two. Do you mean the registers on the side of the walls?

Q. Yes, what are those?—A. The room there was formerly heated by them. That was the time when that room was a library.

Q. Was there any connection between your ventilator apparatus and the reading room?—A. There was one exhaust connected with the reading room situated immediately under the centre of the reading room.

Q. There is a grating there?—A. Two gratings in the floor.

Q. What is the effect—does the ventilator apparatus draw the air out?—A. Yes, sucks the air out of the chamber—that is out of the reading-room.

Q. Yes—is there anything that brings in a current of fresh air through the reading-room?—A. Only through the door.

Q. What effect would that have in the event of fire?—A. It would naturally draw it in towards the centre of the reading-room.

Q. Would it have the effect of accelerating the fire?—A. I do not think so— I do not think it would be strong enough for that.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Not speaking of the fire itself, but what effect would it have on the smoke?—A. I think it ought to retain it in the room.

Q. Mr. Ewart suggested the idea that the fans provided for the ventilation of the Commons Chamber might have the effect of drawing the fire out of the reading-room in the direction of the corridors?—A. I do not think that could possibly be—not to my mind. We have a pressure of air in the Chamber from above, but if any inward draft caused by the fans it would be down close to the floor. When that fire started I was twenty or thirty feet on top of the Commons Chamber at those fans and when I came down from those fans at about nine o'clock I heard a noise downstairs—I crossed the sky-light and came down to the second floor and there was no smoke there —I could go from one end to the other, but when I got to the ground floor I could not see my hand before my face.

Q. The smoke was coming from the reading-room?—A. Yes, and in trying to get across I ran into one of the marble columns and when in the corridor where we usually go to the boiler I could not go down at all the heat was so intense so I had to go over to the Senate.

Q. Have you since the fire inspected the basement under the reading-room?—A. Yes—that is all right—intact.

Q. So the fire could not have come from below?—A. No. But the room occupied by the Hon. Mr. Burrell, the ceiling is slanting down but the other ceiling under the reading-room there is nothing wrong with it except damaged by water.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Where the corridors ran and the wardrobes for the members, is there a space between that roof above and the galleries?—A. That is a panel roof.

Q. What is between that panel roof and the floor above?—A. That is concrete.

Q. Is there an open space there?—A. No, none.

Q. My recollection is that the gallery slopes down?—A. Well, there is an open space under the gallery—that raises up.

Q. Well, there would be an open space?—A. Yes.

Q. Once the fire got into that what would happen?—A. It would burn up.

Q. There would be a great current of air?—A. Yes, there would be right around there. If the fire got in there our exhaust would draw from that as well.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. And there was no fire up where you were?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you get to the fire, or see the fire?—A. No, I could not—the corridor was so full of smoke I worked my way down to the boiler room.

Q. What are the walls of the reading room?—A. Brick—the outer wall is stone lined with brick in keeping with the rest of the building. Next to the Library is brick and the one next to the Commons is partly brick and partly stone, because it carried the ventilating towers.

Q. Do you know any reason why people might imagine they heard an explosion while the water was being poured on the fire?—A. I do not—I never heard any explosion—the only one I heard was when the roof and towers came down. I did not hear any explosion; there might have been but I do not know anything about it.

Q. Your part is all right now?—A. Yes, we are heating three parts of the building now.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

FREDERICK A. WILSON, duly sworn, deposed:—

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are electrician in charge of the Parliament Buildings?—A. I am in charge of the rewiring.

Q. You are employed by the Public Works Department?—A. Yes.

Q. And in any rewiring you had to do you had to go through nearly all the walls?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you anything different to say than what has been said by Mr. Ewart and the others in regard to the construction of the building?—A. I heard Mr. Ewart, and to my knowledge it is just similar to what Mr. Ewart said.

Q. You have nothing new to offer in that regard?—A. Nothing.

And your electric apparatus is pretty near all right?—A. It is still intact except in the burnt section. I have a plan of what we have done in the way of rewiring.

(Plan produced as Exhibit 6.)

Q. You were not there the night of the fire?—A. Yes. I reached there at half-past ten.

Q. You know nothing of its origin?—A. No.

By His Honour Judge MacTavish:

Q. What caused the lights to go out? I understand they went out at 9.30?—A. No, at a quarter to eleven—they all went out because of a short circuit from the main

feeder feeding the new wing, and I put them on in ten minutes and they remained on until morning.

Q. Somebody said they went out at nine o'clock in the House of Commons?—A. I was not there; I know around the Commons and the Senate lobby they were burning there while I was there.

Q. If the lights had caused the fire would the lights have gone out instantly?—A. Yes, instantly.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. There are different circuits?—A. Yes, about forty-eight circuits.

Q. It would only effect the circuit where the fire was?—A. Yes.

Q. You know nothing of what took place until after your arrival?—A. That is all.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Edgar Stansfield duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Chemist in the fuel-testing division of the Mines Branch.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that occupation?—A. Five years in Ottawa and was doing similar work for five years in Montreal for the Government.

Q. Are you a graduate of any university?—A. Of Manchester University.

Q. What degrees do you hold from there?—A. Master of Science.

Q. You have heard the evidence here to-day in regard to this fire which took place on Thursday night—in your opinion could that fire have originated from the use of chemicals placed in the reading-room?—A. I think it would have been possible.

Q. Would it not, if the fire had started from chemicals been more likely that the fire would have broken out in several places rather than just one place?—A. I suppose that would depend upon the amount of time that the man had to plant the material.

Q. Is it not a simple chemical process to place a solution on newspapers which when it dries out causes the paper to take fire?—A. It is quite simple.

Q. Will you show us that process?—A. Yes, sir.

(At this juncture Mr. Stansfield poured a small quantity of liquid upon a newspaper and in five minutes according to time taken the newspaper burst into a flame.)

The Witness: This, as you see, took about five minutes to inflame, but it might be arranged to take longer.

Q. My reason for asking this is, that we have received through the Dominion Police a report, whether correct or not, that a certain fire bug in the State of Ohio has made an admission that certain fires were caused by the use of a liquid which was placed on inflammable material and which in a short time caused a fire, and I find from this information that they tested in the Fire Marshall's office a bottle of material found in the fire bug's possession, who is now serving a term in the State prison—they tested it on various materials and the time varied from twenty to thirty minutes in which it remained dormant—this time would give a culprit ample time to escape—now, I want to know for my own information whether such a solution could be used and not easily detected, whether am man could go into the reading-room and put that solution on and walk out and in half an hour afterwards the fire would would occur?—A. The difficulty in my mind with such a solution would be to make it take a longer time than a short time. But I think a man with a little ingenuity could plant a bomb so as to time with considerable accuracy.

Q. They tested various kinds of materials and the time was from twenty to thirty minutes?—A. Yes.

Q. The bomb would necessarily have to explode?—A. Not necessarily—just get hot—no doubt you could arrange something to serve that purpose. I think for example I could arrange a solution that would take longer to evaporate than this one, but I have not had time—this one is a well-known solution.

Q. All these solutions would have more or less odour in drying up?—A. They would be apt to.

Q. Do you know of any absolutely odourless? Or would it be possible to have it absolutely odourless?—A. It would be difficult to get one absolutely odourless but it might be possible.

Mr. PRINGLE: I do not know whether in walking through this room I would detect that odour.

Mr. WHITE: I should say that you could, but if concealed in a bomb that might keep the smell in?

The WITNESS: In this particular solution it has to evaporate before anything would happen.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Are there any other means that could be used for the setting of fire apart from the bomb and a solution of this kind without the actual starting of fire—I mean preparations they could scatter about in the corridors and within a certain period of time cause fire?—A. I do not know anything offhand that could be scattered about—there are a number of organic liquids that do ignite immediately they come in contact with the air but the difficulty with these would be to arrange for them not to be exposed to the air until they are wanted to catch fire.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. I saw a case in the papers saying that some preparation used by housewives to keep down the dust, if it got into a corner it might cause combustion?—A. I do not know about that. I know oily rags are liable to go off spontaneously.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You heard the evidence this morning of Mr. Ewart, the architect, and you no doubt are familiar with those buildings—would that woodwork there covered with varnish from time to time be very inflammable?—A. I should think quite inflammable.

Q. Take that newspaper room as described, I suppose it would be an easy prey for the flames?—A. I should think so. The newspapers hanging vertically would be apt to burn very rapidly.

Q. More rapidly than laying down?—A. Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Instantaneously almost?—A. Yes.

Q. From your experiment here it seems to me that when the liquid has been on fire there is a stronger odour than before the fire—now, is there anything you can suggest after hearing the evidence to-day?—A. I think nothing further.

(The investigation was thereupon adjourned until Tuesday, February 15, at 10.30 a.m.)

OTTAWA, February 15, 1916.

Pursuant to adjournment the Commission resumed its investigation at the City Hall Chamber, at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

R. A. PRINGLE, Esq., K.C., and His Honour Judge DUNCAN BYRON MACTAVISH, *Commissioners.*

W. R. WHITE, K.C., *Counsel to the Commission.*

Mr. PRINGLE: Before commencing the examination of Mr. Northrup, M.P., I might say that we have a letter here from Mr. Stansfield and Mr. Carter, which we think might go on record. The letter is a follows:—

OTTAWA, February 14, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the request of Mr. W. R. White, K.C., we give below our opinion with regard to the possibilities of incendiarism by means of chemicals.

Most inflammable materials may be exposed to air indefinitely without danger, and such means as heat, friction, or concussion are required to start combustion. It is well-known however, that certain substances, of which the best known examples are from oils and coals, will, under favourable circumstances, ignite spontaneously after an exposure to air which may vary from an hour to some months. There are known to chemists certain other substances, solids, liquids and gases, which, when exposed to air, ignite spontaneously with little or no delay.

There is no doubt in our minds that preparations made from chemicals of the last-named class could be used to start such a fire as that in the parliamentary reading-room. We have ourselves prepared liquids which when poured on to a newspaper ignited spontaneously after periods varying from a few minutes to more than an hour. The liquids we prepared had a distinct odour, but this decreased rapidly after they had been poured on to paper, and a few minutes later would easily have escaped notice in a well-ventilated room. Other liquids of this nature may be obtainable, which are free from odour.

We are also of the opinion that it would not be impossible to devise a a small vessel, from which fire-causing material could be ejected after a more prolonged period.

We wish it to be clearly understood that the above suggestions are merely possible ways by which a fire might be started, and we ourselves have so far, during the course of the inquiry heard no evidence indicating that the fire was caused by chemical means.

We are,

Your obedient servants,

EDGAR STANSFIELD.
CARTER.

R. A. PRINGLE, Esq., K.C.,

JUDGE MACTAVISH,

Parliament Fire Commissioners, Ottawa.

(Letter produced as Exhibit No. 7.)

Mr. Edgar Stansfield, recalled:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You have already been sworn?—A. Yes.

Q. We would like to put this letter in the record as Exhibit No. 7, and I would ask you if that is your opinion and the opinion of the other parties signing it, as given there?—A. Yes.

Q. I would like to ask you a question, is ozone a product of oxygen produced by silent electric energy?—A. Yes.

Q. That is used in the ventilation and purifying of the air of the Parliament Buildings?—A. Yes.

Q. Did its use have any effect in rendering atmosphere in that building more combustile?—A. Ozone will support combustion more readily than ordinary oxygen, but the quantity would be so infinitely small there that it would have no appreciable effect.

Q. Still you think it would be a help?—A. Absolutely inappreciable.

Q. I find that when heated to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, it becomes oxygen and this gives a yellowish flame—would you say there was not sufficient there to cause these explosions?—A. Absolutely—certainly not—it would have no effect at all.

Q. It would in no way create an explosion if there were?—A. No.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

William B. Northrup, member of Parliament, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a member of the House of Commons?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were in the reading-room on the evening of the fire?—A. I was.

Q. Do you remember about what time you were there?—A. I would say I left the reading-room within three minutes of the time the alarm sounded—three or four minutes before it sounded.

Q. Do you remember seeing any other persons in there at the time?—A. While I was standing at the desk, which was the first desk to the left as you entered the room, Mr. Glass of Middlesex came in and passed behind me and went to the end of that desk—he and I spoke for a moment and while we were speaking there came between us one of the messengers, who I remember had a file of papers in his hands, because he stepped back, so we could speak uninterruptedly.

Q. When saying a messenger, I presume you mean one of the curators in charge of the room?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you be kind enough to look at this plan which has been prepared and which will be identified as Exhibit 8—these are intended to represent the reading-desks and these rooms here are the rooms of the members alongside there?—A. Yes—here is Mr. White's room and here is Mr. Burrell's.

Q. When you say you came in, how did you come in?—A. Through the Commons side.

Q. And when you speak of the first desk that you were standing at, which one is it on the plan?—A. The desk marked "A"—I stood towards the Commons corridor, and was reading first the Belleville *Intelligencer* and then the Belleville *Ontario*. I had read the *Intelligencer* and I went to read the *Ontario*, to read an article about the blowing up of a barracks in Belleville——

Q. And you were standing on the side next to the entrance?—A. Yes.

Q. That is at the desk marked "A" on Exhibit 8?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anybody else there?—A. Mr. Glass came in—I first saw him when he was passing behind me, and he stood at the library end of the same desk—we were reading at the opposite ends, with the curator perhaps half-way between us. Then there was a lady probably between the second and third desks there, or she might have been between the third and fourth.

Q. But somewhere towards the middle of the room?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who she was?—A. No, I do not—I think she was dressed in purple, to my recollection.

Q. But when you entered the door did you notice a constable at the door?—A. I would not like to swear I did, but I think I did. My impression is that I did.

Q. When you left the reading-room where did you go?—A. I walked straight along the corridor that leads past the Speaker—straight out the reading-room down the corridor, at the end of which was Mr. Stanfield's room. My wardrobe is halfway between the reading-room and the corridor that led past Room 16—I stopped at the wardrobe and put on my overcoat and rubbers and walked straight out to the corridor and the lobby that faced Room 16, and I believe without seeing anybody, walked through to the post office, on my way home, until I reached the door that leads to the post office door at the main entrance. I did not meet anybody or did not speak to anybody.

Q. There was no delay?—A. I did not delay a second. When I reached the doors that led from the post office rotunda to the main corridors, I noticed a little altercation between the door-keeper at the corridor that leads to the reading-room and some tall young man who wanted to go in—a man dressed in a plaid or check suit—he evidently wanted to go down that corridor, and I looked to see how it would work out, but only a few seconds, and my impression is he went on down the corridor towards the reading-room.

Q. Do you know who he was?—A. I never saw him before—I only saw his back and have no idea who he was. His overcoat was a grey check, and of a rather striking colour.

Q. Had he the appearance of a respectable man?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Then how long was it after that before you heard the alarm?—A. I do not think I stayed at that door more than a few seconds, and started for the main entrance, and was six or eight feet of that when the alarm sounded, and to the policeman there I said: "The House is rising early this evening," for on hearing the first gong I thought it was the closing-bell, but I soon found out differently. I thought it was the bell to notify us that the House was closed.

Q. Did you go back?—A. Not from the main entrance—the excitement commenced then.

Q. When in the reading-room were you smoking?—A. No, sir, I was not. As a matter of fact, the Hon. Martin Burrell and I came out of the House of Commons Chamber together, and walked over to the reading-room, he going to his room and I to the desk, and I did not stop walking from the time of leaving the Chamber to the reading-room, and I certainly was not smoking in the Chamber, and had not lighted a cigar after leaving. When I was rounding the corridor passing Room 16, going to the reading-room, I met Mr. Stanfield and Hon. Mr. Rogers there and I spoke to one of them and he replied—I just mention that to fix the time, as they might know the time they reached their rooms. I do not think I would be in the reading-room five minutes.

Q. What is your idea about the time the fire started?—A. I heard the clock strike nine, and my impression is that the clock struck nine two or three minutes after the alarm sounded, but it is possible it rung outside before—it may have been ten minutes later.

Q. Did you see anybody else smoking in the room?—A. I could not say that I did—I only saw those I mentioned in the room, and while I stood at the desk Hon. Mr. White and Joseph Downey of Orillia entered the room by the same door that I did and I spoke to them for a moment and they passed on to Mr. White's room—I hadn't any reason to think they were smoking.

Q. The only question is, did you notice anybody smoking?—A. I cannot say that I did.

Q. And when you left there was no sign of fire?—A. I did not see any.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I do not know that there is anything else. Mr. Glass' statement is that he was standing at the second desk from the end of the room next to the Commons Chamber. Then where the fire originated, he was asked; and he said:—

"At the first desk in the reading room at the rear of me.

"Q. You were facing the east?—A. Yes.

"Q. And the fire originated at the first desk?—A. Yes.

"Q. Had anybody been at that desk, the first desk, during the time you were in the reading room?—A. When I went in there Mr. Northrup was at the front of that desk—those desks have a double front—and he was at the front of the first desk facing the Senate Chamber.

"Q. That would be the west side of the desk?—A. Yes.

"And very close to the entrance to the Commons corridor?—A. Yes, and he was reading the second or third file from that corner."

Q. He says the fire originated at that desk—there is a difference of opinion—did he himself stand there at any time?—A. I do not remember seeing him at the second desk—I know he stood at the first—perhaps the curator would remember if he moved away. Where the lady was I would perhaps notice, but I have no recollection of seeing him except at the first desk. I was at the end towards Mr. Burrill's room and he was at the other end near the Senate.

Q. That would be the north end?—A. It would be at the end towards the Library.

Q. And you were at the opposite end of that same desk at the entry?—A. Yes—as he says, it is a double desk and if a fire as he says it would be at the side I was on.

Q. However, as far as you are concerned, you were not smoking?—A. I was not. I had just come from the Chamber and I was not smoking in the Chamber. I know I was not, and I just mention that as corroborating evidence, that Mr. Burrill and I walked down from the Chamber together there.

And further witness deposeth not.

Madame Alphonse Verville, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are the wife of Mr. Alphonse Verville the member for Maisonneuve?—A. Yes.

Q. You were in the reading-room of the House of Commons when the fire started?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could you tell me at what desk you were standing?—A. I was at a desk about in the middle of the room.

Q. The third or fourth desk?—A. I think the fourth. There was a gentleman at the first desk reading, when I went in.

Q. Do you know who he was?—A. No. I did not see the gentleman's face at first, he had his back turned.

Q. Do you know Mr. Northrup?—A. Yes, it was not he, his hair was darker than Mr. Northrup's—I did not see his face.

Q. He was standing at that desk?—A. Yes.

Q. Far down?—A. Just about the end.

Q. Have you any idea or impression whether he was a member or some person you were in the habit of seeing around there?—A. No—of course I did not see his face and did not pay any attention.

Q. And the fire started where?—A. When I saw it it was on the wall.

Q. Going up the wall?—A. Yes.

Q. And amongst the papers which would be hanging on the partition next to that desk as you went in?—A. Yes—just about half up the wall—not all the wall.

Q. Was this same gentleman there at the time of the fire?—A. No, there was nobody in the room when I left.

Q. Did you see the policemen come in?—A. Yes, I saw them go up and down—I followed the policeman and it was then I saw the first fire, and I got right out.

Q. How did you go out?—A. The Commons side.

Q. Then the fire must have been near the door?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you passed very close to the fire?—A. Yes, very close to it.

Q. Did you see anybody else there that evening except that gentleman?—A. Just that one gentleman.

Q. You gave a statement to some reporters, shortly after the fire?—A. The same evening.

Q. And in that I notice in the *Citizen* of February 4:—

> "I was reading a paper when I noticed the policeman rushing in with a fire extinguisher."

A. Yes, he came in a couple of times before he attracted my attention, and then I knew there was a fire.

Q. And in an instant the reading-room was a mass of flame?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you run any risk running out the door?—A. Not very much, only the flame was going near it.

Q. I think in one report that I saw, it was said that you saw some suspicious stranger around there—is that right?—A. Well no, that man I mentioned to you was the only man I saw.

Q. And he was just reading at the desk?—A. Yes, just as though he was reading.

Q. And there was nothing in the statement that I think I saw that there was a difference of opinion as to what this man wore, as to whether a hat or a cap?—A. Oh, that was another man we saw outside.

Q. Where?—A. In front of the buildings outside.

Q. Did you see anybody in the reading-room but the one gentleman reading at the first desk?—A. No.

Q. And that was not Mr. Northrup?—A. No, he seemed to have darker hair than Mr. Northrup.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You do not remember seeing Mr. Northrup there at all?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Did you see anybody smoking there?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Is there anything else, Mrs. Verville, which you could tell us which would add to our information?—A. No, I do not think so; the only thing was seeing this gentleman and I did not pay attention whether he was reading there or just standing there.

Q. Here are the first and second desks, marked A and B, would you say in which desk the fire was?—A. When I saw it first it was on the partition here where the newspapers were hanging.

Q. Was it a French paper or an English paper you were reading?—A. A French paper.

Q. And where would that be?—A. At the fourth desk.

Q. Is there anything else that you wish to say to the Commission?—A. No, because I do not know anything else.

Q. You got out as quickly as you could?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you went down that corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. When you got out to the post office corridor did you look back?—A. No, I went down and on my way down met two gentlemen and I said: "There is a fire in the reading-room," and they walked towards the reading-room and came back again.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

WILLIAM F. NICKLE, M.P., sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a member of the Dominion Parliament?—A. Yes.

Q. And I believe you were in or near the reading-room the night of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you in the reading-room that night?—A. Yes.

Q. What time?—A. Between half-past eight and nine. I went from the main building through the reading room to the library—I stopped to look at the New York papers on the desk, just west of the corridor from the library to the reading-room, and while I was there Dr. Reid and Mr. Downey passed and passed a few casual remarks, and they went apparently to Dr. Reid's room. I went to the library to look up some "Hansard" and then I spoke to Mr. MacCormac and Mr. Thornton, I wanted the "War Lord" by Mr. Gardiner, and I spoke a word or two with Mr. MacCormac, one of the attendants, and Mr. Thornton the member for Durham, when my attention was attracted by a remark of the man behind me: "Look at the smoke," and I turned and saw the smoke curling into the library. Just then the door between the library and the alley leading to the reading-room came sharply to, and I went to the alley door and the attendant opened the door, and I walked as far as the reading-room with my handkerchief over my eyes. In the alley-way there was no smoke of consequence, but in the reading-room it was almost a fog—I found it impossible to go through and I returned and the attendant opened the iron door and I was permitted to leave the library by the side door. When I got outside, I noticed one of Madame Sevigny's guests at one of the windows of her apartment, and she was smothering, and I could see the smoke coming out over her head. I was in the library about ten minutes before my attention was attracted to the smoke coming in. There was no smoke in the alley-way of any consequence. What occurred after that had no relation to the fire.

Q. You tried to get past the reading-room and you went into the alley-way to see to what extent the fire had reached?—A. With the idea of giving a warning, if necessary.

Q. Was there any fire apparatus working then?—A. Not in that part of the building, I am not in a position to say as to the other.

Q. You would not know if any person was working at the Commons entrance to the reading-room?—A. The smoke was too dense to see.

Q. The lady at the window was afterwards rescued by the firemen?—A. Yes, she jumped into the firemen's net after they reached there.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

What is your view in regard to that iron door—I suppose that saved the library?—A. I cannot express an opinion as to that. All I know is that the attendant opened it for me to go out and on my return it was opened by the same man.

Q. At any rate, no fire got into the library through that door?—A. None while I was there.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. During the period you were in the reading-room you noticed only Dr. Reid and Mr. Downey? Was there anybody at the desks?—A. Not that I noticed—the conditions were absolutely normal.

Q. Did you notice Mr. Northrup?—A. From what he said this morning, I was there before he came in.

Q. And left before he came in?—A. I would so assume.

Q. Anyway, you were not smoking?—A. I do not smoke. The conditions were absolutely normal when I was in the reading-room.

Q. Have you any opinion to express as to the inflammable character of the fittings in the reading-room?—A. I know that wood varnished will burn if it gets started.

Q. We know anything will burn under certain conditions, but as to its rapidity?—A. I think if a fire got started there at all it would burn with great rapidity.

Q. Under normal conditions?—A. Yes, that prevail in the reading-room.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

ARTHUR DE WITT FOSTER, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At Kentville, N.S.

Q. You were in the House of Commons reading-room the time the fire started or shortly before?—A. Shortly before, I would think.

Q. About what time were you there?—A. It would be somewhere between 8.30 and perhaps a quarter to nine or nine o'clock.

Q. While in there, did you notice any person there?—A. I passed through the reading-room very quickly to the Senate side to look at the Halifax papers, and I do not remember seeing any one although there may have been some there—I have not a clear recollection of seeing any one in there.

Q. Were you smoking?—A. No sir.

Q. Then your idea was you did not see any one in the reading-room?—A. I do not think so—I have not a very clear recollection that I did.

Q. When you left the reading-room where did you go?—A. To Room 200 on the top floor.

Q. In the new wing?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were there when the alarm of fire took place?—A. I did not hear the alarm. I was in my room, 200, just long enough to put on my coat and rubbers and went downstairs by the elevator, and went to look for the Halifax papers again, thinking they had been in the Commons with some members and that they would have been brought back to the reading-room and before I left the building I started to go into the reading-room again to see those papers, and when about 10 feet from the swinging doors of the reading-room the flames broke out, the full size of the doorway, and pieces of burning paper were coming through, and the hot air, and ignited and caught the lockers next to the room, almost instantly.

Q. The fire then spread rapidly?—A. Very. I stepped into the corner of the Chamber through the corner door and gave the alarm of fire and then ran out into the post office lobby and back to the other corridor by room 16 into the telephone booth to telephone to room 203, where I thought that Mr. Hart and McLean and McCoy were. I could not get them on the telephone. I perhaps was at the 'phone a very short time, and then I went downstairs thinking the alarm had not been given to those in the basement.

Q. That would be the stairway near the elevator?—A. Yes. I was down there and shouted "fire," and someone said, "everyone is out," and I came up there almost immediately. I went around to go back and the lockers were on fire and the corridors full of smoke by room 16.

Q. The fire had come around by the other side of the building?—A. Yes, past the Speaker's door.

Q. You managed to get out through that corridor?—A. I went out into the post office lobby by 16.

Q. You came through that corridor—did you say the lockers were on fire?—A. Yes, sir. I do not remember that all the lockers were on fire between where I came upstairs to around the post office, but all around the corridor in front of the Speaker's doorway.

Q. There would be a part there on the side of the corridors where there were no lockers?—A. I do not remember about that.

Q. Was there anything else which you can tell us which might be valuable in this inquiry?—A. No, sir, I do not think so.

Q. You got out of the building, anyway, I suppose, and went about your business and stayed around there until the fire was over?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Room 200 is the Nova Scotia members' room?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Mr. H. F. Gadsby, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a newspaper man?—A. Yes.

Q. On what paper?—A. I have a number of papers.

Q. You are in the Toronto *Saturday Night*?—A. Yes.

Q. There was an article which appeared in the *Saturday Night*, which contains a reference like this:—

> "It is now recalled that a German painter on a job on the Parliament Buildings some months ago had a fight with an English painter over the remark that the Union Jack will not fly over these buildings much longer."

A. Yes.

Q. What authority did you have for that?—A. That information was given me by a man working on the building—I think a man named Anderson. The conversation was in the Victoria Chambers when looking at the fire.

Q. You were there when the fire broke out?—A. I was in the press-room.

Q. And the press-room is in the western part of the post-office corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. The extreme West wing, and you really know nothing personally as to what took place at the breaking-out of the fire?—A. Oh, no, I have not any knowledge as to that, I only noticed what happened in the press-room.

Q. Then beyond the fact that some person whom you did not know made that statement in the crowd, while looking at the fire——A. The name was Anderson, I think. I could get it easily if you want it?

Q. I wish you would—I have read this very interesting article of yours in which you say there were dozens of Dominion police patrolling the halls and sentinelling the entrances, but there was no daily round of inspection?—A. Not that I saw.

Q. But we will know better as to that when we get the proper officials?—A. Yes.

Q. You say that there was slackness everywhere, and on top of that the accumulated dust of half a century, which was both inflammable and explosive—have they ever cleaned out these corridors?—Anybody who went to the reading-room would know that it smelt dust to the last degree—I imagine they had house-cleaning, but never removed the old files of papers or dusted them.

Q. You say "In the course of fifty years a parliament building forms easy-going habits, and there is nobody in particular to blame for feeling safe and comfortable—so when the firemen reached the Hill, they found several of the hydrants frozen and the first gush of water blew them clean out of the ground?"—A. My informant for that is also the gentleman who told me about the other thing—I think he was a plumber.

Q. You do not know, of course, of your own knowledge, whether it is correct or not?—A. No.

Q. I may say we have Chief Graham here and he will tell us—but I am informed that your plumber's story is not correct?—A. Quite likely—everything was written in a hurry that night and I had no time to verify the statement made.

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q. You think the gentleman who spoke to you was a plumber?—A. Yes.

Q. And that was the same man?—A. Yes—I think his name was Anderson, but I can find out who he was and will let you know.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

ARTHUR HANNAY, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q. You are a reporter?—A. Yes, Mr. White.

Q. In connection with the Hansard?—A. No, newspapers—the Ottawa *Free Press* and many outside papers.

Q. It is said that you are responsible for a report which says that the extinguishers were charged with some inflammable matter which spread the fire when it was applied?—A. As far as I was concerned, I was not present when the fire broke out. I was at the Chateau Laurier and I heard a statement to that effect, or possibly not as definitely as that.

Q. That is practically my recollection of the statement?—A. Does it not say "possibly"?

Q. No, it conveyed the impression to any one reading it that it was within the knowledge of the one who furnished the report?—A. I think I said there was a possibility that that was the case, because a policeman said when the fire extinguisher was applied to the blazing papers, that it did not have the effect of extinguishing the blaze, as was expected.

Q. What witness furnished you with that?—A. I am not certain as to that but I think Mr. Charles Stewart, the door-keeper of the House of Commons. I had a conversation with him—

Q. It is important that you should recollect if you can?—A. Certainly.

Q. Mr. Stewart has been examined and does not give that impression at all?—A. Does he not.

Q. Mr. Stewart's evidence, and in fact the evidence of all the witnesses, who used the extinguisher said it did have an effect in one way, but in another way it blew the burning papers that were against the wall and separated them, and made the flame worse?—A. I heard that question discussed by a group of people—Mr. Stewart was there—he was explaining how he saw the fire early and had given the alarm and my recollection of his conversation was that the extinguisher was applied to the fire and instead of the fire dying down it continued and increased.

Q. Then it was an expression of opinion or a statement of facts on the part of Stewart, or whoever it was who made the statement?—A. My recollection is that it was a statement of fact; I may be wrong however.

Q. However, you have no foundation yourself—you have no knowledge yourself of it—you say some person, and you are not sure whether it was Mr. Stewart who said that, and on that you based your statement?—A. Precisely.

Q. Did it strike you it would be a very difficult proposition for any person, with about 80 or 90 extinguishers of that kind through the building, to load them up with a material of that kind?—A. No sir it did not—I think it could have been done. You would not have to change the load—you could bring in one extinguisher charged and take another one way—that is, provided such a thing was done.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

GEORGE SIMPSON, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a Hansard reporter?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were present in the vicinity of the reading-room the night the fire occurred?—A. Not in the vicinity of the reading-room—I was in our office just at the back of the main entrance.

Q. You office is separated from the main entrance by that glass partition?—A. Yes.

Q. You were in the office?—A. If I might just tell what happened as I saw it—we have an electrical clock in our office, which marks off the ten-minute periods for each member of the Staff—that is, it marks the time each member goes on the floor—my time was 8.55; my bell rang automatically at 8.55 and at that moment I started into the Chamber, going through the door just on the east side of the east lobby—I walked through that to the door of the Chamber where the Sergeant-at-Arms sits. At that time there was no sign of any fire or smell of fire in that corridor. I had been on the floor of the House taking notes of the member who was speaking, for approximately three or three and a half minutes, when Mr. Stewart burst open the door and shouted that there was a fire in the reading-room. Just at his left was some other gentleman whom I cannot identify—there was somebody at his heels almost—they almost came in together.

Q. Then did you go out of the entrance of the Sergeant-at-Arms?—A. No, sir—when the alarm was given I waited to see what the Speaker would do, and when I saw him and the others moving, I got up and there was a general movement towards the door of the Speaker's entrance. I walked forward along as everybody did—there was no disorder, although everybody moved quickly, and I went out of the corridor opposite Room 16 to the post-office lobby, and from there I went quickly to the Senate entrance of our room to give the alarm to my confreres in the office.

Q. When you passed that eastern corridor, did you see the flame or smoke?—A. There was just this, when I heard the alarm given I turned suddenly and I saw smoke, and either flame or the reflection of flame at the northeast corner of the Commons Chamber, at the door, and I saw it as the door was opened at the Sergeant-at-Arms seat, at that centre door—I saw smoke and either flame or the reflection of flame.

Q. But when you went from the post office lobby to the Senate to warn your confreres did you see flame and smoke in the eastern corridor?—A. Yes, sir, there was a flame coming rapidly forward in the easterly corridor.

Q. Coming along these lockers?—A. Well, I did not take time to notice the details—I saw flames and smoke in there.

Q. Then you fix the alarm of fire, as nearly as possible, at 8.58?—A. Approximately that.

Q. Is there anything else you can tell us?—A. There is just one point: I saw a statement attributed to some one that the firemen did not get there for half an hour after the fire started—well, I went into our room and stayed around there for five minutes, about the entrance, while the policemen were starting the hose there. Then I was down in the vestibule and in two or three minutes some Dominion policemen got active in excluding the crowd—I went out then and remained for a couple of minutes and started down to the front gate and as I walked down I saw the firemen coming in the eastern entrance.

Q. That would be a matter of a few minutes after seeing the fire?—A. A matter of eight or nine minutes possibly.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

FRANK GLASS, M.P., recalled.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. There has been some little question as to where you saw the fire—since you were here last we have prepared a plan showing the position of those desks—this corridor here on the plan would be the corridor by which you went in?—A. Yes.

Q. And where would you be standing?—A. At the left-hand corner of desk B.

Q. That would be the northwest corner of desk B?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you facing towards the Senate or towards the door where you came in?—A. Towards the Library door. I was facing the third desk.

Q .Then you would be at the northwest corner of desk B facing the Senate?—A. Yes.

Q. That is, you yourself were facing the Senate?—A. Yes, and I did not alter that position since going into the room.

Q. Which desk did the fire originate in?—A. Almost in the centre of this desk A—almost in the middle of it.

Q. Well now, there may be some different understandings as to the desks—these desks are double desks?—A. Yes.

Q. So that one person might say that this was desk 2 on this side, counting the other side as desk 1?—A. Exactly, paradoxically, it may be.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Mr. Northrup says that Mr. Glass stood at the end of desk A, towards the northwest corner, when you came in and that that is where he spoke to you. Now I understand you to say you did not stand at desk A but at desk B?—A. I came in from the Commons and turned to my left, and Mr. Northrup was at the second file on the extreme right of desk A, and as I passed him I spoke to him at the rear, and he turned around to see who I was, and he spoke, and I passed from the third file, from the end of desk A, and casually looked; I did not stop because the London papers were not there, and I passed immediately to desk B and had not left that desk while in the room, and did not lift my head until I saw Sir Thomas White.

Q. Then you agree with Mr. White you did stop there and then went to desk B?—A. Yes.

Q. Was anybody smoking in the room?—A. I did not notice. I was not smoking myself and I did not notice whether Mr. Northrup was or not.

Q. You are a smoker?—Yes, but the circumstances of the evening are particularly impressed upon me. I took my wife to the theatre and left her there at five minutes to eight, and lighted a cigar and smoked up to the House and went into room 16 and finished it, and then went into the House of Comomns and sat there for five minutes.

Q. The fire started about 8.52?—A. Yes. I finished my cigar and read my correspondence in room 16, and the London papers of the night before, which I had received, and went into the House from there, and then I returned from there to go to the reading-room, just as Mr. Loggie got up to speak.

Q. You nor Mr. Northrup were not smoking and you saw nobody else smoking?—A. No. I saw nobody in the room except Sir Thomas White, although the door opened and shut and people might have passed in and out.

Q. You came in to the reading-room and turned to the left to desk A, and as you turned Mr. Northrup was reading a paper and you passed him and hesitated, to see if the London papers were on file, and then left and went to desk B—when you came in you did not see Mr. Northrup smoking?—A. No.

Q. And you were not smoking yourself?—A. No.

Q. Nor did you see anybody else smoking?—A. No.

Q. At the time you entered was there any evidence of fire at that desk?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. And you remained at desk B until your attention was attracted by the heat of the fire which would be immediately back of you?—A. Yes.

Q. And you turned and looked and saw those papers on fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mr. Stanfield the other day give a demonstration of a fire set with a liquid?—A. I was not here that afternoon.

Q. I would like you to see that, to see if that fire resembles the rapid fire that this preparation makes. Some time when convenient Mr. Stansfield will show you that—

I do not know whether it is possible to distinguish it from any other fire, but you might see it.

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q. Did you notice any odor of any kind in the reading room while you were reading there?—A Not the slightest—I did not detect the fire by the smell of smoke—it was by the heat first.

Q. But you did not detect it even by smoke?—A. I saw the smoke before I really smelt it.

Q. But you did not smell any other odor in the air?—A. None whatever.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.

Q. According to Mr. Carter's statement there might not have been an odor at all?

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q That is the statement that has just been put in now.

Mr. Pringle: It says there might not be any that could be detected—but at any rate, you were not smoking and you saw no one smoking, and a few minutes after you were there this flame broke out?

The Witness: Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q. How long had you been there?—A. From seven to ten minutes—just the time that it took to read a few paragraphs—I spent all my time reading there, and I know pretty well how long I was there by what I read.

Q. It would not be impossible for a person to go in at such close proximity to you and set fire there?—A. Any person might go past into the Commons corridor. They did not pass in front of me. Several people came to this desk and retired—that is I heard the movements of people, but I did not see anybody.

Q. That would be quite close to where the fire was?—A. I am satisfied there would be no one between these two desks or I would have observed them. If the Commission would permit me, I would like to make a statement in view of the contradiction of evidence—I noticed a difference of opinion as to where the fire started, but I absolutely know just where it was, and if fifty or a hundred swore differently it would not change the evidence I have given. Mr. Stewart, one of the caretakers, was in there almost after the policeman and was the first to commence pulling the papers from under the desk and from the wall between the first and second desks, and he further confirmed the statement I made that Spencer was on the outside of the same desk pulling the papers away from that—I rushed to the door and announced the fire and the constable came in promptly and looked at the fire. I asked him where the extinguisher was and the hose and the alarm, and instead of waiting and getting them he rushed down the corridor to give the alarm—that was a fatal loss of time—if he knew where the extinguisher was and applied it at the time it would have lessened the danger. It was said that Mr. Glass stated that he could extinguish the fire with his coat—I did not say that, I said if accessible it could be extinguished with a coat or a blanket, but it was not. This other thought occurred to me, the moment I might disturb that file it would spread over with increasing rapidity. I have thought it over and I would not do differently in the circumstances—the proper thing was to call the officer. He came in and was evidently rattled and did not do what a man should do who knew his duty, and I am not surprised that he is mixed in his evidence as to where the fire started. When the appliance was played on that desk there was not the slightest touch of fire on the second desk—it was after the chemical apparatus started working that I noticed it burst into flame and spread. There was not the slightest fire on the second desk at that time.

Q. I would like you to have seen that fire started by the chemicals—it started as you describe, it rushed across the paper—did this seem to spread fast when you saw it?—A. Not until the papers became distributed. If I had pulled them out and distributed them and the fire had spread, I would have been to blame, and I thought what was best to do was what I did, to call the officer at once.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to state?—A. I felt that the press reports perhaps spoke too fast, but the only report that has seemed to give my statement accurately was in the *Citizen*—I did not say the fire originated behind the desk, I said behind me. About this evidence as to the position of the fire, it would not make a particle of difference to me whether it was the first or second desk—the fact is it was at the first, and the evidence of the page and of Mr. Stewart would corroborate me, and if 100 policemen swore differently it would not make any difference to me.

Q. Certainly the page boy swore strongly in accordance with your statement, but it would not make much difference anyway—it was just as to whether there was any smoking?—A. I appreciate that, only where there is a conflict of evidence it discredits the evidence to some extent.

Mr. WHITE, K.C.: Not unless it is material.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. There were parties passing in and out, but you did not pay particular attention to them?—A. Yes.

Q. And you are sure as to this that during the few minutes you were there there was no one at Desks A and B except you and Mr. Northrup, and he has spoken for himself and you, in speaking for yourself you say you were not smoking?—A. No, sir, I was not.

Q. And there was nobody else at those desks that you saw?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not remember seeing Madame Verville there?—A. I looked to see if there was any person there—I looked for the caretaker.

Q. She was at the fourth desk?—A. I did not see her.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The desks were high?—A. Yes.

Q. You might see over the next desk but to look over the third and the fourth you could not see clearly?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw the smoke coming up, and did you see the flames?—A. Yes—I felt the heat and turned and practically smelt the smoke and saw the flames at once—I had to stoop to see the blaze—it was on the lower shelf, and I had to stoop down to see it.

Q. It was only a few inches between the lower shelf and the one next to it?—A. Six or eight inches.

Q. You say it was in some distance on that shelf?—A. Pretty well into the centre.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

JOHN CARLETON, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You were caretaker of the Parliament Buildings?—A. My position was in the Senate, housekeeper and superintendent of messenger service.

Q. You were there the night of the fire?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You heard some pump going—what was that?—A. I went upstairs with the night electrician of the Senate—I wanted to show him what I wanted done, and during the time I was explaining I heard the pump start—that is the pump that starts when the alarm is given.

Q. What kind of pump is it?—A. A pump in the engine room and it makes a noise in the hydrant—there are two or three hydrants in each floor and when the

alarm goes it makes a noise in the hydrants, and I said: "There is a fire and I am going to go and see where," and when I ran towards the House of Commons I went down to the next flat and they were putting on the hose at the House of Commons reading-room door.

Q. On the Senate side?—A. Yes—that was the first water thrown.

Q. You knew a constable there?—A. Yes, there was a couple of them, and one of my chaps went to their assistance to put on the hose.

Q. And before you got to the fire the water pressure was on?—A. Yes. The water pressure was good when the hose was opened up, but it was not more than five to six minutes from the alarm to when the water was on and the House of Commons reading-room seemed in one cloud, and in two minutes after there were volumes of smoke through the broken glass of the door that no one could withstand.

Q. You did not hear any explosions?—A. Not then.

Or explosions subsequently?—A. That is about the time the tower fell—I would not call it an explosion—it might have been a gas pipe, I thought, that got broken.

Q. That would be after?—A. Yes—there was nothing at that time.

Q. Now what time did the city fire brigade get there?—A. I did not see any of them for a long time after that—after I saw that they were working, I started for some of my men to take down some pictures close to the fire—that is the paintings of the ex-Speakers, and as long as we could stand the smoke—there were no city firemen to be seen there. After I was suffocated and they dragged me out, I went down to my quarters and was there five or ten minutes when one of the city firemen came and asked about the doors being opened, and I said the fire was upstairs and I went up with him again and I did not see any more of them.

Q. The fire wasn't very bad on the Senate side?—A. None at all then—it was only in the House of Commons reading-room then. Then I think it was a city policeman who ran into my quarters and frightened my people and ordered us out, as he said the tower was going to fall, and I could not get in again. I do not know anything more about it—it was a city policeman that came in.

Q. What you mean by the firemen not being there for some time after is that they were not in the Senate, but they were at work?—A. I do not know about that.

Q. The alarm would be given almost automatically?—A. Oh certainly.

As a matter of fast, it is said they did get there within a few minutes?—A. Not in the Senate.

Q. They did not think the Senate would burn as rapidly as the Commons?—A. It would not have burned at all except the fire was in the Commons—you do not generally have fire there.

Q. If there are you put them out?—A. Yes.

And futhermore witness deposeth not.

Col. E. J. Chambers, sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Senate?—A. Yes.

Q. You were there the evening of the fire?—A. Yes, about a quarter to ten.

Q. You were not there at the start?—A. No.

Q. And cannot tell us about that?—A. No.

Q. I suppose you are pretty well aquainted with the conditions in that reading-room?—A. Yes.

Q. There was a considerable amount of combustible material both in the fittings and the furnishing?A. Yes, considerable.

Q. And you have been a newspaper man?—A. Yes, all my life.

Q. And have been reporting these things and paying attention to them?—A. Yes.

Q. What would be your opinion as to the rapidity with which fire would spread there?—A. Well, I have seen fires—as a newspaper man I have reported several big

fires. I remember particularly having my attention attracted as to the rapidity with which one fire spread, and therefore I do not consider it so abnormal—it was the Board of Trade building fire in Montreal—it was one of the biggest I witnessed. I was present as an editor of one of the Montreal papers there and naturally observed things—the building stood among a large number of warehouses—it was partly fireproof then, and I was speaking to friends who had offices there, and they expressed the opinion that it was absolutely useless for them to attempt saving their things as the Board building would not catch on fire. Well, I should imagine within five or ten minutes after the first flames broke out there the whole of that building was in flames—there was no suspicion of incendiarism then.

Q. Then this fire in question might have spread as rapidly as it is said it did spread?—A. Of course, I was not present but I should judge so. It would not surprise me. When I arrived at the Senate and found the fire in the state it was, I was not surprised to find it had attained the extent it had within three-quarters of an hour.

Q. It did not seem to spread towards the Senate it seemed to have gone West—I am advised the wind was a northwest wind. Now if there was any draught when passing through these corridors it would carry it to the Senate, and instead of that it went against the wind?—A. It seemed so. I was not present on the spot, but I was in the Senate three or four hours with men who saw the thing on the Senate side—a Dominion policeman and a young Mr. Perkins, a very intelligent young man, and Mr. Carleton and from the statements of these men given me very shortly after the fire, they say there was a considerable burst of flame from the reading-room towards the Senate. The hose got into action promptly by Constable Moore and Miller and Mr. Perkins, who said that although the fire was going out of the House of Commons door, that it got a draft in an opposite direction all at once—how it was they don't explain, but the flames did come through the Senate door of the reading-room, because subsequently, when engaged in taking down pictures, they passed within three or four feet of this door with these big pictures, but there was no heat, and I could see the woodwork across the corridor at the north-west corner of the Chamber and it was blistered and marked, indicating that there had been considerable heat coming from the reading-room.

Q. Of course there was not the same quantity of inflammable material on the Senate side—no wardrobes?—A. No. The one thing that struck my attention was a statement of the men there to me that when the draft towards the House of Commons became so acute the swinging doors on the Senate side opened with the draft and stood open to such an extent that they were able to use their hose, showing that there was a draft against the wind.

Q. The evidence is, that one constable held the door open while the other constables used the hose?

Mr. PRINGLE: Is not that on the Commons side?

Mr. WHITE: No.

Mr. PRINGLE: Mr. Ewart explains that by the ventilator system?

The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Was that working in the Senate?—A. There is one there.

Q. Would it be working when the Senate is not sitting?—A. Probably not.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. If it was working in the Commons it would have a tendency to draw the draft that way?

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Another thing, with these very inflammable cupboards in the House of Commons corridor, the flames would naturally follow where they would find food, just as a prairie fire would follow grass?—A. No doubt, particularly as the hose was not used on the Commons side, of course, if hose was there, it might be different.

Q. I do not think they could get into that corridor, owing to the inflammable nature of things?—A. Yes. As far as our side goes, the fire was amazingly slow and deliberate. The only hose was that which the Dominion police had, and the fire was two or three hours before it got a grip on it.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. Someone said there was an explosion but I thought it was just a noise. I did not think it was an explosion, and I said not to start any scares, not to start that, and they said there were some on the other side —but it was only a beam falling or something of that kind.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Dr. Thomas Simpson Sproule sworn.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You have been Speaker of the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. And are now in the Senate?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you in the building the night of the fire?—A. No.

Q. Then could you tell us anything of the facts?

Mr. Pringle, K.C.: What we want from Dr. Sproule particularly is in regard to the action taken to protect these buildings—that is the rules laid down, as I understand they were laid down by him, are the rules existing at present—this we may ascertain by the present Speaker, but Dr. Sproule can give us the rules laid down by him in 1915.

Dr. Sproule: The rules are that the Sergeant-at-Arms usually carries out my instructions. We discussed the question of danger from fire and also the question of smoking all through the chambers, which I thought very unseemly, improper and dangerous. He advised me that an effort had been made to restrain those who had been smoking, by putting up placards in different places in the lobbies, and in the reading room, and I think I inquired if they were not also put up in the Library, but his reply was that he had no control over the Library, and by a rule established years ago there never was smoking allowed in the Library. I inquired if these placards were up from session to session and if there were any up at the present time. The last session that I was there was the one during which I was more particularly impressed with certain occurrences that I thought ought to be stopped. The Sergeant-at-Arms' reply was that the placards were up then, and I asked him where, and he said in the lobbies of the House of Commons, in the Committee rooms, and different other places around the building. I think I inquired whose duty it was to see that these were kept up, and if kept up why was so much promiscuous smoking going on. I think he said Connolly complained to him and afterwards had a complaint and called him in the second time and asked him if anything was done since and if there were a sufficient number of these notices up, and his reply was that there were. I told him if necessary to have more printed and he said there was a large number. For my own satisfaction I went into the reading room and saw one hanging at the entrance and read it. I was rather surprised to hear the evidence of Mr. Deacon that he had never heard anything about precautions against fire from smoking, for Mr. Deacon is one man that I talked to about this, because of the complaints to me, and that was surprising, for at three different times in one session I had the same subject under consideration with the Sergeant-at-Arms. His report was that it was very much reduced, but with reference to the reading-room, I remember one man said: Most of the men likely to smoke there

are members of Parliament and you could not restrain them, and my remark was to courteously draw their attention to the fact that the regulations prevented them, but not to argue the question with them nor enter into any altercation with them. With regard to the newspaper men, he said they were in there frequently smoking, and my reply was that they had no right to smoke there, and he could properly tell them it was against the rules, and if they refused to obey to call the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q. Were there any definite instructions in regard to looking after the paper refuse?—A. Yes, I discussed that with one of the men, but I am not positive whether it was Mr. Deacon or Mr. Spencer. I inquired where the papers were opened and if there were waste-paper baskets there to hold the refuse paper, and he said the papers were opened in the curator's room or behind the wainscotting on the north side, where there was a table, and that they were not opened in the reading room except to be put on the files, and all the refuse papers were immediately taken away, and no waste-paper baskets were in the room containing papers. That was the information given me at the time, and I passed through the room at times afterwards to ascertain if the instructions were strictly carried out, and as far as I could see I thought they were.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. I suppose if your instructions were carried out there would be no smoking?—A. That is sure.

Q. But it would be difficult to restrain the members?—A. Yes, we found it pretty difficult to restrain them.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Is there anything else?—A. I would like to say a word in regard to some observations by yourself at the opening, to the effect that if anyone knew anything relating to the circumstances surrounding the fire, that you ought to know them, and that it was the duty of the person to offer any information on the subject, I may say that on account of warnings received from outside that there might probably be the danger of people coming into those buildings and creating trouble, I had a consultation with the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q. When would that be?—A. During the last session, 1915, as to what could be done to ensure absolute safety. I saw in the *Citizen* the day before that there had been strict orders given that all doors entering the House of Commons were to be closed at six o'clock excepting one or two which were constantly guarded, and after that all access to the House was shut off from the outside to the public. I saw that, and to my knowledge it was not being carried out, and drew the Sergeant-at-Arms' attention to it. The second night after that, I was writing letters in my office until after ten—it must have been after ten-thirty, when some of the members were going west towards Winnipeg, and I took some letters and put stamps on them and walked to the general post office to post them. I went around the House of Commons towards the West and North and passed the Senate side and passed the Eastern Block, I saw the door of the corridor to the basement wide open and the electric light burning at that time in the basement—I saw two windows where the newspaper men usually do their work both raised up, and my impression was if the intention was and I felt it as to prevent people getting in, these windows should not be open because anybody could put a seven or ten-foot ladder in there and get up. I went around that side of the building, and met no policeman nor anybody else, and went past the Eastern Block and saw three windows there with the lower sash hoisted up so that anybody could put up a ladder and get in. I came back on the canal side, of the Eastern Block, and around the northeast side of the Commons, and this window was still open, and I went into the entrance and along the basement to the corridor of the House of Commons and entered Room 16, and in front of the post office and back to the reading-room and I saw no person inside or outside, and I went back and unlocked the door of my Chambers and went in. The next morning I called the attention of the Sergeant-at-Arms to this,

and he advised me that the Dominion police have that under their authority and control, and I said that there either was or was not need of protection, and the information I got was that there was protection, and I said we must have better arrangements. He said he would have another consultation with the Chief and see that that was stopped.

Well, we agreed that except when locked, there would be a Dominion policeman at the doors to prevent anyone coming in, except by ticket, and the tickets would be given by myself or the Sergeant-at-Arms, and only to persons vouched for by Members of Parliament. We found a little difficulty, and it was thought advisable to put a messenger along with the policemen, because some of the policemen did not know the members or officials, and I put a messenger who would know the employees and Members of Parliament. Whenever he drew the attention of the policeman that an undesirable was trying to get in, he was to stop him. We had friction from a few sources, one from Members of Parliament whose friends were refused admission on account of not having a pass, and some of the members thought it an insult—we had a good deal of friction but it was carried out to the end of the session, and as far as I know stopped.

As far as the doors, they were usually locked after that. I went out several times to see if they were open, but I only saw some windows open—whoever had the duty to see that they were closed were not attending to their duty, because some were open. That is in the main my knowledge of the circumstances—I can only say from time to time there were very strict orders given by me to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and I have reason to believe they were given by him to the others whose duty it was to carry them out.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Is there anything else?—A. There is nothing particularly in that line—but I would like to say a word that appeals to me about the history of the fire. It was mentioned about the inflammable liquid which burst into flame. I have two or three liquids, but not here with me to-day, that could be placed anywhere—for instance, one on those papers, one of which is ordinary crushed sugar, sold by any grocer and not dangerous, and the other is easy to get at any time, and you take two drops of this liquid and put it on and in two minutes it will start a fire. What prompted me to make reference to this case, is that as one who has studied chemistry for quite a while, and has been experimenting with it, was the statement from various sources in the newspaper that those who inhaled that smoke or fire were at once rendered comparatively useless or unconscious—I do know that when you inhale that smoke it immediately produces spasm of the epiglottis and shuts off the trachea and prevents breathing, and you become absolutely useless and limpid. The Clerk of the House at the first breath he took he did not remember anything more—he remembered being carried out but did not know who carried him—that is Dr. Flint. With reference to that all the accounts in the paper seemed to be similar in character, that those who inhaled it were rendered useless. That left the impression on my mind that it was set by some chemicals because there are several chemicals that will do it. In this case, when the fire started, it started by a few drops of sulphuric acid which has no smell—white sugar has no smell—once you inhale that it produces a choking effect on the throat. The smoke is heavier than the atmosphere and after it goes down the heated air rises. It is the very reverse of what would take place if a fire were started in a room and continued to burn. In that event the air, where the fire was started, becoming heated would be lighter than the surrounding atmosphere and consequently ascend, while the comparative vacuum would call in the cold and heavier air, consequently all doors, if swinging and not fastened, would be forced forward by the current of air rushing in to fill the vacuum. This apparently did not take place, but on the other hand the current of air forced through the halls, in every direction where there was not sufficient resistance encountered, converted into a draught along the halls, and the more easily up the elevator shafts and

openings upwards. It seemed to me that there is something in that, and the ease with which it could be left around for it is only ordinary powder thrown on a paper. You could put a few drops there and when it would soak through the fire would start immediately—it is a reddish flame at first and afterwards a heavy black smoke. If it was a matter of any interest I could show in a minute the effect.

Q. Do you know of any chemical in the nature of powder which could be thrown along these corridors and with a certain degree of heat would burst into flame?—A. Not at the moment, but all you would require to do would be to lay something on the floor and cover it with ordinary paper and as soon as it soaks through the paper it will start a fire—you could have the fire starting in one minute or half an hour, and wherever the powder is it would follow.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Did it strike you that a very small quantity of that chemical would be required to start that fire, and the policeman at the door using the extinguisher, and Mr. Glass and the others, did not seem to find any injurious effect from it. The effect of a small quantity being necessary to start that fire would have soon disappeared in a large fire—so that the others in the building would feel the effect of smoke?—A. If any considerable quantity of powder, it would be carried by the current.

Q. It would not need a great quantity to start these papers?—A. No, but if you put an ounce of that white sugar you would feel it all through the House.

Q. And if you put an ounce you would feel it there?—A. Yes.

Q. From your knowledge of that reading-room, you knew it was perhaps as inflammable a room as there was in the city?—A. Yes, I think so, very.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. We have the evidence of Mr. Northrup and of Mr. Glass and neither of them smoked. Mr. Glass was there eight or ten minutes and there was no sign of fire. When he leaves all the papers at this desk are on fire—it is pretty hard to account for?—A. What formed an effect in my mind is the fire was started by incendiary work—I do not know of any other way it could have started.

Q. Is there anything else—we have been very interested in what you have said? —A. Nothing at the moment. I thought of saying a few words in regard to the Speaker's Chambers and the unfortunate occurrences there.

Q. We would be glad to hear you on that—you are familiar with the Chambers, and the most unfortunate thing are the deaths there?—A. When you go up the stairway there is a narrow hall and a parlor ten feet wide and about 50 feet long on the left-hand side, and on the right three bed-rooms. In the centre, when going into the bedrooms there was always a light at night and opposite the three windows in the bedrooms there was a fire escape that any one could get out on easily. It was in this room that these ladies I understand lost their lives. My first inquiry was: didn't anyone know where the fire escape was, because these windows to my knowledge you could lift the lower sash and go out. The only statement I saw was a statement in the papers that Mr. Sevigny had instructed them as to the fire escape, and I do not understand how they did not know how to get out, with those instructions. On inquiry I was told the reason why it was not used, and it is a probable one, that the windows had been recently painted and the paint had dried and stuck the windows so that they could not be raised. That is the information that I have received, and I did not know whether there was anything in it or not.

Mr. PRINGLE: I have not heard exactly what occurred as regards the poor unfortunate victims, but I understand one had still a little life remaining when rescued, and that their wrists had been cut as if making an effort to break through the windows—are they double windows?

Dr. SPROULE: They are narrow windows but the lower part opens up.

The investigation was thereupon adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Commission resumed its investigation at 2.30 p.m.

RICHARD BAILEY, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a messenger in the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is the messengers' room?—A. In the basement.

Q. Near the reading-room?—A. No, it is the west corner.

Q. Just tell us what you know about this fire?—A. I was down there when the alarm came for fire, and Dr. Chisholm rushed down into the messenger's room, he asked me if I would take a chance to go up after his coat, and I said: "No, doctor, the smoke would put me back." I just started around and as I did, Mr. Law was there and said: "If I had what was in my coat I would not care for my coat—" so I did not see him any after that.

Q. He then started to go up the stairs?—A. I could not say, I did not notice which way he went for I was rushing for my coat in the messengers' room in the back portion.

Q. I thought you said you were in the messengers' room?—A. Yes, but my coat was hanging in the back part.

Q. As to that smoke did you notice anything different from ordinary smoke?—A. I could not say that.

Q. It drove you back when you tried to go up again?—A. Yes.

Q. You heard no explosion?—A. No.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Where was Mr. Law's coat?—A. In 213 on the top flat.

Q. Is that in the old or new part of the building?—A. In the old part—over the Senate side.

Q. Near the Railway Committee room?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you were in the messengers room just on the main side of the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Law was in there?—A. Yes.

Q. How did he happen to be there?—A. I think the smoke drove him there—they all seemed to come down that way.

Q. How did he get there—through the inner stairs?—A. He could go down there, but I could not say that.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. All you know is he and Mr. Chisholm were there?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. We just wanted information about Mr. Law—you were the last to see him?—A. Well I saw him there.

Q. The last you saw he was going up the stairs?—A. No, he was standing right near me and said: "If I had what was in my coat I would not care for my coat."

Q. And he would have to go a long way to get to 213?—A. Yes.

Q. Where you were was on the west side?—A. Yes.

Q. He would have to go up and cross over to the Senate side——

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. He might go up that winding stairway on the west side of the post office lobby?

Mr. PRINGLE: Yes, that is so, he might go up the west side.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

W. G. THOMPSON, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are an electrician in the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were in your room the night of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is your room?—A. At the foot of the winding stair on the Chamber floor about ten feet from the main lobby.

Q. West of the post office?—A. Yes.

Q. What attracted your attention first to the fire?—A. Some were going along the corridor crying "fire"—I went out of my room and went to the east corner and met Charles Stewart coming towards the post office with his coat collar up and members and pages in front of him, and he said there was no use going there as the reading-room was on fire, and I came across to the west side and Sergeant Carroll was there pulling the hose out, and I gave him a hand. That is at the stand-pipe at the Speaker's door—we dropped that because it was too hot and we went towards Sir Robert Borden's room—there was another stand-pipe there and we got the hose down there, but had to give up on account of the heat and the smoke.

Q. The fire was very hot?—A. Terrible, it was like a furnace.

Q. All these cupboards along the corridors were on fire?—A. Yes, on both sides.

Q. And this is where you were trying to fight the fire?—A. Yes, doing our best.

Q. What are your duties?—A. Looking after the bells, and the phones, and the lights, and my duty every day is to see that the division bells ring when the Speaker takes his Chair. That night I went to the Library corridor in front of the Minister of Railways room and went into the Library and from that to the Western corridor along up by Sir Robert Borden's room and Sir Wilfrid's and then back to my room.

Q. Have you anything to do with the fire alarm system?—A. No, sir, nothing.

Q. And you know nothing about it?—A. Just how it was installed.

Q. You were the man who found Mr. Laplante?—A. Yes, Saturday morning, in the Deputy Speaker's floor upstairs.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. The new part of the House of Commons was built during the last few years—Sir Robert Borden's room is in the north-west corner of the new wing?—A. Yes.

Q. The corridor that leads from there to the corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber—there are no wardrobes in that corridor?—A. No, sir, that is a new wing—a solid wall.

Q. Was there much of a flame going down that corridor?—A. No, mostly smoke, and the heat was from the flames where the members' wardrobes were.

Q. That corridor still stands?—A. Yes.

Q. There is nothing burnt in that corridor?—A. No, there is nothing to burn—it is all solid. I may say in the Speaker's old quarters over the old Hansard room where the Minister of Finance's room is now, to the Speaker's office there is a passage clear through from the reading-room along the roof so as to square those rooms in where Madame Sevigny had her servants' rooms. That is where the smoke get into the new apartments of the Speaker upstairs. After I get through with the Dominion police we went outside and I directed Chief Graham how to get into the Speaker's quarters, that is where he would likely find the bodies of the women.

Q. You did not have anything to do with taking out the bodies of the ladies?—A. No. Madame Sevigny told me after coming out of the messengers room that the two ladies were in there and for God's sake to get them out. I told Chief Graham and he said: "We will do our best," and he sent two men up and they were overcome with smoke.

Q. There is a report that they were not rescued for three hours after the fire?—A. Oh no, the fire of course was so rapid. It was ten or fifteen minutes when Mr. Carroll said to clear this corridor and then I rushed around to the Speaker, and that is where I met Madame Sevigny, after Madame Dussault had jumped. Chief Graham said he would try again and we went around to the north corridor, where Dr. Sproule said there was a little sitting-room 10 feet wide and 30 long, but there was no sign of any person there and then stones began to fall from overhead and Chief Graham said

there is no use working here and we will go around to the front on the outside and it was then they got the bodies. First of all the iron gate was not open and the Chief asked who had the keys.

Q. Then from the moment Madame Sevigny said that those women were in there every effort was made to get them?—A. Yes, every effort—two of Chief Graham's men tried to—and the next time he said: "I have got them."

Q. There was one still living?—A. Yes, there was still a sign of life.

Q. What efforts were made to resuscitate them?—A. Sir Sam Hughes said to run to the front and call for doctors and I did and no doctors responded, but a nurse came around, and I piloted them around to 303, Mr. Jamieson's room. At that time there were doctors there and they had pulmotors, and I stayed alongside bringing hot water from the Speaker's kitchen to try and induce circulation.

Q. Every effort was made to revive them?—A. Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. And in your opinion, it could not have been more than 15 minutes after the fire started before the bodies were found?—A. Not more than that—twenty minutes at the most.

Q. Is there any distinction between the alarm bell and the division bell?—A. Yes, there is, the fire bell is much louder than mine.

Q. Did you hear the fire alarm bell?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. No, no explosions.

By His Honour, Judge MacTavish:

Q. Did you notice the electric lights go out?—A. Not for some time—they went out circuit by circuit.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Is there any possibility of this fire having started from electric wires?—A. Not in the reading room—the fuses for the reading room are 30 feet distant from the nearest paper rack.

Q. You spoke of a passage—is it underground?—A. No—from the roof.

Q. Clean across to the Speaker's apartment?—A. Yes.

Q. What is it built of?—A. Two by four scantling and lath and a floor over it.

Q. And a ceiling?—A. No, no ceiling—it is four feet at the highest part and then goes down to the eave of the roof—it is just to square the place inside.

Q. It is a place where the fire would sweep?—A. Oh yes, that is where the smoke came from that troubled Chief Graham's men.

By His Honour, Judge MacTavish:

Q. It is stated in the newspapers that the lights went out in about half an hour?—A. There were some—Mr. Wilson, the man who installed the recent wiring, came around and put them on.

Q. You do not know how long they were out?—A. No, sir.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Sergeant Edward Carroll, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q. You are sergeant in the Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

Q. And on the evening of the fire you were in charge of the police in the House of Commons?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many men were on duty that night?—A. Seven men—seven uniformed and one plain clothes man.

Q. What time did you go on duty?—A. About a quarter after nine in the morning, and went to lunch at one, and was back at a quarter after two, and remained until the fire occurred.

Q. You speak of seeing some gentleman who called to see Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.P., about 8.35?—A. Yes.

Q. He sent in his card?—A. I was not there when he sent in his card, but it seemed he had sent in his card but Mr. Bennett was not in the Chamber and they directed him to his room, 205, on the top floor, and I happened to be there and he said he could not find 205, and I went with him and showed it to him and he knocked at the door, and I just went away as soon as I saw that there was some person coming to the door, and I just went around the corner to the privy on the west side and in about a minute he came along and said that was R. B. Bennett and it was W. H. Bennett he wanted, and I said: it could not be R. B. Bennett as his room was down on the next floor. He insisted it was him, and I said you had better go down and find out. He went down just ahead of me, and I was standing at the door leading into the corridor of Room 16 and was there a few minutes when Constable Helmer shouted "Fire" in the reading-room," and I went there and it seemed at the second and third desks and they were all ablaze to pretty near the ceiling; of course I do not know how long it had been burning then. I ran for the hose at the Speaker's Chambers and Constable Helmer and I got it in operation, and just as we did the fire seemed to come out the door of the Commons side of the reading room, and I ran down to the west end of the corridor where there was another hose to get it in operation, and when it was going pretty good the smoke and heat came so strong that I could not stay there and I ran around the corridor where the reporters' rooms are situated and shouted "fire" while going, and when I got there there was quite a large crowd in front of the telegraph office, and I shouted to them to get out as quick as they could. I tied to get into 16 and just got in but could not get any further. I heard some people shouting there. I went downstairs and went to the courtyard and got a ladder and got to 16 and got the people down. There was one gentleman, a military officer, who came down and I told him to get the rest down and I would go to the front. I went to the front and the messengers' rooms were filled with smoke and the front lobby also. Some person had a hose in the Senate side, into the post office lobby of the House of Commons. Dr. Clarke came out after that, and I took the hose to the Hansard room entrance on the Senate side, and I went in there and broke a window in the back and got the hose working on to the reading room and stayed there as long as I could. When it got too bad I got down and got every person out of the main lobby to give the firemen a chance to work.

Q. Had the firemen arrived then?—A. Not then, but when I got them out the firemen were working at the back.

Q. Where is that room that you speak of as Mr. Bennett's room 205?—A. Up on the top floor, in the front of the building—in the new wing.

Q. Away altogether from the reading-room?—A. Oh, yes, the southwest corner from the reading-room.

Q. There wasn't anything that attracted your suspicion to the man that wanted to see Mr. Bennett?—A. No, nothing.

Q. He came down ahead of you, just prior to the fire starting?—A. Yes.

Q. And the alarm was given shortly after you came down?—A. About five or seven minutes.

Q. You were not in the reading-room between eight and nine?—A. No, but there was a constable on duty at the Senate side of the reading-room and on the House of Commons side as well, up to 8.30.

Q. The latter was there after 8.30?—A. Yes.

Q. But the other man was relieved at 8.30?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice anything peculiar about the smoke beyond it being ordinary smoke?—A. No, sir, it was just smoke as any other smoke I have been in or come in contact with—just thick smoke.

Q. You are a sergeant in the Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were in charge of the police?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Since the outbreak of war there have been extra precautions taken there?—A. Yes.

Q. How many of the Dominion police are stationed at the House of Commons?—A. Seven men on duty in uniform with two plain clothesmen.

Q. In the House of Commons alone you had seven men on duty—five uniform men?—A. Seven uniformed men and two in plain clothes.

Q. That is nine?—A. Yes, and myself.

Q. That makes ten?—A. Yes.

Q. So you had a guard on each corridor on the east and west corridors of the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. Also at the reading-room door on the Commons side?—A. Yes.

Q. And one on the Senate side?—A. Yes leading to the Library and reading-room.

Q. But only on the Senate side up to 8.30 o'clock.—A. Yes.

Q. Then I heard it stated there were no men in private clothes but you had two?—A. Yes.

Q. What was their duty?—A. To patrol the building to see if any suspicious characters around.

Q. How long were those on duty?—A. One came on nine o'clock in the morning and stayed until twelve at noon and in the afternoon from two to six, and the other used to come on at 12.20 in the afternoon and stay on until five and then from 20 after six to the time the House adjourns.

Q. Then when the fire started there were men on duty in plain clothes as well as the regular police?—A. Yes, Constable Knox was a plain clothes man.

Q. Prior to the outbreak of the war you did not take such great precautions?—A. No, sir, there was no sergeant in charge before the war broke out.

Q. And you were the sergeant in charge?—A. Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Do you know anything about the facility with which cards for the gallery were obtained—was there any complaint about that?—A. There has been trouble about people entering the gallery—that is employees of the House would take people in with them and the Members as well took people with them whom they did not know, and there were often people coming up looking for a Member and I would say if you will wait you will see him and they would say: I do not know him to see him—at the same time perhaps the Member never saw them. Sometimes people would come up and they would say they met such a Member in the Chateau, and were told by him that if they would come up they would get a card for the gallery, but the Member would not know them perhaps any more than to meet them in the hotel.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

(At this stage of the proceedings, two fires were started on the table of the Chamber, one a paper lighted by a match, and the other on a paper by means of a chemical preparation, and Mr. Glass, M.P., was recalled for the purpose of noticing any distinction between them or resemblance to the fire in the reading-room when he first saw it.)

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You have seen these fires here, did the one started with a match burn faster than the fire started with a chemical preparation?—A. I do not think it did, until the papers were disturbed.

Q. Did it burn in a manner similar, as far as you can tell, to the fire started by the chemical?—A. More so than the other one.

Q. More so than the fire started by the match?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you see any difference in the appearance of those two fires, the one started with the chemical and the other started with a match—in the appearance of the flame?—A. Yes, seeing them there the appearance of this one is more like it to me—I mean the one started with the chemical.

Q. It appears more like the one started with the chemical than the one started with a match?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

EDGAR STANFIELD, sworn.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You have given us two fires, one started by a chemical solution and the other by a match—which of these fires is the more easily extinguished?—A. The one started with the match.

Q. Which of these fires created the greater blaze at the start?—A. The one from the chemical.

Q. That solution is not a very difficult solution?—A. No.

Q. You can time it to go off at a very short or a very long period?—A. We have a method by which we can delay it.

Q. Supposing a man poured that on a newspaper in the reading room, how long could you delay its bursting into flames?—A. The time would depend upon the temperature on the room and the draught in the reading room. We have no means of saying under those conditions, but under conditions that we experienced with, we delayed it one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Q. This solution used here has a strong odour?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there one that is practically odourless?—A. I do not know of one—there may be but I do not know of it.

Q. It is said, whether rightly or wrongly, that one could have passed through those corridors sprinkling a chemical, and that immediately the temperature got to a certain point that chemical would burst into flame—have you any test of any powder with regard to that?—A. There are many chemicals—gun-powder for example and many others would have the same effect.

Q. Then it would be possible for a man to drop into the reading room and get behind this desk and throw a little solution on the top and walk away and let this powder scatter around the corridors, and once it got to a certain temperature the fire would start and the corridors would burst into flames?—A. It would accelerate the fire. But on the floor of the corridors if it was not very inflammable it would not make much difference.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. It would have to be spread in a light quantity so as not to be noticed?—A. I think so.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I do not know whether this is true, but I am advised it can be spread in small quantities?—A. I do not know of anything that would do damage in that way, but it might be probable.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. When you say "we have discovered methods of delaying the ignition of the chemical" you experimented with to-day, do you mean to say that is your own personal experimenting in it?—A. Yes.

Q. And you do not know whether that knowledge is general amongst men like yourself?—A. No—I did not know any method by which it could be delayed until I made those experiments.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Chief Graham, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are chief of the Fire Department of the city of Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. And were you present with the brigade at the fire at the Parliament Buildings on February 3rd?—A. I was.

Q. Do you know what time the alarm was sounded?—A. 8.57 p.m.

Q. And that would be from the automatic system?—A. From the fire alarm box located in the Central Block.

Q. Which is an automatic system?—A. Yes, connected with our system.

Q. Do you know how long it was after that before you reached the fire?—A. It must have been two or three minutes—not more.

Q. Then you would be there practically at nine o'clock?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how many streams you got on and how soon?—A. There was a stream stretched in as I arrived there, from motor engine 8—they were ahead of me and I was next.

Q. Do you know how many streams you put on?—A. Altogether, twenty-one.

Q. Had you quite sufficient pressure?—A. First class—our pressure on the hill was 60 pounds on the hydrant.

Q. That is as good as any other part of the city except Lower Town?—A. Yes. It is a booster—the Hill is connected with our booster system. I have a report of the fire here.

Q. This is a good deal of what you heard from other sources?—A. Yes, and a good deal from what I saw myself.

Q. In the first place, was there any difficulty about any hydrants on the Hill?—A. One was frozen, but not badly—we thawed it out. There was very little delay in that. I might state that those hydrants are not looked after by the city, they are looked after by the Government, which is a bad arrangement.

Q. If looked after by the city would they be better or worse?—A. They would be better looked after.

Q. Where was the great body of the fire?—A. The first line we stretched in was on the west side of the Library—in between that and the reading-room—west of the passageway leading to the Library.

Q. You mean from the front entrance?—A. No, from the back. The hydrant we first took was on the northwest corner of the grounds and we took the hose up to the Speaker's entrance.

Q. And started to work on the north corridor of the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you able to continue working there?—A. For some time until I brought them out, when there was danger of the walls and the tower falling down, which afterwards did fall, about twenty-five or thirty minutes after.

Q. Tell us about the two ladies in the Speaker's apartment?—A. Yes, when we first arrived there, Mrs. Sevigny was up about the third window—on the third story, and the captain of the motor truck went to a truck and got a life-saving machine off it, and a Dominion police ran with it to underneath the window, where Mrs. Sevigny was, and she fell off and struck it in an unconscious condition and she was taken away.

There was other talk about other ladies up in the building, but we often get reports like that with nothing in them, but Mr. Sevigny said sure, "they are guests" and I had ladders raised, but they could not get in owing to the heavy smoke. They persisted in it. I sent for smoke helmets and put a smoke helmet on one of the men and he went into the building and something must have gone wrong with the smoke helmet, for he was overcome and had to be brought down. Twenty-five or thirty minutes elapsed before we could get into the building and two firemen made their way in and found Mrs. Morin and Mrs. Bray, and brought them out and down the wall. General Hughes was there, and he had sent for an ambulance and a pulometer and there was a doctor from the 77th who attempted resuscitation, but they both died.

Q. One lady was alive?—A. One lady—I put my hand on her heart—I cut her dress open and corset strings and her heart was beating when we brought her out.

Q. And they devoted their attention to resuscitating her?—A. Yes, I left them, then—I know they did not succeed.

Q. How long would that be after the alarm that the ladies were taken out?—A. Twenty-five or thirty minutes.

Q. It is stated by a street rumour, that it was two or three hours?—A. That is not so.

Q. It is not the truth?—A. Not at all—it was twenty-five or thirty minutes.

Q. This building was equipped by the May-Oatway Automatic Fire Alarm system?—A. Yes, and that was recommended by me three or four years ago—it was partly installed in the House of Commons, Senate and Library and completely installed last year.

Q. What is that system?—A. I will explain it.

Q. Is it one of the most modern?—A. Yes. I might state how it came about. This system is installed at the Provincial Buildings in Toronto, and I happened to be in Toronto and inspected the system, and when I came home the papers gave it a write-up and Dr. Chabot asked me to explain it and we had an interview with the late Hon. Mr. Monk who sent out some officials from the Government to inspect several different systems and they choose the May-Oatway as being the best. That is how it came to be installed.

Q. It is an automatic system?—A. It says in my report:—

> "This is an automatic thermostat alarm system, and in case of fire an alarm is transmitted to the Fire Department through the medium of an auxiliary box connected direct to the city fire alarm circuit."

Q. And it worked?—A. When I got there I met a policeman and he told me when he ran to give the alarm that he heard the buzzer going—that is the buzzer that goes off—this system is connected with an announcing-board and when the detector goes off it indicates what part of the building the fire is in, and at the same time starts a buzzer and increases the pumps—that is the pressure. Some person had been there ahead of me to give the alarm—I sent in a second alarm eight minutes after the first alarm.

Q. The hose company laid their streams on their arriving there?—A. Yes. I have a sketch here of the streams laid.

(Sketch produced as Exhibit No. 9.)

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. It shows all the streams?—A. Yes, and also the system of motors put up on the Hill.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The Hook and Ladder Company directed their attention to the people that may be entrapped in the building, and took out the bodies of Mrs. Bray and Mrs. Morin afterwards.—A. Yes.

Q. You say the fire must have spread with lightning-like rapidity into the House of Commons Chamber and into the Senate Chamber.—A. Yes.

Q. You say the construction of it was a veritable forest of timber?—A. Yes.

Q. The ceiling of both of these Chambers were of glass, which in your opinion broke quickly and allowed the fire to drop down into both those Chambers which were completely burned out. The rapid spread of this fire, you say, was due to the fact that there was not a fire check in the building, no precautions whatever being taken in this respect—now what do you mean by fire check?—A. For instance all corridors should have fire checks—in all modern buildings they put in a check that is as many as would prevent the rapid advance of flame or smoke.

Q. An iron door?—A. Something like that.

Q. Like a bulkhead in a ship?—A. Very similar.

Q. There were none of these?—A. No.

Q. And it has been described—or you are familiar with the reading room?—A. Not very familiar—quite the opposite. That is one of the great difficulties with the buildings there, that is, the fire department of the city have very little knowledge of them, and that is contrary to suggestions that I have made from time to time.

Q. Of course, that is merely a matter that has to be settled?—A. Yes, but it is very important.

Q. Perhaps it is a question of divided authority? We will keep away from that as we can for the present, but you know it has been described as a place where there are several hundreds of newspapers in single files hanging upon a partition made of white pine upon which has been placed nobody knows how many coatings of varnish—the fire here appears to have started in the bottom of one of the desks, in a lower shelf of the desks, and stretched to these files hanging on the walls and immediately almost the whole interior of that room was in a blaze—from your experience, and from the description I have just given, would you consider that an extraordinary inflammable building?—A. Of course, it was a good place to start a fire, but I cannot conceive of the idea that that fire started and gained such rapid headway with a policeman fighting with chemicals, and water that had only started in one spot. I believe the men are honest in their opinion that it started in that paper file or desk, but my opinion is that it started in a lot of files all over the room.

Q. Of course, that is a matter of opinion, but the question is this: I am asking you whether that condition is not one in which even that a fire started in one place and the blaze, as some of the witnesses described the moment it caught on the wall it seemed to go up the wall with great rapidity on the varnish and inflammable material —that likely to occur?—A. I do not see how it would with men right on the spot.

Q. But never mind the men—supposing the men were not there?—A. But if not there she would certainly go fast.

Q. That is the idea—I have a personal idea of dropping a match underneath a doorway where it caught on to some varnish and I had hard work to beat out the flame, and I had noticed it immediately.—A. This must have gone very very fast—it was going through the roof before I got on the hill.

Q. Yes, the alarm would only work when a sufficient degree of heat?—A. Yes, but not very much.

Q. At what degree?—A. I do not know. Mr. Giroux would know that.

Q. It would require a certain heat?—A. It would work with any increased temperature—the burning of a waste-paper basket would set it off.

Q. That would happen to be close to it.—A. No, on the floor, with the detector hanging on the ceiling.

Q. You sounded a general alarm?—A. Yes, eight minutes afterwards.

Q. In your report, or in the report printed in the *Citizen* it says: "Some sections described as fire traps, Fire Chief Graham has prepared his report on the fire protection appliances in the Government Buildings, and has forwarded to the Deputy

Minister of Public Works. The Chief has completed a thorough inspection of all the Government buildings. Some of the extinguishers and other equipments were found to be useless, and the stand pipes which are outside of the buildings were discovered to be of a size that would not fit the City hose. The House of Commons should have more chemical extinguishers, the main supplying the attic and roof is of no service, being without water under ordinary domestic pressure. This applies to the whole of the Main building. On the Senate side I found a hydrant covered up with boxes and books and in the library there are two hydrants enclosed in the cupboards and locked ——?—A. That is some time ago. They have put in some extinguishers since.

Q. That has been all altered since?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, in the *Free Press* of February 5, 1916, it says that Chief Graham after hearing the testimony of these men, that is, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Helmer, expresses the belief that the extinguishers had been tampered with and the materials replaced by an inflammable substance.—A. No, I do not know how they got that statement—they did not get it from me.

Q. That could be done?—A. Yes, but I do not know anything about it. I know it has been done, but I did not make any statement in regard to fire extinguishers.

Q. You are said to have stated in another local paper, that the fire was set and well set?—A. That was my opinion and still is my opinion.

Q. And where would you say it was—would it be done in the reading room?—A. Probably, that is where it started.

Q. What do you base that on?—A. On the rapid spread of this fire, and during the fire contrary to what some others have said. I certainly heard very heavy explosions, and saw the effect of one explosion. Mr. Johnson happened to be with me when one took place.

Q. How long would that be after you got there?—A. It was shortly after we took the ladies out, about half an hour after.

Q. Here it is: "I distinctly heard fire explosions the kind of which I never heard at a fire before."—A. I happened to be with Major Stetham, who is just back from the front, and he said they were very much like the explosions of Adien shells.

Q. Is the Major you mention in the city?—A. I do not know, he was working that night.

Q. Were these explosions at regular intervals?—A. No, there was quite a while between some of them. The first I heard was when we were in the courtyard in the rear of the Speaker's quarters. That is, when the wall fell and buried those men working in the basement.

Q. Would you say it might have been the falling of the wall?—A. No, it was before the wall fell. The stones did not only fall against the other wall, but were piled up against the opposite wall, we hurried to get out of the courtyard.

Q. You say with the May-Oatway Automatic Fire Alarm system, it gives an alarm about 120 degrees?—A. That is what I have been told, I am not sure of that.

Q. Then that is one of the reasons you say here the May-Oatway gives an alarm at 120 degrees, and it follows that no fire could have gained such headway unless planned?—A. No, not gained such rapid headway throughout that room.

Q. But you start out by saying 120 degrees?—A. Why I remembered correctly it is that, I was told.

Q. That is what you gave to the paper on February 4, and it all depends whether that is the temperature at which the system gave alarm—whether planned or not?—A. They have them to go off at different temperatures.

Q. You did not, then, when making that statement know at what temperature this alarm would work?—A. No.

Q. So that statement may be considered as not founded on fact, and "There is some question whether the alarm was sent in by hand or automatically, but Chief Graham says when he got there, he found the glass broken and the key inside, showing

the alarm had been prompt"?—A. They got mixed up in that—the key of that box is locked in the box, and there was a small glass in front of the key which is broken by any person that wants to open it.

Q. And the key is used to set the alarm?—A. No, to open the box, and there is a hook inside to pull the alarm.

Q. So that statement is not right—you are the only gentleman so far has heard explosions—you are quite sure you heard four or five distinct explosions?—A. Yes.

Q. And the first one you put at 25 minutes after the fire?—A. Yes—I may just locate that, because we saw the effects of that.

Q. But were the other four before or after?—A. They were afterwards.

Q. Then they would be how long after the fire started?—A. I do not know. There are other persons who heard explosions besides myself, surely.

Q. I am just saying you are the first who gave us the information—all the others deny they heard any, and most of them have been asked—anyway you have no objections to this report going in?—A. No.

(Report filed as Exhibit No. 10.)

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. How long have you been chief of the fire brigade in Ottawa?—A. Six years.

Q. Judge MacTavish says you have been fighting fires all your life?—A. I have been 26 years connected with the department.

Q. And you must necessarily have a large experience in fires?—A. I have had with a good many.

Q. Were you with the Ottawa University fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Did that burn as rapidly as this?—A. It did—it burned very rapidly.

Q. I do not know where I saw this interview, but I think in the Montreal *Standard,* in which you expressed the opinion strongly, that the fire was set and well set—what are your reasons for that belief?—A. When I arrived within sight of the building, which would not have been more than a few minutes afterwards, I happened to be in the station where my automobile is on Laurier Avenue, and I made pretty good time, and passed the motor truck from No. 6 station here, we had had several false alarms lately from the West Block, and coming up Nicholas Street I said to the chauffeur, "I wonder if this is another false alarm," and when we came in view of the building at Elgin Street, he said, "This is the real thing this time"—we could see the reflection of the fire—I did not know what kind of a roof was on it.

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q. It was glass on the reading room.—A. Well, when I got there, I drove around to the rear of the library, and the fire was bursting out in great shape.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You said to Mr. White that you thought a number of fires started almost simultaneously in that room?—A. Yes, that is my opinion.

Q. And you base that simply on the rapidity of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. You think if one small blaze at that desk with the fire extinguisher, you think that ought to have been able to check it?—A. Yes. We extinguish 50 per cent of the fires in Ottawa with chemicals.

Q. You know nothing as to whether the fire extinguishers were in good order or not?—A. No. I might say I tried a couple of them afterwards and they worked first-rate.

Q. Where did you get them?—A. Upstairs, the next day in the new building, in the part which was not destroyed. Mayor Porter and I tried a couple, and we found that they worked all right.

Q. They were in good order?—A. Yes.

Q. You got there pretty quickly according to your record—your alarm sounded at 8.57?—A. Yes, and a second alarm came in at 9.05.

Q. What time were you on the ground at the House of Commons?—A. I drove around to the back of the building and stayed there a few seconds and started back. It was quite icy, but I ran as fast as I could run, and sent in the second alarm.

Q. The fire brigade had not got there before the second alarm?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. The second alarm went in at 9.05 and the first at 8.57, according to Mr. Simpson?—A. Yes.

Q. While this report will go in, I would like to get it on the evidence, there were steam engines 4, 7, and 9, and hose company, and 2, 3, and 8 combination motor engine and hose company, 3, 7, and 8 hook and ladder company, and 4 steam fire engines responded on the first alarm?—A. Yes.

Q. And 6, 19, and 11 hose company and 10 hook and ladder truck and 7 and 9 relief fire engines responded on the second alarm?—A. Yes.

Q. And after that a hose company, and a steam fire engine responded?—A. Yes, the Hull Company.

Q. There were 78 men engaged?—A. Yes.

Q. I have no doubt that every effort was made by yourself and by your firemen to rescue the poor unfortunates in that building. You quite agree that everything possible was done?—A. Yes; there was no let up.

Q. From the moment you knew that those women were in the Speaker's chamber, until rescued, there was no let up?—A. No.

Q. Did any of your force lose their lives?—A. No.

Q. And were these men who were lost buried in the debris?—A. A Dominion policeman, an employee of the Public Works, and an employee of the Post Office Department—they took the stream from the stand pipe—that is the hose attached to the stand pipe in the basement underneath the Speaker's quarters, and I think their idea was to lead along into the courtyard over near the boiler house, and in getting along there this tower came down and buried them—that is the tower over the Speaker's stairway.

Q. I do not think we have it on the record as far as the exact loss of life—what was it?—A. Seven, Mrs. Morin, and Mrs. Bray, Dominion Police Constable Desjardins, and Alphonse Desjardins, and Randolph Fannin, J. B. R. LaPlante, and Mr. Law, M.P.

Q. You do not know anything about Mr. Law?—A. No, I did not hear of it until next day, and I did not know anything about Mr. LaPlante either, until next day.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

It occurs to me since your opinion is that it was set in several places,—do you mean in the reading room?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

I suppose a man passing through that reading-room with chemicals properly mixed and knowing in what time they would cause a fire, it would be a very simple matter to place the chemicals on one of those shelves and scattered on newspapers on the walls and one fire then would start ahead of the others, just by the space of time that the chemicals were fixed?—A. I think so, and I will say, last year we had a fire on Bank street—the fire started in one corner at 2 o'clock in the morning, and we put it out, and while in there another fire started, not more than 20 feet away. However, in many big arson cases in the States, they have proven that the fires have been started by chemicals and spontaneous combustion. A piece of waste soaked in linseed oil will go off in a short while. We have lots of fires on spontaneous combustion.

Q. It seems to me, it is quite reasonable that it could be done, not saying that it was done,—that he could place it at one place, and follow it up at another place and fires would be started in different places around the room.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

I would ask the Chief to take into consideration the statement of Constable Moore, the first who started with the extinguisher—he says he started with the extinguisher on the Commons side where it started, and failed to extinguish it—he says it caught on the papers on the side of the wall and went up immediately, and then he went to the Senate side, and turned on the hose there, and he kept down the fire from that side; he kept the fire on the other side—and no person, either Mrs. Verville, nor Mr. Glass, nor the constables speak of seeing more than one fire in the one place.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Yes, one fire, naturally, had to start, but it might have been only the matter of a few minutes when the whole room was in a mass of flames, that is, the other fires might have followed quickly and the whole room go into a mass of flames.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

But, they practically controlled the fire on the Senate side?—A. With a ¾-inch nozzle, and 80 pounds pressure behind it, under ordinary circumstances, I cannot understand why they could not put it out if only in one spot.

Q. Well, there are lots of things that nobody can understand.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

There is nothing more, unless there is something that you can think of.

And furthermore, Witness deposeth not.

(The inquiry was thereupon adjourned until 2.30 o'clock next day, Wednesday, February 16, 1916.)

EXHIBIT No. 10.

(Report of Fire Chief Graham.)

OTTAWA FIRE DEPARTMENT—FIRE REPORT.

District No.: Western.
Box: No. 255 and Second Alarm. Day: Thursday. Date, Feb. 3, 1916.
Timed received: 8.57 and 9.05 o'clock p.m., by gong.
Street: Parliament Hill. Ward: Victoria.
Description of building, stories: 3 and 4. Material: stone.
Occupied by: Dominion Government as Parliament Buildings.
Owner: Dominion Government.
Fire originated on: First floor; in reading-room.
Caused by: First noticed at desk among some newspapers.
Fire extended: Practically throughout building.
Hydrant was located: All hydrants except one on Parliament Hill, and one on Wellington street.
Served by Engines: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and Relief engine and Hull engine.
Number of streams laid: 20.
Length of hose in feet: 11,800.
Extinguished with: Fourteen engine pipe-streams and two deluge streams of three lines apiece.
Returned quarters: Fire under control at 2 o'clock a.m.
Ladders used: 861 feet.
Services of salvage: 18 salvage covers.
Services of steam engine: No. 4 worked 22 hours, No. 7 worked 27 hours, No. 9 worked 24 hours; Relief engine worked 22 hours; Hull engine worked 12 hours.
Services of motor engines: No. 2 worked 252 hours; No. 3 worked 22 hours; No. 8 worked 23 hours.

Remarks.

This fire is reported to have originated in the reading room, and must have spread very rapidly, for within two minutes of our receiving the alarm, No. 8 motor engine company was on the Hill, the fire by that time broken through the roof. I was the next to arrive, and drove around to the rear of the library, and I at once saw that the fire was going to be a serious one, and immediately ran back to the box

located inside of building near tower entrance, and sent in the second alarm. This building is equipped with the May-Oatway Automatic Fire Alarm system, which is connected direct with a Fire Alarm system. I was told by a Dominion Policeman that the box was working when he arrived, to send in the alarm, but I found the glass covering the key of the box broken, thus showing that someone had attempted to send in the alarm. This, of course, did not delay me any in sending in the second alarm, which you will notice came in eight minutes after the first alarm. The hose companies as they arrived were placed as indicated on attached plan. The hook and ladder companies first directed their attention to the saving of different persons who were trapped in the building. Mrs. Sevigny, wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and two lady guests were caught on the third story of the Speaker's chambers. Mrs. Sevigny was rescued by jumping into a fire-department life-saving machine, and the bodies of Mrs. Bray and Mrs. Morin were discovered some 25 or 30 minutes later by Firemen Schonherr and Daoust, and brought to the ground by means of one of our ladders; resustication was attempted by doctors from the 77th regiment, but both ladies expired through suffocation and shock. Quite a number of men were rescued from the western side of the building, by means of our ladders. During the course of the fire, there were several detonations which brought down towers and chimneys, one tower that fell killed three men, Dominion Police Constable Desjardine, Alphonse Desjardins, employed in the Public Works Department as a steamfitter, and Walter Fanning employed in the Post Office Department. These men were directing a stream from one of the stand-pipes in the building, and were buried under tons of debris when this tower fell. Mr. J. B. Leplant, Assistant Law Clerk of the House of Commons, was overcome in one of the rooms, and his remains were recovered in a badly burned condition next day. Mr. Law, a member of Parliament, was also caught in the building, but his remains have not yet been recovered.

This fire must have spread with lightning rapidity; the heat and flame first spread around the corridors of the House of Commons Chamber, and into the roof of the House of Commons and Senate Chambers, which were wide open, the construction of which was a veritable forest of timber. The ceilings of both of these chambers were of glass, which in my opinion broke quickly and allowed the fire to drop down into both those chambers, which were completely burned out. The rapid spread of this fire was due to the fact that there was not a fire check in the building, no precautions whatever being taken in this respect.

Just recently the May-Oatway Automatic Fire Alarm system was installed in this and other Government buildings. This is an automatic thermostat alarm system, and in case of fire an alarm is transmitted to the fire department through the medium of an auxiliary box connected direct to the city fire alarm circuit. They also installed throughout the buildings a large quantity of chemical extinguishers, and hose connected to their standpipes and mains. These improvements being carried out on my recommendations made in 1910.

But the chief difficulty is as I have on several occasions pointed out, that our firemen know absolutely nothing about these buildings, as this department has no jurisdiction whatever over any Government buildings, the fire equipment, etc., being looked after by the Dominion Police. Nos. 1, 4, 7, 9 hose companies, and Nos. 2, 3, 8 combination motor engine and hose companies, No. 3, 7, 8 hook and ladder companies, and No. 4 steam engine responded on the first alarm. No. 6, 10, 11 hose companies and No. 10 hook and ladder truck and No. 7, 9 relief steam fire engines responded on the second alarm. A hose company and a steam fire engine responded on a telephone call and seventy-eight city firemen were engaged at this fire.

Report made by.

J. W. GRAHAM,
Chief Fire Department

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 72a

(Clipping from "The Citizen," Ottawa, Canada, Thursday, July 21, 1910.)

GOVERNMENT BUILDING A FIRE MENACE—SEVERE CRITICISMS AND SOUND SUGGESTIONS—OFFICIAL REPORT TO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—SOME SECTIONS DESCRIBED AS FIRE TRAPS.

Fire Chief Graham has prepared his report on the fire protection appliances in the Government buildings, and has forwarded it to the deputy minister of public works. The chief has completed a thorough inspection of all the Government buildings, and his letter to the deputy contains some very strong criticisms and valuable recommendations. The conditions revealed are surprising to the general public.

He makes particular complaint of the menace from waste paper, boxes, etc., in the corridors, and refers to one place as a fire trap. Some of the extinguishers and other equipment were found to be useless and the standpipes which are outside of the buildings were discovered to be of a size that would not fit the city hose. Following are the recommendations and criticisms:—

"The House of Commons should have more chemical extinguishers. The main supplying the attic and roof is of not any service, being without water under ordinary domestic pressure. This applies to the whole of the main building.

"On the Senate side, I found a hydrant covered up with boxes and books, and in the library there are two hydrants enclosed in cupboards, and locked. To open one required five minutes before the key could be found. All hydrants and chemical extinguishers should be so placed as to be available at all times. I would also suggest that more chemical extinguishers be placed on the Senate and in the library.

"In the west block, I was told that there was always 30 pounds pressure on the mains but upon inquiry I find that this applies only to the lower floors, not the attic or roof, which are without water nearly all the time. The corridor throughout the basement, I found in very bad condition, being littered with paper, boxes, straw, etc., and also large wooden cupboards filled with surplus stock of paper. We do not permit rubbish of this kind to accumulate in any business building throughout the city. There should also be more chemical hand extinguishers placed at convenient points in the basement.

A Fire Trap.

"In the east block, the conditions are very good, with the exception of the attic and the record library in the Secretary of State's Department. This part of the building is a fire trap, and there are only a few pails half filled with water. This portion specially should be well supplied with chemical extinguishers.

"In the Langevin block, the basement could not have been in a worse condition. I found every room and corridor filled with paper and cardboard boxes. I consider this a very dangerous practice. I would suggest that if this basement is always to be utilized for storage purposes an automatic sprinkler system should be installed. There are also a number of chemical extinguishers known as Household extinguishers, that ought to be discarded at once, as they are of no use, and should be replaced by modern extinguishers.

In Other Buildings.

"In the printing bureau the equipment for fire protection is not ample enough. There should be more chemical extinguishers distributed among the different floors.

"In the Supreme Court, there is no fire equipment whatever. In the attic should be some extinguishers placed for immediate use.

"In the post office, there are no hydrants or hose, and not nearly enough chemical extinguishers.

"The conditions of the archives building is first class, and also the Royal Mint.

"Rideau Hall is well equipped with hose and hydrants, but a few more chemical extinguishers are needed throughout the hall and surrounding buildings.

Recommendations.

The Chief, in conclusion, recommends:—

"That all rooms and corridors throughout the different buildings should be kept free from all rubbish and regularly inspected; the placing of more chemical extinguishers in the different buildings and the regular inspection of the same as to their working order; that all employees be instructed as to their use and how to use them; that all hose be connected to the various hydrants and the valves regularly inspected to see that they are in proper working order; that all hose reels that are kept outside of the building be discarded as the hose has become of no use on account of being exposed to the weather; that all the twin connections that are placed around the outside of the main building be changed at once from 2¼-inch outlet to 2½-inch to suit the city fire department hose; that the fire pails be regularly inspected and kept filled with water; that there should be more hydrants placed throughout the grounds surrounding the parliament buildings, and they should be regularly inspected both winter and summer so as to be ready for immediate use.

"All corridors over one hundred feet in length should be protected by self-closing fire shutters. This precaution will minimize the rapid spread of fire horizontally. The pumps throughout the different buildings are not manned constantly. These pumps should have competent men in charge, day and night, throughout the year. All buildings owned or rented by the Government, should be connected to the city fire alarm system and the alarm boxes placed inside the building close to the watchman, an order should be given that on the first sign of fire, the alarm be given at once. A standing order should be given to the different officers of the city fire department for admittance to the various buildings at all times in case of fire."

EXTRACT FROM FIRE DEPARTMENT 1914 ANNUAL REPORT.

Inspection have also been made of buildings occupied by the Dominion Government throughout the city, and the conditions existing in them have been greatly bettered. But the fire department has no jurisdiction over the buildings owned by the Government, and although I have recommended repeatedly, nothing has as yet been done with my recommendation, that a staff of experienced firemen from the city fire department be employed to look after these buildings, and keep the fire fighting equipment in proper shape, this is at present being looked after by the Dominion Police. I would suggest that this matter be taken up strenuously without delay, for, should a fire happen, valuable time would be lost in locating same, as these buildings are practically unknown to outsiders. Wherefore if the Government would contribute towards the maintenance of a staff of firemen, who would all be experienced men who would be supplied from the city department, and who would be replaced at intervals, thereby in time every man on the department would be thoroughly familiar with all these buildings.

(*Clipping from Ottawa Evening Journal, Wednesday April 21, 1915.*)

Suggestions of the Fire Chief did not please Deputy Minister.

Chief Graham denies statement that the Dominion Police generally have fire under control when firemen arrive.

Found hose locked up and caretaker absent.

Chief suggests having firemen thoroughly acquainted with every part of Government buildings.

In a letter to the Board of Control which was read at a meeting of that body yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, did not approve of the suggestion embodied in the annual report of the Ottawa fire chief that civic men be placed in the government buildings as an additional safeguard against fire.

MR. HUNTER'S LETTER.

Mr. Hunter in his letter, says:—

"Your favour of the 6th instant, with enclosures, addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, *re* fire protection for government buildings, has been handed to me, and in reply I beg to say that the recommendation of Chief Graham of the fire department of the city of Ottawa—that a staff of the corporation firemen patrol the interior of the government buildings—has been carefully considered by the Commissioner of Dominion Police, who have a perfect knowledge of every hole and corner of these buildings and who are always on hand, and ready to show the firemen the location of a fire; and, as a matter of fact, the Dominion Police generally have the fire under control, as in the case of the Langevin block, with the hose playing upon it when the city firemen arrived.

Absolute Nonsense.

"The Commissioner of Dominion Police is of the opinion that it is absolute nonsense to assert that fires would be discovered earlier if firemen from the city fire department patrol the buildings instead of the police. It is noted that every time a fire occurs in any of the government buildings, the chief seizes the opportunity to renew his suggestion.

"A great many improvements have been made in recent years in the fire fighting and fire protection appliances in the Dominion buildings in Ottawa, and I have always found the Commissioner of the Dominion Police ready and willing to consider any suggestions in the way of equipment which the chief of the Ottawa fire department cared to offer at any time, but it does not necessarily follow that all suggestions must be adopted.

"The inauguration of a system whereby the Ottawa Fire Department would have jurisdiction over the Government buildings, and have a staff of its own paid by the Government patrol same, would, however, appear to be entirely unnecessary in view of the existing satisfactory arrangements."

CHIEF'S REPLY.

Chief Graham indignantly refuted the assertion that the Dominion Police generally had a fire under control when the city firemen arrived on the scene.

"When I was elevated to the position of chief, I found that conditions for fire protection obtaining in the Parliament buildings were disgraceful. I spent five weeks inspecting the buildings, and I found a great deal of hose locked up in cupboards, the man with the key being nowhere to be found. I found hose 2¼ inches in size, equipped with 2½-inch couplings. I reported conditions to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and recommended the installation of the present fire alarm system in the buildings, which was shortly afterwards installed.

"I do not know of one fire which was put out by the Dominion Police. The Ottawa fire department had the first stream on the fire in the Langevin block. The Dominion Police endeavoured to work a linen hose which burst, and was of no use in checking the blaze. I do not know anything about the police department but I can tell the Commissioner of Dominion Police something about running the fire department.

"It was my idea to have six men at the least, stationed in the Government buildings, in order that they might become familiar with every hole and corner. The men would be changed each month, and in this way all the members of the fire department would become intimate with the Parliament buildings in a short time.

"Impossible for them to become familiar with every nook and cranny in those buildings," commented Controller Champagne.

Matter of Precaution.

"I am making this statement as a precautionary measure, in case anything should happen, and I want the board to know that I am doing all in my power to protect those buildings, if the Government officials will only co-operate with me. Blame was attached to both Chief Provost and Chief Young in connection with the West Block fire and the Post Office fire, and I wish to preclude the possibility of any one intimating that I am not taking the proper steps to safeguard the buildings."

"At the suggestion of Controller Champagne, Chief Graham will embody the above in writing, and leave it in the hands of the City Clerk for future reference.

OTTAWA, February 16, 1916.

Pursuant to adjournment, the enquiry was continued at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:

ROBERT A. PRINGLE, Esquire, K.C.; His Honour Judge DUNCAN BYRON MACTAVISH, *Commissioners.*

W. R. WHITE, Esquire, K.C., *Counsel assisting the Commission.*

Mr. J. L. DEACON, curator of the reading-room, recalled, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You have been sworn?—A. Yes.

Q. And I understand you wish to make an explanatory statement in writing?—A. Yes.

Q. This statement you have prepared, explanatory of the rules?—A. Yes.

Q. The statement is as follows: "In my evidence given, I did not mean to infer that the rule with regard to smoking was in any way changed from that given me by the late Speaker White. I consider it still a rule, and there were five cards hung up in the reading-room to that effect. I believe that all having anything to do in the making of the rules were aware of the meaning of them, and considered them good rules.

"Mr. Speaker Sproule sent for a copy of the rules, and the card was returned unchanged.

"Some of the members objected to smoking in the room and I showed them the rules, and said 'Bring it up in the House, and whatever order is made, I will do my best to carry out.' During the recess I did not allow any one visiting the reading room to smoke, except members or ex-members.

"Had I thought I would have been upheld, I would have tried my utmost to have the rules carried out.

"On my appointment in 1891, when I reported to the late Sir John Bourinot, he told me, among other things, to have as few complaints as possible, and I have always had that in mind."

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. That statement read by Mr. White is a true statement?—A. Yes, sir.

And furthermore, witness deposeth not.

W. D. PERKINS, duly sworn, deposed:—

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are assistant in the Senate reading-room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything concerning this fire; you were on duty the night of this fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any strangers in the building?—A. When I was in the reading-room about 5 to 9, it is usual for me to go to the Senate post office for mail, and in going for mail I passed the House of Commons reading room door on the way to the post office, and everything seemed quiet.

Q. Did you notice who was in there at the time?—A. No, sir, I could not see anybody in particular; there is glass in the door and I could see in.

Q. In the precincts of the House or the Senate, did you notice any suspicious strangers?—A. No.

Q. Were you there when Constables Miller and Knox were operating the extinguisher hose?—A. Yes. About the fire hose, when I went to the post office I was talking to Mr. Thorne, who was on duty in front of the Senate chamber, and there was a tremendous draught came up the corridor from the Speaker's apartment, and Mr. Thorne said, "What is that?" We both ran down, and we discovered the reading-room was on fire, and pulled the hose out of the rack, and Policemen Moore and Miller came and they were all there handling the hose. Mr. Thorne went away to get other hose, with a man named Macdonald—they thought they could reach us with another length—and when they were trying to get back the smoke was too dense.

Q. What side of the reading-room were you on?—A. The Senate side.

Q. It is said by these two policemen, Constables Moore and Miller, that one of them held the swinging door open?—A. Yes, in the early stage of the fire, one policeman held the door open.

Q. Did you see either of the policemen using a fire extinguisher?—A. None on the Senate side.

Q. Or none on the Commons side?—A. No.

Q. You speak of going down the corridor. What corridor did you go down?—A. On the east side of the Senate chamber, that is going to the Senate post office.

Q. Then you had to go across the other corridor?—A. No, the Senate post office is in front of the Senate chamber.

Q. How did the policemen seem to be acting?—A. That I am not in a position to say, because when I left the reading-room everything was in quietness.

Q. But while the fire was going on?—A. Those two policemen and myself stayed with this hose for an hour, and played on the east end of the reading room.

Q. Would that be after the city fire brigade came?—A. Yes; we were there about an hour. The city brigade had come in the meantime.

Q. Had they brought hose into the building?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were any of them bringing in any line at all into the House?—A. Yes, some time after the fire started. Afterwards the firemen came along and took the hose from the two policemen, and by then the fire had worked pretty well on the other side. Up to that time we had not seen the firemen—the only man who was assisting the policeman was Norman Wood.

Q. You saw no suspicious characters?—A. None whatever.

By Mr. Pringle:

Q. Did you see anybody—did you see any stranger?—A. In the room I was working in, the two doors there would be closed, and I would not be in a position to see anybody going through the corridors into the reading room.

Q. You would not be in a position to see anybody passing along to the House of Commons reading room?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear any explosions during the progress of the fire?—A. No, sir.

Q. None whatever?—A. No, sir.

And furthermore, witness deposeth not.

CHARLES LAROSE duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are the doorkeeper of the Senate?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were in the House the evening the fire took place?—A. I did not get there until 9.30 between 9.30 and 10—I was not on duty that night.

Q. When you got there what did you see?—A. I saw that the building was doomed from the way I decided,—I knew the Senate was going, and I devoted all my efforts to saving what I could from the pictures around the corridors.

Q. Did you see anything of the firemen, and police at work?—A. Yes, when I got there the city brigade was there,—they were getting the hose through in the courtyard, between the Commons and Senate over the boiler room. They got out of the windows on the west corridor of the Chamber and got on the roof, and were playing their hose there.

Q. Did you see the Dominion police at work with the hose?—A. Yes, Policemen Moore and Miller were there—Mr. Perkins had gone into the reading room. They were using the hose on the Commons reading room from the Senate side.

Q. Is that about all you know?—A. Yes, except as to the saving of the stuff, and later on when the fire began to get into the Senate chamber.

Q. Did you hear any explosions—A. No.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

W. R. THORNE, duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a Senate messenger?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you on duty the night of the fire?—A. Yes, on the main lobby of the Senate when the fire broke out?

Q. That is the lobby running in front of the Chamber?—A. Yes. The fire started in the back.

Q. Did you see the fire starting?—A. No, sir, I had no idea until the gentleman employed in the reading room came rushing up badly burnt, Mr. Spencer, and I asked him what was wrong.

Q. Then did you go to the vicinity of the fire?—A. Yes, we went down, and put on the hose at the end of the chamber, that has already been spoken of.

Q. And that hose was operated by whom?—A. Five altogether, two policemen and Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Macdonald and myself.

Q. And that was operated through the door into the reading room of the Senate side?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else that you know that might be of importance to us?—A. I might say: It has been sworn that the doors were locked on the Senate side, and utterly impossible for them to get the hose through, well, there was one door left open in case of emergency, that is the door leading to the elevator, and we left one open.

Q. How could any person get into the Senate lobby from the main entrance?—A. Through that door.

Q. You locked it after the fire alarm?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. But we are speaking of the period prior to the alarm of fire. It was said the constables were playing the hose through this door?—A. Yes.

Q. That was just at the time the alarm was given?—A. Within a few minutes after the keeper was chased out of the room, that hose was put on with the good stream of water.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. No, sir.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

DAVID EWART, recalled, deposed:

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Something struck me in regard to the lighting of that reading room. There were electric lights on each of these desks?—A. Yes.

Q. And the wiring came up through the desks?—A. Yes, I believe it did.

Q. I do not know whether you are familiar enough with that?—A. I think you had better call the electrician on that.

Q. It just struck me that that wiring going up to the desks connecting these lights on top, whether there was any possibility of any defects in that wiring, causing fire?—A. The electrician could explain that and give you all the particulars. Recently it was all carefully gone over, and all the wires put in conduits.

Q. He would be able to say how that wiring was carried up through that desk?—A. Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. It was stated by the Chief yesterday, that an explosion took place in the vicinity of the Speaker's apartments. Did you, under instructions, examine that place where the explosion was said to have taken place?—A. No, I never heard about it.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I was informed to-day that something had been done?—A. I think you might have Mr. Thompson or Mr. Johnson, the foreman electrician, or Mr. Wilson heard on that. From them you would be sure to get the full particulars, and I think it would be very wise to do so.

Mr. WHITE, K.C.: It could hardly occur, without affecting the lights?

Mr. PRINGLE, K.C.: I quite appreciate that, but I think they could explain it.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

JOHN J. MCDONALD sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a messenger in the Senate, aren't you?—A. Yes.

Q. Tell us what you saw, when did you go on duty?—A. 6.30.

Q. And you were on duty at the time of the fire.—A. Yes, when it broke out. I was in the Senate messengers' room at the time.

Q. How far is that from the reading room?—A. About 100 yards, it is downstairs as you go into the main lobby.

Q. You heard the alarm down there?—A. Yes, when the alarm went off—it was the fire alarm gong—I went upstairs, and met Mr. Spencer, and he said it was the reading room and it was all in flames, and when I got there there were Mr. Perkins and two policemen and Mr. Thorne with the hose, and I assisted them.

Q. Do you know the names of the policemen?—A. I am not sure.

Q. You were not here during the progress of the investigation?—A. No.

Q. The hose seemed to work all right?—A. Yes.

Q. And was it effective from the Senate side of the reading room?—A. Yes, there were no flames on our side.

Q. Did you hear any explosion?—A. None.

Q. You seem to have been able to see into the reading room. Where did the volume of the fire seem to be?—A. At the time I arrived, the flames were climbing up the walls on the both side, going towards the Commons side.

Q. The stream of water on the Senate side was effective to some extent?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the flames go up?—A. Yes, they were roaring.

Q. That was considerable time before you noticed the city fire brigade?—A. The Honourable Mr. Rogers ran across then, and enquired if we wanted firemen, and we said yes, but they would be needed on the other side, and he went right back again to the Commons.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

A. J. McMillan duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are caretaker in 16?—A. Yes.

Q. You were there how long?—A. Some years.

Q. And you were there the night of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you notice the efforts made, or when did you first hear the alarm of fire?—A. The members came running into 16—I was sitting at my desk—they ran in from the chamber, and I could see the smoke coming into the room.

Q. Coming from the direction of the Speaker's apartments?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any flame at that time?—A. There was considerable smoke, and you could see some light shining through the smoke.

Q. And did you see Sergt. Carroll there, and Constables Moore and Miller and Knox?—A. Yes.

Q. Any others?—A. There were three of us in 16—Dr. Steele, Mr. Ross and myself, and we were yelling for a ladder, and he got the ladder up there and took us down, that is Constable Knox, we owe our lives to him.

Q. Where was Constable Moore and Constable Miller?—A. Moore was at his post in the lobby at the House of Commons the last time I saw him—opposite the reading room.

Q. About what time would that be?—A. About one-quarter to nine.

Q. Did you see him after the fire started?—A. No.

Q. Did you see Constable Moore?—A. I did not see him either.

Q. Nor Constables Miller nor Knox?—A. There were some of them around at the outside—they were all busy, all at their posts.

Q. Have you anything else to say that would be of value to the Commission? Either with regard to the constable or others?—A. No, I think the Dominion Police were of good service.

Q. You were there I suppose when the fire started, and during the fire did you hear any explosions?—A. No.

Q. How long did you remain around there after you got out of the building?—A. Not very long, it would not be over half an hour.

Q. But during the period you were there, you heard no explosions?—A. No.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Constable T. S. Moore recalled, deposed:—

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. In the course of investigation, there have been some opinions expressed that you rather lost your head—tell us what you have to say in regard to that?—A. I have nothing different to what I have already said, I did just as I told you.

Q. How long would you say that it took you from the time you were informed of the fire to get the extinguishers?—A. It was not half a minute.

Q. Some doubt has been expressed by some people about where the extinguisher was got, some thinking it was got outside the reading room.—A. No, sir, it was got inside the reading room, but over towards the Senate side.

Q. And when you heard the alarm of fire, you rushed through the reading room across to where the extinguisher was, and took it off the wall.—A. Yes. I notified

Mr. Stewart before I went to the extinguisher. I called "fire" to him, he was halfway down the corridor.

Q. And it was not half a minute you say, from the time you got the alarm before you got it?—A. No, sir.

Q. At that time how could you go past where the fire was?—A. The fire was between the desks, and I ran along the corridor that runs to the Senate.

Q. You were at the door of the corridor running in the rear of the House?—A. Yes.

Q. And the extinguisher would be, where?—A. In the corner next to the door leading into the Senate corridor.

Q. When you got the alarm and you notified Mr. Stewart?—A. Yes.

Q. How far up the corridor did you go to notify him?—A. I did not go up the corridor—I just shouted to him.

Q. And when you ran back you just had to cross that corridor in front of the Cabinet Minister's and other members' room?—A. Mr. Panet's room.

Q. You passed rooms 28, 29 and 30?—A. Yes.

Q. And in the corner where we mark "X" was where the extinguisher was?—A. Yes.

Q. Then when you got the extinguisher, you came up to where the fire was?—A. Yes.

Q. You ran in between the partition and the desks?—A. Yes.

Q. And there is some dispute on a matter which seems to be pretty clear to a good many—when you speak of the fire being under the second desk, which one do you refer to?—A. That one there.

Q. That is the second desk?—A. Yes.

Q. There is quite a conflict—other witnesses say it was under desk A.—A. No, sir, it was not, because I had to run into the corridor a ways to see it—I could not see it when I just went inside.

Q. These desks are all double?—A. Yes.

Q. And there is a range of six of them?—A. Yes.

Q. When speaking of the second desk, do you mean the one half of the double desk, or do you mean the other one?—A. No, sir, I mean the second desk.

Q. And you are quite sure it was there?—A. Yes.

Q. And was the fire in more than one place at once in that room?—A. No, sir, it was not.

Q. You afterwards told us how you came across and kept the fire down on the Senate side of the reading-room fairly well?—A. Yes.

Q. When you got around and Constable Miller opened the door, while you played on the fire with the hose,—when you opened the door where was the fire, in what direction,—A. You could hardly say for smoke, but it was over next the other end.

Q. It was not near the Senate side?—A. No, when we got there first, it was not, but the smoke was very thick.

Q. Did you notice whether glass broke in the skylight?—A. Yes, it broke there while I had the extinguisher on it.

Q. Was it creating a vent for the flames?—A. Yes, when it got up above the desk the draught seemed to take in to the Commons,—it did not burn quickly until high enough for the draught to catch it, and after that it went very quickly, and it kept me guessing as to how to get out of the room ahead of it.

Q. Is there anything else?—A. I might say that in regard to those valuable minutes lost must have been lost before I was notified,—I think, Mr. Glass must have lost a lot of time himself from the time he noticed it first, before he notified me.

By His Honour Judge MacTavish:

Q. Wasn't there an extinguisher over or nearer to you than the one you got?—A. No, sir, not much nearer.

Q. Where was it?—A. Near the smoking room outside the reading-room.

Q. And was the one you got the only one in the reading-room?—A. Yes.

Q. That is one near the Senate?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. When you first saw the fire, it was very small?—A. It was not big.

Q. How do you account for not putting it out with the extinguishers?—A. It was going on both sides of the desk, and I could not get the stream on both sides,—when I put the stream on one side, it was going ahead on the other.

Q. Didn't the fire spread to the walls with great rapidity?—A. After it got over the desks.

Q. Did you notice any fire in the newspapers along the walls, before you saw it spread?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then the hose was put on shortly after, and it was not effective in stopping the fire?—A. It did, or it would have been through the Senate quicker. Sometimes the blaze went out 6 feet through the Senate doors.

Q. You still adhere to your previous statement that the fire was at the second desk?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. And not at the first?—A. No, sir, it was not.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Constable J. E. Knox recalled, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You said the other day, I think, that you heard no explosions? Did you subsequently hear any explosions?—A. No, none whatever.

Q. You knew the places where these men Desjardins were killed?—A. Yes.

Q. They were killed by the falling of a portion of the tower?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you there at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Just tell us what you think took place.—A. Well, this was on the ground floor, in the basement. It was Mr. Desjardins the plumber who made the suggestion that he would go to the boiler room to bring out the engineer. He said he was still there, and would not come out for him, and we made the suggestion to go down and bring him out by compulsion. It was nearly 12 o'clock, and the flames were breaking out of the barber's shop underneath the Speaker's apartments. We were going down there, and the flames met us at the barber's shop—so we had to go back and get the hose—we attached the hose to the first stand, about ten yards down the corridor, we were standing there with the hose on this flame coming from the barber's shop when these men were killed.

Q. Did you anticipate danger?—A. No, we never thought about danger at all, because there was nothing only those flames at our end of the corridor.

Q. Did you notify the men to go back?—A. Not until I heard the first small fall.

Q. Then you did hear a fall?—A. Yes, a slight fall.

Q. When the fall took place, which resulted in the death of these men, there was a big fall?—A. Oh yes, there was a big fall when it did come down.

Q. And there was a tank that came down that created a considerable noise?—A. Yes, a great noise.

Q. Was that the only noise you heard that might be taken for an explosion during the evening?—A. Well, there was a slight explosion, but from my idea I think it was jars in the liquor storeroom, but the explosion I heard would not amount to anything at all.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You did hear one?—A. Just a small one.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You located that in the direction of the liquor stores?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Were any of those fire extinguishers burnt up, or do you know whether they would explode in heat?—A. I do not know, but there was a considerable number saved.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Inspector GIROUX deposed:

By Mr. White, K. C.:

Q. Inspector, were these extinguishers subjected to the heat of the burning building, would they explode?—A. No, there is an outlet.

Q. That is, supposing the top is open?—A. It is always open.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Examination of Constable KNOX re-opened.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

There is another statement that appears in the papers, that is about the fire starting in more than one place, my friend Chief Graham stated it started in more than one place, and says it was set,——A. Well, from my opinion, and I was there from the time the fire started, it only started in that reading room, next to the Commons, in that second desk.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

But did not the whole room become a mass of flames after it started?—A. To give an idea of the time,—the fire was in the second desk, and we had time to go up that corridor, on the Commons side and cross the main lobby on the Senate side and there was no fire at the Senate end of the reading room at that time, because we were standing in the very doors.

Q. How far had the fire got in the reading room?—A. It was all burning on the Commons side of the reading room.

Q. Then how did it spread so rapidly to the Senate side in the reading room?—A. The papers were all hanging around, and it followed them.

Q. Is it possible for anybody to say that it followed the papers, or that it burst into flame by the use of chemicals?—A. I think it followed the papers right around.

Q. And you think that these papers on the wall were not burnt because of any chemicals on them.—A. No, sir, I do not think so, because the flame got so strong on the far side, that it forced the flame towards the Senate side,—there was no flame coming out on the Senate side at all.

Q. I suppose it is hard to say how long the fire went before the whole thing was in a flame.—A. It was only a matter of three or four minutes. So far as explosions are concerned, I was there the whole time and there was nothing in the way of an explosion at all, nothing larger than one of those globes would make if it burst.

Q. I was speaking to one official who heard an explosion,—there is a difference of opinion regarding explosions, everybody seems excited?—A. I was standing at that door until forced out of by the heat, that is on the Commons side, and there was no explosion there whatever,—nor did I hear any explosion except the one small one in the basement just before the two men were killed.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Inspector H. Giroux.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are Inspector of Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you on duty at the Parliament Buildings on the night of the fire?—A. I arrived there about 5 after 9.

Q. How many men were on duty there that night?—A. I am not in that squad—I am in charge of the fire protection. The Sergeant-Major in charge could tell you that.

Q. Then what were your duties?—A. In the fire protection only.

Q. And what were you doing then up to the time you left; how long had you been there?—A. I came there about 9.05.

Q. Is that in consequence of an alarm?—A. Yes.

Q. And how far did you have to go to get there?—A. A ten minutes' walk, I suppose. I was notified about 9 o'clock, and I do not think I took more than five minutes.

Q. You had supervision of the fire protection in the Government buildings?—A. Yes.

Q. That is including all the Government buildings?—A. Yes, I am in full charge and responsible.

Q. And when have you made your inspection?—A. I make it every day.

Q. Did that inspection take in the fire extinguishers and hose?—A. Yes, to a certain extent. We had them discharged and recharged on the 28th December and the following day.

Q. Do you know how many of these extinguishers there were in the House of Commons?—A. 62 chemicals, and 12 fire reels.

Q. That would be 74 altogether?—A. Yes. The fire reels were used mostly for electric motors, for the elevators, and highly inflammable materials, such as gasolene.

Q. The fire reels were considered more effective?—A. Yes, on highly inflammable material. There was also in that building 3,150 feet of hose in 100-foot lengths, and a reel containing one length of 400 feet for emergency. There was one stationed at the front entrance together with firemen's axes, and all the equipment satisfactory to everybody. These fire extinguishers were all hanging up on the walls in the most conspicuous places where anybody could easily get at them. There was also, during last summer, an organization formed out of the engineers and foremen and packers and sorters, with a view to have the best means adopted to extinguish fire. I showed them how to use them, and many of them you will find in the report there assisted and understood how to do these things.

Q. That covers the whole equipment in all the public buildings?—A. Yes, it includes the destroyed building also.

Q. Were the Dominion Police there instructed also in fire drill?—A. Every one was instructed at different times, in how to use them.

Q. There had been, from time to time, incipient fires through the building?—A. Very often. Very often we put out fires that the public never knew anything about.

Q. You made a report on the 22nd April, 1915, as to the list of fires in the Government buildings of which nothing was heard, and these were all extinguished by the Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

Q. By it, in the House of Commons, on April 3rd, 1915, you report a fire starting on the sofa in room 213, and on June 24th, 1915, another fire there—all these fires were put out by extinguishers and hose?—A. Yes.

Q. Without the assistance of outsiders?—A. Yes, without having to send in an alarm.

Q. The system installed, the May-Oatway—that has been working satisfactory?—A. Yes.

Q. And worked satisfactory last night?—A. Yes.

Q. There is some doubt as to how that system works?—A. It works with a sudden change of temperature; it is not necessary to have a regular temperature in the building to make it go off, but a sudden change of temperature to any temperature will make it go off. If it were 70 here, and you raised your temperature inside of 15 seconds to 100, it will go off, or if it were freezing and it were raised to 70, it would go off just the same.

Q. So it would really detect a sudden change produced by a sudden fire?—A. That is the intention.

Q. It does not require any particular temperature of heat to make it operate?—A. No. If you raised your temperature or kept your temperature at a high degree, it would not go off, but if a sudden change it would.

Q. How many men were employed in connection with the fire protection in the House of Commons?—A. On my staff, 6 men, that is counting myself.

Q. That is outside of the Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

Q. And how many of them would be usually on when the House was in session?—A. They would not all be there; we have all the Government buildings to look after.

Q. Oh, they are police also?—A. Yes, police also, but there is a staff especially for that. Besides that, the police are expected to act as firemen in case of necessity.

Q. This document is copies of reports sent by you from time to time to Chief of Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

(Report marked Exhibit No. 10.)

Q. After the fire did you find any of these extinguishers?—A. Yes, right there in the building close to where the fire started. I think we have the one that was used; of course it was empty and the appearance of it was the same as when you empty a fire extinguisher. There was no foreign smell about it—just soda and sulphuric acid with which they are charged.

Q. Did you examine others that had not been discharged?—A. Yes.

Q. And how did you find them working?—A. All right.

Q. Who was present when you examined them?—A. One of the city firemen named Page, and he found it to be correct.

Q. You have also, in addition to the report Exhibit 10, you have also made personal and separate reports to the Chief of Dominion Police?—A. Yes, they are copies.

Q. These, you identify as being copies of reports made by you?—A. Yes.

(Produced as Exhibit 11.)

Q. These reports correspond to the day the fires occurred?—A. Yes.

Q. You got there at 9.05, and remained how long?—A. Till 8 o'clock next morning.

Q. When you arrived, were the city brigade working?—A. Yes, working on the Commons side inside and outside, mostly outside.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were not actively engaged in connection with the fire, the city brigade took charge when they came there?—A. Yes.

Q. So really, you had no duties to perform, except as an ordinary spectator?—A. Yes, to try and save all we could.

Q. But during the time you were there, or assisting in salvage, you didn't hear any explosions?—A. None whatever

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I see by your report there have been quite a large number of fires?—A. Yes.

Q. And quite a few in the House of Commons. I notice in Room 213, on April 25, a fire extinguished by the extinguishers?—A. Yes. You will find that these reports correspond with the dates of the fire. They were written on the same day.

Q. That of April 25, 1915, seems to be the last fire that you reported on?—A. Yes, but there may have been others, but I made no reports so far.

Q. The other reports go back over 1911?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you consider you had the most efficient system of protection possible under the circumstances?—A. I think we had a satisfactory one, except you recommend a sprinkling system.

Q. Apart from that you think everything else was done that was reasonably possible to prevent fire?—A. Yes.

Q. You think you had?—A. Yes. When it comes to the efficiency of the men I think they are as good as anybody else. Of course, when it comes to fighting a fire outside, we expect the city to assist, but we have all the necessary appliances inside. The best guaranteed guttapercha hose, all linen hose, but they are not expected to go on a steam machine, but they are of sufficient strength for the standpipes in the buildings, and pumps that will raise the water.

Q. Was the hose in good order that night?—A. Yes, they were all tested last summer, and all found to work fine.

Q. And the water pressure was good?—A. Yes, and there is a pump that starts automatically with the alarm and it kept running until after eleven o'clock any way. It puts in a good pressure of one hundred pounds or more.

Q. I suppose when you got to the fire it was pretty well on?—A. Oh, yes, it was beyond getting out as far as we were concerned.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Somebody has said you have consultations with the Chief of the city brigade in regard to taking his advice?—A. Very often we have had valuable suggestions from the Chief, which have been adopted in many cases and carried out.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You are working in harmony?—A. Yes, and we like to.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. I suppose his suggestions are generally carried out as you say?—A. Oh, yes, generally.

Q. And I suppose if either of you wanted a length of hose you would lend it to each other?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Was any of your hose used by the city brigade that night?—A. Yes, we supplied them with hose, I think they got 3,000 feet. We have nearly 20,000 feet altogether.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. In the House you had 3,150?—A. Yes, that is what we have there.

Q. Have you anything further?—A. As far as corroborating anything said as to the charging of the fire extinguishers, I have two of my men here who can testify to it.

Q. You examined some after the fire and found them in good order?—A. Yes.

Q. And had not been tampered with?—A. No. One was put up near the smoking room, which was the closest to the constable, and if any of them had been tampered with, it should have been the one.

Q. That is next to the Members' smoking room?—A. Yes, it would be about 10 feet to the other one on the other side of the room. That one I had in my cupboard, and it is the same stuff as was put in it when charged, soda and sulphuric acid.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. As to these hose on the stands, was there any part of that building that the hose would not reach.—A. No, I do not think so.

Q. That is, by joining one to another.—A. Yes, the hose was long enough to reach any part of the building.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

(Report of Inspector Giroux.)

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE.

Ottawa, August 5, 1915.

Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information that the installation of the fire alarm system recommended on the 26th March, 1912, by Mr. Johnson, Chief Electrician, and your Department, and again on September 24, of the same year, when asking for a supply to be put in the Estimates for its completion, has now been accomplished. A very minute inspection was performed yesterday, and to-day, in the presence of the Chief Architect, Chief Electrician, and this Branch of your Department was present also.

This testing included all detectors, manuals, hydraulic pumps, in Centre Block, East and West Blocks, Langevin and Ordnance Stores. Everything was found to work in a very effective and satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

INSPECTOR.

Dominion Police Headquarters,
Ottawa, April 22, 1915.

Memorandum for The Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police.

Herewith please find a list of dates on which fires have occurred in the Government Buildings, of which the Ottawa Fire Department never heard anything about, and which fires were all extinguished by the Dominion Police:—

April 3, 1915.—House of Commons (Sofa.)
March 31, 1915.—West Block Yard.
December 26, 1914.—Langevin Block.
December 10, 1914.—Printing Bureau.
November 27, 1914.—East Block.
October 31, 1914.—Woods Building.
June 24, 1914.—House of Commons.
May 19, 1914.—Woods Building.
January 29, 1914.—Canadian Building.
January 29, 1914, Canadian Building.
November 26, 1913, Canadian Building.
May 28, 1913, Canadian Building.
April 25, 1913, rear entrance C.P.O., city brigade responded, but too late.

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE,
OTTAWA, February 10, 1916.

Colonel A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G., etc.,
Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit report showing the different buildings which, up to the present are under the supervision of this branch of your Department, also the amount of apparatus installed in each, and the dates on which they were examined and recharged:—

Buildings.	Fire Extinguishers.	Hose	Water Pails.	When Refilled.	Remarks.
		Ft.			
Archives	6	500	—	16-2-15	Examined daily.
Fisheries	3	—	—	28-1-16	" weekly.
Birks	16	500	—	26-11-15	" "
Canadian	55	—	70	25-11-15	" daily.
City Post Office	23	—	20	4-2-16	" "
Temple Building	2	—	—	7-1-16	" monthly.
Customs Laboratory	9	—	—	20-1-16	" "
Customs Examining Warehouse	5	—	—	30-12-15	" "
Drill Hall	18	—	—	18-2-15	" "
Dominion Police Garage	2	—	—	15-3-15	" daily.
East Block	48	2,100	65	25-1-16	" daily.
Experimental Farm	170	1,150	—	1-7-15	" weekly.
Trafalgar	10	—	—	29-11-15	" "
Post Office Garage	3	—	—	17-21-15	" semi-monthly.
Green House, M.H.P	1	—	—	18-5-15	" monthly.
Harris & Campbell	31	950	20	11-3-15	" weekly.
House of Commons	74	3,150	24	28-12-15	" daily.
Interior Department, 128 Queen st	2	—	—	28-2-15	" monthly.
Old Imperial Bank	5	—	—	5-1-16	" "
Imperial Building	20	—	—	29-1-16	" "
Inland Revenue Laboratory	16	—	—	9-3-15	" "
Langevin Block	33	1,600	47	24-1-16	" daily.
Militia Inspection Room	5	—	—	1-2-15	" "
Medical Stores	5	—	—	1-12-15	" monthly.
Mines Branch	30	450	—	12-3-15	" "
Militia Survey branch	6	—	—	2-12-15	" weekly.
Naval Bldg	4	150	12	12-1-16	" "
Mounted Police	8	—	—	3-5-16	" "
Ordnance Stores	27	600	40	11-1-16	" "
Printing Bureau	89	1,200	30	22-3-15	" "
Rural Mail Dely	1	—	—	18-2-15	" monthly.
Railway Commission	7	—	—	26-2-15	" "
Rideau Hall	62	1,700	—	23-4-15	" daily.
Regal Bldg	6	250	—	13-2-15	" "
Royal Mint	10	450	—	19-2-15	" "
Robinson Bldg	39	400	—	3-3-15	" "
Soper	5	—	—	28-11-15	" monthly.
Supreme Court	8	750	6	31-1-16	" weekly.
Surveyor General	4	—	—	12-1-16	" monthly.
Translation Building	2	—	—	3-12-15	Examined monthly.
Union Bank	6	—	—	19-1-16	" "
Victoria Museum	61	1,750	—	23-2-15	" daily.
West Block	46	1,900	60	4-3-15	" "
Woods Building	42	—	60	4-12-15	" "
Marine Record Room	4	—	—	5-12-15	" monthly.
Auditor's Branch	2	—	—	6-12-15	" "
Journal Building	8	400	—	5-12-16	" "
Interior Branch	2	—	—	15-12-15	" "
Labelle Building	23	500	—	10-3-15	" daily.
Booth Building	6	—	—	6-1-16	" "
Bryson Building	8	—	—	17-6-15	" monthly.
Customs	3	—	—	24-3-15	" "
Conservatory Branch	1	—	—	18-5-15	" "
Hope Building	4	—	—	15-11-15	" "

Buildings.	Fire Extinguishers.	Hose.	Water Pails.	When Refilled.	Remarks.
		Ft.			
Post Office Branch	1	—	—	9-10-15	Examined daily.
Rea Building	24	Sprinkling	System.	8- 2-16	" "
O. A. A. C. Building	3	—	—	20- 2-16	" monthly.
Militia Room	1	—	—	1-12-15	" daily.
Royal Bank	11	—	—	21- 7-17	" "
Carling Building	6	—	—	22- 7-15	" monthly.
Stephens	4	—	—	23- 7-15	" "
Dominion Warehouse	9	—	—	8- 2-15	" "
Machinery Hall, Ex. Grounds	18	—	—	12-11-15	" "
Mrs. Kingsmill	4	—	—	7- 1-16	Not visited.
Naval Store	23	—	—	8- 2-16	Examined monthly.
Mines Branch, Testing plant	8	—	—	9- 2-16	" "
Geodetic survey	8	400	—	1- 7-15	" "

In conclusion, I also beg to draw your attention to my annual summer report of having tested all the hose under our control also to my letter of May 18, 1915, on the manner, instruction and demonstration given to the messengers, packers, sorters, firemen, watchmen, and others all through the different departments on the best way to use fire extinguishers and hose so as to extinguish fires, and to my letter of August 5, 1915, advising the completion of the installation of the May-Oatway fire alarm system in the five main Government buildings.

I wish also to state that on many occasions very valuable suggestions were thankfully received from the chief of the city fire department, and many times carried out as he directed. I cannot, for the present, suggest a better fire protection in the buildings under our care, unless the department would consider the installation of a sprinkling system connected auotmatically with the hydraulic pumps and fire alarm system.

Respectfully submitted,

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE,
OTTAWA, May 18, 1915.

Lt.-Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G., etc.,
Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your information that I have completed giving instructions in the manner of using fire extinguishers and fire appliances in general, in the Government buildings, to the messengers of all departments; also the packers, elevator-men, engineers, firemen and watchmen, for the present.

I am enclosing a list showing the different departments visited. In many cases demonstrations were made with the appliances to assure a better explanation to those attending, which numbered over 300; I am also giving you the names of those I have no doubt will be of assistance in an effective manner in case of fire, thereby assuring a perfect system of fire protection in all the Government buildings at all times. These instructions will be continued at different times by this branch of the department taking in all new arrivals.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

H. GIROUX,
Inspector.

Harris and Campbell Building—Messengers, Workmen and others.—Ferguson, Dudley, Robbs, Aubry, Giroux, Whalen, Kennedy Normand, Chitty, King, Jenkins, Ellis, Barcelou, Rodson, Roy, Charlebois, Lepage, Whalen, Cossette, Cassi, Fortin, Rouleau, Devine, Lafortune, Mercier, Bradley, Thonar, Lemicux, Gervais, Mahon, Auger, Trudel, Tyres, Belanger, Allen, Randall, Catellier, Themlen, Jessop, Black, Hollingsworth, Bazinet, Boulle, Thibault, Dube, McDonald, Smith, Pilon.

H. Lingdon, night watchman, Harris and Campbell building; J. Smith, night watchman, West Block; B. Nash, night watchman, Exchequer Court; P. Creegan, night watchman, Mines Branch; Collins, night watchman, East Block; C. Turcotte, night watchman, Egan Building; J. Symmes, day watchman, Harris and Campbell building; C. Larose, night watchman, Robinson Building; J. Burnside, night watchman, Testing Plant, Division street; J. Hack, night watchman, Victoria Island; W. B. Ralph, night watchman, Imperial Building; Lewis, elevator man, West Block; St. Jean, elevator man, East Block; Imoigg, elevator man, East Block; Lachapelle, elevator man, East Block; T. Mason, fireman, East Block; Langlais, fireman, East Block; Bannerman, fireman, East Block; Mignault, fireman, East Block.

Public Works Department, West Block—Foster, Labelle, Bray, Nicholson, Laurin, Dumoulin, Grace, Rockworth, Screen, Fahey, Louniere, Larame, McGrath, Gauthier.

Experimental Farm office building.—Brown, caretaker.

Chemical Laboratory.—Fahey, caretaker.

Geological Survey building.—Dearey, day fireman; Sharp, clerk of work; Snow, messenger.

Observatory.—Villeneuve, caretaker; Hackett, night watchman.

Governor General's Department.—John Guy.

Rideau Hall.—Lanceley, Parker, Southgate, Smith, Finch, James.

P. O'Connor, fireman, Supreme Court; Dumoulin, fireman, Post Office; Viau, elevator man, Post Office; Kurs, night watchman, Post Office; Moyneur, night watchman, Post Office; Molrooney, fireman, Printing Bureau; Bouvete, fireman, Printing Bureau; Thompson, engineer, Printing Bureau; Graham, engineer, Printing Bureau; Gillessie, caretaker, Printing Bureau; Gurling, engineer, Canadian Building; Levinne, fireman, Canadian Building; McFadden, elevator man, Canadian Building; Piche, elevator man, Canadian Building; Rioux, elevator man, East Block; Drapeau, elevator man, East Block; Haag, fireman, East Block; Timlin, fireman, East Block; Belanger, fireman, East Block; Rondeau, engineer, East Block; Palan, elevator man, Langevin Block; Brunet, elevator man, Langevin Block; Bennis, fireman, Langevin Block; McKean, fireman, Langevin Block; Wendsler, engineer, House of Commons; McDonald, engineer, House of Commons; Garispie, engineer, House of Commons; Clancey, engineer, House of Commons; Hennessey, engineer, House of Commons; Bourgeois, engineer, House of Commons; Phillips, elevator man, Robinson Building; Graham, elevator man, Mines Branch; Shackman, watchman, Mines Branch; Ogilvie, plumber, Mines Branch; Audet, fireman, archives; Trepanier, elevator man, Victoria Museum; Vogan, elevator man, Victoria Museum; Johnson, elevator man, Victoria Museum; Turney, elevator man, Victoria Museum; Rivet, fireman, Victoria Museum; Rice, fireman, Victoria Museum; Tessier, elevator man, Regal Building.

Royal Mint Messengers.—Joy, Dubois, O'Connell, Tessier, Mansell.

Archives Messengers.—Seguin, Bremner, St. Amour, Webber, Beaulieux.

Mines Branch Messengers.—Reed, Purcell, Fortune, Gravelle

Stationery Branch, Labelle Building.—Brunet, O'Meara, Verez, Roy, Constantineau, Seguin, Pelletier, St. Laurent, Blais, Lepinne, Lurch, Pelletier, J., Vincent, Doucet, Bain, Tremblay, Shore, Turgeon, Rosa.

Naval Department, Rea Building.—Bohemier, Charbonneau, Boivin.

Marine Department, Rea Building.—Charbonneau, Barcelou, Holmes, Anthoney, Wales.

Secretary of State, East Block.—Duggan, McKeay, O'Regan, Labelle, DeLage.

External Affairs, East Block.—Champagne, Lostey.

Solicitor General, East Block.—Smith

Finance Department, East Block.—Ostrom, Dixon, Beaman, Bumpras.

Auditor General, East Block.—Demarais, Coughlin, Cottee.

Privy Council, East Block.—McMillan, Burns, Mahoit, Tobar.

Justice Department, East Block.—Warner, Pickins, Trembly, Jobin.

Penitentiary Branch, Soper Building.—Hamel.

Agriculture Department, Langevin Block.—Davieu, Grazealdie, Goulet, Connouory, Dumoulin.

Post Office Department, Langevin Block.—Fanning, Moquin, Wempers, Snowdon, McRostrie, Daoust.

Interior Department, Langevin Block.—Charon, Chevrier, Groulx, Malette, Lyon, Groves, Holtz, Walters, Gibson.

House of Commons, Centre Block.—Connolly, Boudrault, Fortier, Ebbs.

Senate.—Morin, Collison, Carleton, Chas., Perkins, Gilmour, Choquette, Carleton, Jos.

Library.—Desloges, Pigeon.

Robinson Building.—Tases, Stewart, Riée, Scrim, McKenna.

Customs Department, West Block.—McGladray, Paterson, Law, Jacques, Rutle.

Trade and Commerce, West Block.—Parker, Haughton, Wright.

Inland Revenue, West Block.—Dennisson, Bourgeois, Deroches, Roy.

Supreme Court.—Seoyer, O'Meara, Fontaine, Morse, Roy.

Railways and Canals,West Block.—Smith, Grazealdie, Pelletier, Elliott.

Militia.—Sergt. Fretwell, Sergt. Mockford, Sergt. Flinn, Sergt. Raymond, Sergt. Batman.

Post Office Messengers and Packers.—Tourangeau, McBride, Dore, Armstrong, Rochon, Boyce, Beauchamp, Chartrand, Hordnage, Barton, Dumoulin, Ferguson, Bound, Ketchum, Befoe, Earl, St. George, Dunn.

Trafalgar Building.—Gibson, Daoust.

Regal Building.—Bumps, Lacelles, William, Carron, Bulkly, Tessier, elevator man.

Printing Messengers, Packers, and others.—Sarazin, Cain, Leaney, Beauman, McCarthy, Benoit, Rochon, White, Vezina, Spinard, Daoust, Dunn, Sheppard, Desjardins, Valiquette, Bouvrette, and about seventy-five others at the demonstration.

Canadian Building.—Connolly, Gagnon, Lockman, Power, Deltor, Connolly, Curran, Thomas, Usher, Hickson.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

(Report of Inspector Giroux.)

Ottawa, April 25, 1915.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to report, for your information that during the night of Saturday, a fire started on a sofa in room 213, House of Commons. It was extinguished by using one fire extinguisher. No damage to the building.

Respectfully submitted,
INSPECTOR.

Dominion Police Office,
Ottawa, March 1, 1915.

Memorandum for the Chief Commissioner of Police.

The constable examining the different buildings yesterday reports that he found a fire burning in West block yard among the ashes and other rubbish. He extinguished it by using one length of the large hose. Also, that the waste paper box, at the Victoria Museum, is again overfilled, and as much on the floor about it.

INSPECTOR.

Ottawa, December 26, 1914.

The Chief Commissioner of Police.

Sir,—I beg to report for your information that about 11.45 a.m., a fire started in one of the small rooms between the two lavatories, ground floor, Langevin block, used by some of the Char staff, to keep their mops and other rubbish. It was extinguished by the constable on duty, using three fire extinguishers. No damage.

Respectfully submitted,
INSPECTOR.

Dominion Police Office,
Ottawa, November 2, 1914.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information that on October 30, at 8.35 a.m., a fire started in the Robinson building, at the foot of the rear elevator, a place kept there by the Post Office Department for the purpose of storing all kinds of material, such as old mail bags, linen for bags, and also other rubbish.

I have had the honour on several other occasions, to report that the place was a fire hole, and in case a fire did start, it would be almost impossible to check it, as the place was too congested with the above mentioned articles to get through. The fire gained considerable headway in this case on that account. Two of our May-Oatway fire extinguishers, Nos. 1 and 6 were destroyed, and the upper part of the room in question was badly scorched.

The elevator man, who saw the fire first, says that his impression is that piles of oily and greasy bags up against the hot pipes might have caused spontaneous combustion, starting the fire. The Ottawa fire brigade responded.

Respectfully submitted,

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, November 27, 1914.

Lt.-Col. SHERWOOD,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that a small fire started in between the two walls at the northwest corner of the East block, basement, at 9 this a.m.

It was extinguished by our men in a few moments, using four fire extinguishers and two lengths of hose. No damage.

It is surmised that some of the workmen threw a match or cigarette in among the shavings.

Respectfully submitted,

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE,

OTTAWA, November 2, 1914.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report for your information that a small fire started on Saturday, October 31, in the wooden box kept at the rear of the Woods building for rubbish. The constables on duty extinguished it, with two pails of water. No damage.

I had the honour to report to you on the 19th of May last, the same carelessness from those responsible, stating then that it was not the first time that this had happened, and that it might be the cause of more serious consequences. Therefore, I think it advisable that the Public Works Department should replace the wooden box with an iron one, so as to prevent more serious results in future.

Respectfully submitted,

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE.

OTTAWA, May 19, 1915.

Lt.-Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report for your information that a small fire started in a wooden box, in the rear of the Woods building this morning, it is surmised through the carelessness of someone who put burning ashes therein, as we found coal after it was extinguished.

As this is not the first time that the same thing has happened, and that it might turn out to cause more damage, I beg to ask that those in charge of the cleaning staff to be more carfeul in future.

Very little damage was done this time, except the scorching of the inside of the box. It was put out with one fire extinguisher.

Respectfully submitted.

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE,
OTTAWA, June 24, 1914.

Lt.-Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police.

SIR,—I beg to report for your information, that at about 2.30 p.m., a gasoline lamp exploaded and caught fire in one of the rooms used by the electricians in the Centre block. The fire was immediately extinguished by the workmen in the room in question, using two chemical and one pyrene fire extinguishers. During the excitement someone sounded the alarm, part of the fire brigade responded, but they were not required. No damage, except the scarching of the bench on which the lamp stood.

Respectfully submitted,

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE,
OTTAWA, January 29, 1914.

Lt.-Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that fire started in the waste paper box, at the rear of the Canadian building, at 8.30 this morning, scorching the inside of the box some, but no other damage. It was extinguished by the elevator man and constable on duty, using four fire extinguishers and a couple of pails of water.

Respectfully submitted,

INSPECTOR.

DOMINION POLICE OFFICE,
OTTAWA, November 26, 1913.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg leave to report that a small fire started in a waste and rubbish box at the rear of the Canadian building during the night. It was found by the constable on duty, who extinguished it, using two fire extinguishers. The box in question contained rags and oil, and it is suggested that the fire started by spontaneous combustion. No damage, except the wooden box was scorched on the inside.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT.

Dominion Police Office,

Ottawa, June 13, 1913.

Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police.
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg leave to report for your information that at about 10 a.m., a fire started in the basement at the Woods building, in the waste paper, which is thrown in a wooden inclosure under stairway, P. G. Maloney who was on duty there at the time went down with two fire extinguishers to put it out. During that time someone phoned for the city fire brigade. I am informed that it was almost out when the chemical automobile arrived with four men, and they brought one of their extinguishers also into play. No damage done.

It would be advisable if more galvanized iron waste paper receptacles were provided for all the Government buildings, and do away with the wooden ones, or have all waste paper put outside when taken up in the mornings, where the men who gather up this paper could get it without coming into the buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT.

Dominion Police Office,

Ottawa, May 28, 1913.

Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I beg leave to report that a small fire started in Mr. Fortier's room, Immigration Department, Canadian building, by someone dropping a match in among the towels. It was extinguished without causing any damage.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT.

Ottawa, April 26, 1913.

Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that at about 11.45 p.m. yesterday a fire started in the rear entrance of the City Post Office. It is surmised by someone carelessly throwing a lighted cigar or lighted match in the waste paper about the place. When I arrived, I found the fire extinguished. The fire brigade had returned, and I was informed that the fire was out when they arrived. A cabman named Frank Vezina claimed that he put the fire out with one of our extinguishers. The damage is very slight. A couple of small wooden boxes and a cupboard was scorched. I think that the whole damage should not amount to more than $10.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 72a

OTTAWA, February 3, 1913.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that on Friday, January 31st, a small fire took place in the West block, Marine Department. It was extinguished by some of the clerks, using one of the fire extinguishers. No damage.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT.

OTTAWA, November 7, 1911.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to report for your information that a small fire was discovered in coal bin, in subway between the Woods and Canadian buildings at 12.05 this a.m. P. C. Desjardins notified me, and with the assistance of P. C's Robinson, Desjardins and Charron P. we extinguished it with a few pails of water. I left the building at 1.30 a.m., everything then being O.K.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT IN CHARGE OF FIRE DEPT.

OTTAWA, October 16, 1911.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to report for your information, that about 1.30 p.m. yesterday, Sergeant Guy, Governor General's Orderly, informed the Constable on duty at the East block (P. C. Lepage) that there was a fire in the yard at the rear of the East block. Acting Sergeant Littlefield was at once notified and he, with the assistance of Acting P. C. Trewhitt extinguished it, using two lengths of the big hose. No damage.

It is surmised that the fire was started through the carelessness of some one throwing burning ashes against the wood there. The ashes are piled in amongst the wood, rendering the place very dangerous for fire. It should be attended to.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT IN CHARGE FIRE DEPT.

OTTAWA, September 28, 1911.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa,

SIR,—On the 18th September, a small fire started through the electric wiring in front hall at Rideau Hall. It was extinguished by the constable on duty there, who used one fire extinguisher. There was no damage done. The police reported the matter and it was entered on the sergeant's report sheet. I verbally reported the matter to

Inspector Hogan on the morning of the 19th instant, who said that it was sufficient and that he would give you the necessary explanation.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT IN CHARGE FIRE DEPT.

OTTAWA, September 16, 1911.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I beg to report for your information as follows: The firemen at the Langevin block discovered smoke in the basement of the building. They at once notified the constable on duty, who in turn notified me by telephone. I set off with all dispatch and with the assistance of Constable Austin (on duty there) and Constables Maskell and Trewhitt, were able to locate the fire and extinguish same. We had to use three fire extinguishers and the big hose. To locate the fire, I found it necessary on account of the denseness of the smoke, to break two windows in the room where the fire was. From appearances it would seem that the fire originated from lighted matches carelessly thrown down.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT IN CHARGE FIRE DEPT.

OTTAWA, September 27, 1911.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I beg leave to report that a fire started in the waste-paper box at the Woods building (Militia side) and was extinguished by the constable on duty there, and the sentry at the door. They used five fire extinguishers. No damage. I wish to draw your attention to the extra accumulation of waste paper, in waste-paper vault at the East block.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT IN CHARGE FIRE DEPT.

OTTAWA, October 4, 1912.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I beg leave to report, for your information, that at 9.10 p.m. last night, a fire was discovered in East block yard by the constable on duty outside, who immediately informed the sergeant in charge. He, with the assistance of some of the police fire brigade extinguished it, being all over at 9.35 p.m. It is surmised that it started from the fire being left in one of the sheds owned and used by the contractors, Messrs. Devlin & Doran. No damage done to Government property.

Respectfully submitted,

SERGEANT IN CHARGE FIRE DEPT.

ROBERT H. GRAHAM, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a constable employed under the last witness in connection with the fire protection of the building?—A. Yes.

Q. When were the extinguishers in the vicinity of the reading room last charged?—A. On the 28th and 29th of December.

Q. There was a general re-charging during those two days?—A. Yes, we were pretty nearly three days altogether.

Q. Have you seen any of the extinguishers since?—A. Yes.

Q. In what condition are they?—A. Some are burned very badly.

Q. But as to their efficiency?—A. Yes, on Tuesday about 15 of them and they worked all well.

Q. Did you test them on fires?—A. No.

Q. Just to see that they were working well—you would have been able to detect if any foreign substance in them?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

W. H. TREPANIER, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You heard the statement of the last witness and also the statement of the Inspector as to the re-charging of the extinguishers?—A. Yes.

Q. And do you agree with him that they were all re-charged on December 28?—A. The 28th and 29th December, 1915.

Q. And have you seen any since the fire?—A. Yes, we took some out of the fire in good condition—others were burnt—but those we discharged discharged fined.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Captain JOHN BRADLEY, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are employed in the City Fire Brigade under Chief Graham?—A. Yes.

Q. The question is in regard to the hearing of the explosions on the night of the fire?—A. Yes, I heard some of the explosions.

Q. About where?—A. Back of the chimney.

Q. Where?—A. We were on the roof of the Library, and there were six or seven of us there and I heard three or four explosions or perhaps four or five.

Q. What would they be like—like the bursting of window glass?—A. Not like that, nor even like falling walls.

Q. Were they very loud?—A. One or two were.

Q. But the others were not?—A. No.

Q. About what time did you get up there in that position?—A. It was about a quarter past ten or a quarter to eleven.

Q. What position were you in regard to where it came from? How close would be your post when you heard the explosion, to the reading-room?—A. Perhaps 100 feet.

Q. You were on the roof?—A. Yes.

Q. That would be in the direction of the Speaker's apartment?—A. Yes, between the Speaker's apartment and the Library.

Q. Where were the explosions—where did you locate them, or did you try to?—A. We did not think much of them then, but some person passed a remark about the explosions, and until this investigation I pretty near forgot all about them.

Q. In what direction did they take place?—A. Just about where the hottest part of the fire was—about the reading-room.

Q. And you did not hear them until after eleven o'clock?—A. I could not say exactly—I was off that night, but I reported at the fire at 9.30.

Q. But you did not hear them until you were on top of the roof, and you did not get there until about a quarter to 11?—A. About that.

Q. That would be about an hour and three-quarters after you started?—A. Yes.

Q. Did they come quickly one after the other?—A. Perhaps five or ten minutes elapsed between each one.

Q. And they all appeared to be in the same place and in the same direction?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you a branch-man?—A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose you were making the most effective fight that your company could do, and at the time no remark was made about the explosions?—A. There was one at the time, but I do not know who it was.

Q. But it did not attract particular attention?—A. Not much—of course we were busy and then there were so many walls falling, but I did not think it had the same sound as a falling wall.

Q. That, of course, is your opinion, but it was a noise of some kind.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. There is no question that there was an explosion, to your mind, and not a falling wall?—A. I could not say whether it was an explosion at all.

Q. What did it sound like?—A. It was not a rumbling noise like a wall falling or smoke getting out.

Q. What is your best opinion as to what caused the sound?—A. I have no idea.

Q. Have you heard the sound caused by chemical explosions?—A. Yes.

Q. Powder explosions?—A. Yes.

Q. Did it resemble a powder explosion?—A. I could not say—not exactly like a powder explosion.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Then are you in a position to say whether it was an explosion at all?—A. I could not say anything sure as to that.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. In this report of the fire in Toronto the papers say there were a series of explosions.

Mr. White: That might occur through liquors.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. When you heard the noise you saw no belching up of flame from it?—A. No.

Q. It did not alter the even contour of the fire?—A. No, sir.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Lieutenant William Dicks, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You have heard the last witness, Captain Bradley? What do you say in regard to his evidence?—A. I believe it was I that called his attention and to those on the roof that there was an explosion.

Q. You were there working with him at the time and trying to keep the fire in the direction of the reading-room?—A. Our efforts were to keep it from the Library.

Q. And what you heard you characterized as an explosion?—A. Yes, I can distinctly recollect hearing four or five.

Q. And you agree with him that they were in the direction of the reading-room?—A. I am not familiar with the direction of any room, but it appeared in the hottest part of the fire behind the tower. I was on the roof between the reading-room and the

Library and was playing on the fire that started between the two roofs going to the Library.

Q. It was all the one roof?—A. Yes, with the exception of the skylight.

Q. Was it broken?—A. Yes, and we were playing our hose through it.

Q. In what direction did you hear the explosion?—A. It appeared to me in the hottest part of the fire behind the main tower. It was in the central portion of the building.

Q. That is straight in that direction?—A. Practically straight in the direction of the clock tower.

Q. It is in a straight line south of the Library and the Commons to the West and the reading-room quite close to where you were?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, was the explosion in that part?—A. It might have been there or a little further forward—most likely more forward towards the clock tower or the centre of the main building.

Q. The other witness particularly says he did not pay much attention to it—you did not notice any burst of flame or smoke as a result of the explosion?—A. Well no, nothing more than a considerable shower of sparks which were raised in that part, but I do not think I could say there was.

Q. I presume the whole place there was on fire and you were trying to save the Library—there would naturally be falling timbers and sparks raising and then the burning building would produce quite a volume of flame and smoke.

Q. When you heard the explosion was it accompanied by any extra shooting up of flame or smoke at that time?—A. I could not say that.

Q. Would you be prepared to say it was an explosion of any chemical or powder?—A. I would not say powder alone, because an explosion from powder is more of a dull thud—this was more of a sharp crack.

Q. Was it the kind of a sound with which you are familiar or have you any experience in that sort of thing?—A. Yes, I have been under shell fire from field guns, and you could say it was something similar to that, as it was a sharp crack. It was not a dull thud that would accompany powder or dynamite. The force seemed an upward drive.

Q. But whatever it was you noticed no effect in the way of extra shooting up of flames?—A. No.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

EDGAR STANSFIELD, recalled, deposed:

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Are you familiar with thermite?—A. Yes, I had an experience with it in 1901.

Q. It is a chemical used very largely for explosives?—A. I have no experience with it as to explosives, but I know it is used for welding street car rails.

Q. I understand it has been used during the present war in the form of a pastile or disc that comprises thermite and explodes and causes fire?—A. It is quite possible, but I have had no experience with it in that regard.

Q. It is said it was used by the Germans in Belgium—my attention is drawn to it by an article received from a newspaper sent to His Honour Judge MacTavish. The article or letter in the paper, in part says: "The incendiary pastile or disc is a compressed 'thermite' placed in the centre of a crown of phosphorus materals, breaking into flame at the slightest shock or friction?"—A. It would require a high temperature—it would be the phosphorus that would go off with friction.

Q. "The crown that takes fire following the combustion of the thermite, then by the raised temperature obtained by this combination, this reaction kindles, precipitates and propigates the fire"—You have not made any tests as to that?—A. I have

heard of it going off on several occasions with intense heat. It would bring cast-iron to a liquid condition with heat.

Q. Could it be placed in a building without much difficulty so that once it reached a certain heat it would be almost impossible to stop the fire?—A. It would just give out an extra heat in that one spot—it would be local in its action. Wherever it was it would go off with intense heat.

Q. Supposing a man went into the reading room and put some there and went out again, once it started it would be almost impossible to stop the fire?—A. I think he would have to lay a continuous trail of the mixture.

Q. Why would that be when they can manufacture these pastiles which can be placed separately?—A. If each pastile had its phosphorus fuse?

Q. Yes, what is the difficulty in placing those around a reading room?—A. Yes, that would be correct—if each pastile had its separate fuse when the temperature was raised it would result in each one going off separately.

Q. It is said these discs were the sort of things used on ships that were destroyed?—A. Yes.

Q. However, you say it would be quite possible to put these pastiles in different parts of the building and once the fire started from them it is a fire that is hard to extinguish?—A. Yes, the pastile itself would be very hard to extinguish, but any fire that would be caused separately would be the same as any other fire.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. A pastile here would cause more heat when it took fire?—A. Yes.

Q. But if nothing there combustible to feed the fire the heat would diminish and a fire twenty feet away would have no greater heat than the ordinary fire?—A. That is it.

Q. And to generate a fire that could not be extinguished these pastiles would have to be scattered over different portions of the room?—A. Yes. But it requires intense heat to discharge them—it says in that letter that it was set off by fuse.

Q. Yes, but it develops by a terrific heat when it goes off?—A. Yes.

Q. But that is connected to something which causes combustion, and getting away from it the heat would not be any greater twenty feet away than if generated by some other cause?—A. That is it.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. But still this pastile would continue to burn?—A. The pastile would be burnt up almost immediately.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

W. J. Lalonde, duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are connected with the fire alarm system for the city?—A. Yes.

Q. What time did the fire alarm sound on the night of the fire?—A. At three minutes to nine.

Q. Were you on duty that night?—A. No.

Q. But you have a record?—A. Yes, we have a record of every alarm that comes in—the minute we do not mark the half minute, but every minute.

Q. Is there a second alarm recorded?—A. Yes, at five minutes after nine—eight minutes after the first.

Q. And that second one is a general alarm?—A. No, there is one that brings out everything.

Q. What did the second alarm bring out?—A. It takes in everything west except No. 11.

Q. It covered a certain district?—A. Yes.

Q. But the third alarm was not sounded?—A. No.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

A. K. Maclean, M.P. (Halifax), sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You might tell us in your own words your experience that evening?—A. I think the newspaper report you are looking over there was to the effect that I made the remark that it was not an ordinary fire. I do not know as I made the remark to a newspaper, but I have no doubt that I made the remark, and it was not an ordinary fire in any sense. I may have suggested in my judgment that night that it was due to incendiarism, but after all that would be only a matter of opinion, and that is for the Court to determine. I was in the Chamber when the alarm was given, and Hon. Mr. Hazen and myself were the last to leave it excepting Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Clark, and we were driven back, but we had no great difficulty in getting out—we went out by the southwest corner exit.

Q. What gave you the idea it was not an ordinary fire?—A. Well, I was very leisurely leaving the Chamber, and I noticed a flame through the window at the top of the door behind the Sergeant-at-Arms, and I concluded it was a fire proceeding very rapidly—it was not ordinary as to speed at least, and the rapidity with which the flames spread was a conspicuous part of the whole thing.

Q. You are familiar with the place in which the fire is said to have originated?—A. Yes.

Q. And you know the amount of inflammable material there?—A. Yes, although I do not look upon newspapers as necessarily inflammable—I have found it difficult to burn papers.

Q. On the flat perhaps, but papers hanging on a wall loose?—A. They would certainly burn rapidly.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. This fire is stated to have started in a paper lying flat?—A. Well, it should have been stopped if it was.

Q. It is pretty hard to criticise?—A. I would not criticise—perhaps I should say it is a pity it was not stopped.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The point is, here is a room containing papers hanging on the wall and this partition extending along close to the desks?—A. I would say this, that every condition and every circumstance lent itself to a rapidly spreading fire. That perhaps covers what you mean?

Q. Yes, and did you at any time during the evening hear any explosions?—A. No, I did not—they might have occurred but I did not hear any. I went up to the third floor, to the Nova Scotia members room to see if anybody was there and I got back quite comfortably. I went up by the stairway and it took less than a minute and a half.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.

Q. Did you see anything of Mr. Law?—A. No, I saw smoke on the second floor, but the lights were all on.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Louis P. Godkin, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.

Q. You are sergeant-major in the Dominion Police?—A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties?—A. General supervision of the detailing of men inside and outside the Buildings.

Q. On the basement floor how many men had you detailed on duty? That is in the House of Commons, inside?—A. Seven men inside in uniform and a sergeant and a plain-clothes man.

Q. That would be seven men counting the sergeant and eight with the plain-clothes man?—A. Yes.

Q. That was the usual number?—A. Yes, the usual number since the session.

Q. There was only one plain-clothes man that night?—A. Yes—Constable Knox, but that duty was left to the jurisdiction of Sergt. Carroll of the House of Commons.

Q. It appears two men were on that night?—A. There are two at times but I am mostly sure there was one that night.

Q. You had men outside too?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you men at the main entrance?—A. Yes, from eight to eight—twenty-four hours.

Q. Always somebody at the main entrance?—A. During the session, yes.

Q. And that was in force that evening?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you anything to do with the fire prevention?—A. To a certain extent—all our men are instructed.

Q. Were you present when Inspector Giroux gave his evidence?—A. I was.

Q. Can you speak of the facts given by him with regard to the precaution and training of men and the number of extinguishers and amount of hose?—A. No.

Q. Well, what was your idea in regard to that?—A. There was always plenty of protection against fire, that was left to Inspector Giroux to do.

Q. Were you here yesterday when Dr. Sproule was examined?—A. I was.

Q. Did you hear his statement as to the careless manner on some occasions that the police guarded the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. What do you say as to that?—A. I say he must have made a mistake as regards not meeting any constables around those buildings.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I do not see much necessity going into this, I do not think it will lead us to the origin of the fire.

Witness: I would like to show the number of men we had last year and this year inside and outside the buildings.

Mr. Pringle: What we are interested in particularly is the number of men at the time of the fire, and any difference of opinion between you and the ex-Speaker of the House of Commons will not assist us in finding the origin of this fire.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Then on the night of the fire what is your opinion as to whether sufficient men there to protect the building?—A. Inside?

Q. Yes?—A. That was left to the Sergeant-at-Arms himself. We give him all the men he wants, we only loan our men to the Sergeant-at-Arms for that purpose, and whatever men he asks we give them to him, and that was with himself.

Q. Then you supplied all the authorities of the House asked for?—A. Yes, and more so.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Chief GRAHAM, recalled, deposed:

With reference to these explosions I would like a statement from Major Stetham who is now in Halifax. It seems very few people heard them, but I know they occurred. Major Stetham was with me quite a while that night, and also our Water Works Engineer, Mr. Haycock—he heard those explosions.

Mr. PRINGLE: We will be sitting Tuesday and Wednesday next and anybody you suggest we will have them subpœnaed. I do not know whether it is of sufficient importance to bring Major Stetham here.

Mr. WHITE: There are some who heard them and some did not. One man might hear it, but it was not sufficient to accelerate the flames or smoke. It is a matter whether you consider it of sufficient importance to put in any more evidence on that.

Mr. PRINGLE: The man who hears deserves more consideration than the man who does not hear.

Mr. WHITE: I agree with that, but here you have both sides.

Mr. PRINGLE: It is only very important in one view of the case—if certain evidence came forward to show it was the work of an incendiary the fact of the explosion might be corroborative of it.

Mr. WHITE: It would be important if an explosion in the immediate vicinity of where the fire was set and of such a character as discernible by the eye as well as the ear because any noise in that building could be interpreted honestly to be one thing or the other.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I do not know whether there is anything in this or not, but a reputable gentleman has said he had seen certain portions of the stone pretty well out from the building and he could not believe they could have got in that position only by the falling of a wall?—A. Yes, that is what I tried to explain yesterday—in the court yard, and I am pretty sure Major Stetham was with me—we were placing a deluge stream there and this wall came down and the stones were thrown against the opposite side of the court yard, and a large stone thrown out into the passageway.

Q. Would that likely have been thrown there by the falling wall?—A. No, it is not a great height.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Would not it depend on the internal construction of that building—supposing iron girders in that building the heat might make them bulge and twist around?—A. Of course, an iron girder would twist around.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

The inquiry was thereupon adjourned until Tuesday, February 22, 1916, at 10.30 a.m.

OTTAWA, February 22, 1916.

Pursuant to adjournment the Commission resumed its investigation at the City Hall Chamber at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

R. A. PRINGLE, Esq., K.C.,
His Honour Judge DUNCAN BYRON MACTAVISH, } *Commissioners.*

W. R. WHITE, K.C., *Counsel to the Commission.*

WILLIAM ANDREW CHARLTON, M.P.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Were you at the House that evening?—A. Yes, but not in the chamber. I was in my room the first floor up.

Q. In the old part of the building?—A. Yes.

Q. Just over the telegraph office?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you hear the alarm of fire?—A. I think about a quarter to nine or five to nine.

Q. And just tell the Commission as far as you know what you noticed that evening which would have any bearing on the inquiry?—A. There were six members of us in that room and Mr. Proulx and myself were the only two at that time. It is No. 115, just between the Solicitor General's and the Minister of Labour—we heard a great noise in the corridor and he ran and opened the door and saw them running with hose and he said there is a fire—he seemed very excited. I told him not to get excited and to put his hat on and I put on my hat and coat and was taking some papers off my desk and putting them into a letter file and I found directly I had not any more time to stay—the room was filled with smoke and I went out. Those winding stairs come up immediately opposite—that is near the post office. I could not go down there for the smoke in that part of the building and I went down the new part of the building into the basement. I knew the building pretty well and knew where I was.

Q. What stair did you go down?—A. I am not sure whether the back elevator or another elevator.

Q. The twin elevator?—A. Yes, however, I went to the basement and followed the passage along until I got to the messengers' room. Mr. Hazen was standing there and he said "Charlton, Burrell is very badly burned," and Mr. Burrell was sitting there with his face and hands quite red. I said, "Can I do anything," and he said no Dr. Chisholm was there. Just as I got outside Dr. Flint fell down beside me and we got him away.

Q. That is Dr. Flint of the House?—A. Yes, I did not know who it was at the time but I found out next day who it was.

Q. You had been familiar with the reading-room?—A. Yes.

Q. And you know the inflammable character of the contents?—A. Yes, in fact I made an investigation of it the first year I came to Parliament and I always hung my coat up in my room afterwards.

Q. The place was filled with hanging papers and the wood varnished pine and it would go off?—A. Not all hanging papers.

Q. But some, and some on the shelves underneath?—A. Yes.

Q. If a fire started there would you expect it to spread pretty rapidly?—A. As fast as you could run, I think—all paint.

Q. I suppose the same would apply to the Members' lockers along the corridor?—A. Yes, they are all the same.

Q. You know of no other fact which would be of benefit to us in pursuing this inquiry?—A. No. I do not know as I do. Not just with the immediate cause of fire. You were not asking for opinions I suppose.

Q. The object is to get the facts—did you hear any explosion?—A. No sir.

Q. How long did you remain in the building?—A. I went outside at once.

Q. And you remained around after the fire how long?—A. About half an hour.

Q. And during that period you heard no explosions?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. The fire evidently spread with great rapidity?—A. Yes, wonderful, I have seen other buildings erected like that and they go off like a powder magazine.

By Mr. White, K..C.:

Q. A great deal due to the many coats of varnish?—A. Yes. And dry wood that has been there for about 50 years.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Edgar N. Rhodes, M.P., sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K..C.:

Q. You are Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. And on the evening of the fire you were sitting in the Speaker's chair?—A. Yes.

Q. Tell us in your own words what you know of the fire?—A. Do you wish any reference to time at all?

Q. Yes, as nearly as you can?—A. Well, the fire as nearly as I can make out would occur between ten and five minutes to nine.

Q. Who gave the alarm?—A. The only alarm I heard was given by Mr. Glass.

Q. From which door?—A. He entered the door immediately opposite the Speaker's chair. Everything was calm and normal in the Chamber—I noticed a slight commotion in the hall and a second after the door opened and Mr. Glass came in and I knew something unusual was up by the expression of his face, so much so that my eyes were rivetted on his face. He called out 'Mr. Speaker the building is on fire' I do not think the words left his lips before the corridor immediately behind him was filled with thick smoke and sheets of flame were interspersed through these black clouds and the smoke curled into the Chamber immediately behind Mr. Glass. I cannot describe how quickly the Chamber was apparently filled with smoke, but it was very quickly.

Q. The ventilator fans were working?—A. I have no knowledge as to that.

Q. But they naturally would be when the House is in session?—A. I cannot say as to that.

Q. And then?—A. My recollection was that on the cry of "fire" and the approach of the smoke everyone in the Chamber and galleries arose—I remember the galleries particularly because only a second before I had been counting the people in the gallery and remarked on the smallness of the number. And I saw them rise with the rest and it appears to me everybody started for an exit. I know that is what I did.

Q. By what door did you leave the Chamber?—A. By the door in rear of the Speaker's chair. I know there were a number of members ahead of me and my recollection is fairly clear that the late Mr. Plante was behind me—I remember the swish of the black gown. And proceeding along the corridor towards the Post Office I went through the door before you come to the telegraph office and took those stairs there and went up to my office to get my coat and some personal possessions and I was in my room perhaps a minute, sufficiently long to put on my coat and gloves and get my

hat and opened the drawers of my desk and looked in and came out and when I came out the hall was a cloud of smoke then, so much so that one of the Dominion Policemen standing at the corner said it was impossible to get along the upper corridor running longitudinally east of the building and I went down the winding stairs and found my way into the messengers' room in the basement.

Q. Do you know who the other people were around?—A. Yes, I remember distinctly seeing a good many. Mr. Nesbitt came down either at the moment or within a few seconds of the time I came down. I remember well for I remember his condition and I suggested to him forcibly that he should go outside. He wanted to go into the Chamber again as he had an idea there were some members there. The first man I saw downstairs was the doorkeeper of the upper gallery, and owing to the quickness of the fire I asked him if the galleries were cleared and he said: yes, that he had not left the door until everybody was out. Then I saw Mr. Nesbitt and the clerk, Dr. Flint, and Mr. Burrill and a number of others.

Q. They were all in the basement?—A. Yes.

Q. When you came out of that western corridor, making your way downstairs, did you notice flame or smoke in the eastern corridor?—A. I did not look there but I went into the corridor at the rear of the Speaker's chair—there was smoke there when I went out, but in no great volume.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. From seven to ten minutes after the fire was first announced in the Chamber, I heard two detonations perhaps it would not be correct to term them explosions, but mild explosions, sounds which I have heard in fires before—they would not indicate anything unusual.

Q. Superheated air bursting a door?—A. Yes, something like that, or the falling of a wall or the ceiling of the Chamber of heavy glass and falling a distance on those desks it would make quite a noise.

Q. How long did you remain in the vicinity of the building after getting out?—A. About half an hour.

Q. Did you hear any during that period?—A. No, only those two, and that would be ten minutes after the commencement. But I heard no explosions at the time of the announcement of the fire or immediately after.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

M. C. MacCormac, sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What is your position?—A. One of the clerks of the Library of Parliament.

Q. And you were present on duty the night of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Be kind enough to tell us about it?—A. I went on duty a little before eight, and about the time the fire started I was engaged in getting information for two or three Members in the Library at the time, and I was at the west side of the Library in one of the alcoves getting the information, and afterwards I recrossed the Library to the east side to get a book for Mr. Nickle, and as I was crossing before a statue one of the messengers cried out that the reading-room was on fire—it was full of smoke. I told him to lock the door. There is an iron door leading from the Library to the reading-room, and he immediately locked that door. In the meantime, Mr. Nickle had gone out after he heard the cry, and he had to turn back again, but the door was then locked and kept locked—that is after Mr. Nickle returned.

Q. I suppose that was all you saw?—A. Yes, as far as the working of the fire goes.

Q. Of course you are familiar with the reading-room and the woodwork and the combustible character of the material in it?—A. Yes—I know it well—it was formerly the old Library.

Q. I suppose it would burn pretty rapidly?—A. Well, of course I do not think the reading-room would burn as rapidly as people would imagine, because the galleries going around it were full of library books, 20,000 volumes.

Q. But taking into consideration that is dry pine there many years and covered with several coatings of varnish, what would you say as to that?—A. Oh, certainly, as far as that is concerned, but, Mr. White, the moment the gallery gave way—remember there are three or four tons of books coming down.

Q. Your mind and mine are running at different periods—I am speaking of the inception of the fire—of course, I easily understand when the fire was advanced enough the gallery would fall and the books help to keep the fire down, but I am speaking of the inception of the fire?—A. I have no opinion as to that, because I did not see it, but I know the position of the stands.

Q. The fire did not get into the library?—A. No. I wish to make a reference to a report of Chief Graham, and anything I am going to say I do not want it to be understood as detracting in the least from the good work of Chief Graham and his men, but about saving the Library, the Chief is reported to have said that the closing of the door had very little to do with the saving of the Library—in my mind, it cut away all draughts—the draught coming into the Library was the same as in the main corridors.

Q. There was always a draught more or less in the corridor and Library?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear any explosion?—A. No, sir; the only one was the falling of the glass roof overhead in the reading-room.

Q. And that sounded like an explosion?—A. Well, I would not like to say that because I knew what it was.

Q. It was the cause anyway?—A. Yes. There is another thing—that is a statement in regard to Colonel Street of the 77th and his men. Those men if so fond of pilfering could have taken thousands of dollors worth of valuables from the library. We have a collection of Canadian coins and medals and also the Jubilee coins, and they could have been taken without anybody seeing them for we were attending to the removal of the books at that time and there was not five cents' worth taken from the library, so I wanted to make that statement on behalf of the staff of the library because it had been reported that these men were stealing everything and had filled their pockets with coins.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You say that they had lots of opportunity but you think as far as the soldiers are concerned there was nothing wrong with them whatever?—A. Nothing at all.

Q. Of what regiments?—A. The 77th and the Engineers.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

MEDERIC MARTIN, M.P., sworn:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are representative of one of the divisions of Montreal in the House of Commons?—A. Yes.

Q. And also Mayor of Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were present that evening?—A. Yes.

Q. You were there when the fire originated?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you agree with the others that it was about nine o'clock?—A. It was 9.03 when the fire first started.

Q. And you were on your way, I understand, from the Chamber to your room?—A. No, my clothes.

Q. Was that after the alarm of fire had been given?—A. It was before.

Q. What attracted your attention to the fire in the first place?—A. I left the House about 9.03 to get my coat——

Q. Where was your coat?—A. In the locker—so I got out of the House about nine o'clock and with my friend Mr. Thiberge, and I got out and was going with my hands in my pocket—that is I came out the door at the northeast corner of the House and proceeded to my wardrobe which would be on the north side just around the corner, and there was no fire there.

Q. Coming out of this northeast door, you would only be a short distance from the reading-room doors?—A. Yes.

Q. And your wardrobe is just around the corner?—A. Yes, about eight feet.

Q. And when you came out you saw no fire in the reading room?—A. Nothing at all, what I heard was a puff and I turned, and the fire was there. I ran to the back Speaker's door and shouted: "Fire in the House, get out."

Q. Then you turned around to look in the reading room?—A. Yes, I had my coat in my hand and dropped it, I thought it was an explosion in the reading room. I heard two puffs on the glass coming down, and I said: "My coat and my life," and I left it there and ran into the House of Commons and said: "Mr. Speaker, big fire in the House, get out."

Q. When you ran into the House of Commons were they then moving—I want to see if you gave the alarm before Mr. Glass—the Deputy Speaker says Mr. Glass gave it?—A. I do not know what they did before.

Q. You think you gave the first alarm?—A. Yes, I am sure of it.

Q. Did you go in the same door that you came out of?—A. Yes. The fire was coming so fast from that reading-room I threw my coat and ran and said: "Mr. Speaker, big fire in the reading-room."

Q. That fire must have been instantaneous?—A. Speaking for myself the fire was put but I cannot explain it.

Q. When you heard the puff did you see the policeman at work with the extinguisher?—A. No. They always have a policeman at that door and I did not see him then.

Q. In a report in the *Citizen* of February 4, you were reported as saying: "My first thought was the fire extinguisher which was near by, but the policemen were then endeavouring to press it into service and I went off and went into the Chamber." That is a report of an interview with you?—A. The newspaper man may have said that but I did not see anybody there.

Q. You did not say that to the papers?—A. No. It was so fast I cannot explain it. I had my coat and was going out of the door to go to my bed, for I am a working-man, and I had not left the door three seconds, and I heard pouff and I threw my coat and the fire was about three feet from the back at the door and I went and said: "Mr. Speaker, big fire in the House, get out," and I had no time to get my coat.

Q. You did not save your coat?—A. Nothing, I saved my life.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. If I remember rightly, Mr. Simpson of the Hansard, says it was 8.58 when the alarm was given in the Chamber?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Do you say it was three minutes after nine or three to nine?—A. I left the House to go to my bed because I am a working-man, and I looked at the clock and it was nine o'clock, and I had my friend, Mr. Thiberge there—every night he comes to my room—and it was nine o'clock.

Q. The fire was put off from nine to nine-five. They had no fire up to 9.03. I was going along and was thinking and there was no fire there at all, and just as I took my coat I heard pouff, and I dropped my coat and it was an explosion—the fire was at my back. I said I will give the alarm to the House of Commons, and I went in and shouted, "Get out."

Q. You mean to say when you came out from that northeast corner of the House of Commons that there was no sign of fire?—A. No.

Q. No smoke?—A. No.

Q. Nothing at all?—A. No.

Q. And you simply opened the wardrobe and got your coat and heard the explosion and saw the fire almost at your back and you dropped your coat and turned to the Chamber and gave the alarm?—A. Yes, that is the truth.

Q. It is almost instantaneous?—A. Yes—all at once the fire was in my back and I ran into the House and said: "Mr. Speaker, fire in the House, get out." It was put and that is my opinion, and at 9.50 I phoned to Montreal and told Chief Tremblay to be ready to give help to Ottawa.

Q. You said you were thinking when going along the corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. I did not think the Mayor of Montreal had to do any thinking?—A. You just think that.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The door of the reading-room was swinging?—A. Yes—I do not know how it was opened but the flames were coming out.

Q. It is said by previous witnesses who were present and were trying to put out the fire, that the fire went very quickly after it got a start, and that they were inside working with the extinguisher trying to put it out—you might not have seen them owing to the door of the place being shut?—A. Well, they may be right.

Q. And further than that, I suppose when the air would get heated in the reading-room the fire would burst open the door with an explosion of air—that would be natural?—A. We are used to seeing a constable at that door.

Q. The constable says he was inside fighting the fire?—A. Well, he was not at the door when I came there.

Q. He may have been inside?—A. Perhaps.

Q. Did you happen to meet Madame Verville in the corridor?—A. No, I do not know how she came out.

Q. Being a working-man you keep early hours?—A. Yes. For me, Mr. President, the fire was put.

Q. That is your opinion—it is all a matter of opinion so far?—A. Well, because it was so quick and so fast.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Ernest A. Lesuer, sworn:

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. I might ask you two or three questions—what is your occupation?—A. Chemical engineer.

Q. Of a good many years' experience?—A. Twenty-six.

Q. Have you seen any large fires?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. What experience have you had with regard to fires?—A. My particular experience has been with nres caused with spontaneous combustion in chemical work—in one case particularly I have in mind due to a man not being careful about the proper disposal of wastes, of dry waste containing oil, linseed oil. Might I say anything other than in reply to questions?

Q. Quite so?—A. There is a general impression that in explosions is what you might term a detonation or sharp noise, but to give you an idea, I had occasion last spring to destroy 300 pounds of gun cotton, but burning it—it was burned by 30 pounds at a time. These were taken out to a field and a fuse lighted and the man would run away, and the fuse would light the powder. These 30 pounds, if exploded by detonation, would have killed anybody within a radius of some feet, but listening closely

at a distance of 50 yards it was necessary to listen keenly to hear it go off at all—it was instantaneous but only a loud puff. It was set off by fire instead of by detonation. This may be of importance in showing the different grades of explosions. I think you have had very full evidence about methods of fire from spontaneous combustion, but one thing I would like to say: you know, of course, that a highly combustible place like the reading-room when properly set fire to would burn like tinder, but it would be impossible for anybody to cause a sudden outburst of flame by merely starting a paper—it has to kindle first—in order to set fire to anything concrete, as distinguished from anything fluffy, as cotton-batting, you must apply fire to kindle it for a space of time. I would just mention one thing that will explain that: fires are known to start in the case of dust—the way a fire is sometimes started in a flour mill would be by letting a barrel drop from the top to the bottom and it bursts into flame if an accumulation of dust sufficient to charge the surrounding air with combustible matter enough to take up its oxygen and the presence of a gas jet or something to give ignitation, that might spread a fire with great rapidity. If such a condition existed in the reading-room as an accumulation of dust, as in a heap sometimes found in poorly kept theatres or skating rinks, this might happen. Whether or not it was possible for anybody to have deposited quantities of dust in a corner out of sight, dust that would fly into the air.

Q. There might be dust on the baseboards?—A. This I have reference to would be an accumulation of dust which would be thrown in the air with a slight disturbance, and I assumed that reading-room was sufficiently carefully looked after, and while there was a great deal of wood and paper there would be no heaps of light combustible dust.

Q. The evidence in that regard was that it was dusted out every morning——

By Mr White, K.C.:

Q. Does not the detonation to which you referred depend to a large extent on whether the explosive is confied within a space—in the open it would explode with very little noise, but the same quantity confined in a hole or covered with a rock would produce a loud noise?—A. It depends. If the cotton I spoke of had been detonated with a cap, it would have made a louder noise—you would be nearly killed by it. The more freely it is exposed to the air the louder noise it makes. I had a large quantity of high explosives shot off under a rock, and the noise was not nearly as great as the same quantity the other way.

Q. That would be in a cayute?—A. Yes.

Q. That would be a different thing—I am not an expert but I have had a little experience, and it seems to me you could explode a dynamite cartridge in the open with a small noise and place the same cartridge in a hole in a rock and well tamped, and it would create very much more noise?—A. I am sorry to say you are absolutely wrong, totally, and I should like to show it, for it is a matter of experience. I saw two cartridges lying on top of a stump and a fire burned them up. My man was within eight feet of them and nothing hit him, but he was nearly killed.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You heard the description of Mayor Martin as to the instantaneous manner of this reading-room bursting into flames? As an expert, would you state if that would be caused in the ordinary way?—A. No, Mr. Commissioner.

Q. Then what would cause a condition such as described by Mayor Martin?—A. I cannot say all the things that would cause it, but one thing would be the blowing out of some slight explosion of some inflammable material in what has been called incendiary bombs—I hesitate to say that that is the only way.

Q. The placing of chemicals on paper, which after it lies for a short time sets the paper on fire—would that cause it?—A. Absolutely. I would undertake to cause such a condition with that sort of thing.

Q. I am informed that not only do they use this solution which causes the fire, but that a chemical could be scattered in a dry form in that reading-room and once the water is thrown on it, it would cause flame—what the chemical is I do not know, nor is it necessary perhaps to know what it is?—A. There are such chemicals, but as far as I know they all denote their presence by smell.

Q. They would be detected by their odor?—A. I think so, as far as I know.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Perhaps it would be well for you to consider before tying yourself to an absolute opinion, the facts we have in evidence—the evidence of Mr. Glass is that he was reading at one of the desks and had been there ten minutes when his attention was attracted to heat alongside and looking down he saw smoke or the presence of fire in the lower shelf of one of the desks quite close to him, where there was only a space of six inches between that and the upper shelf where the papers were on fire—he immediately gave the alarm and the constable responded with the fire extinguisher. The constable's statement and also that of Mr. Glass is that in using the extinguisher, when trying to get under the shelf it blew out the paper there against the papers hung loosely on the partition—a partition covered with many coats of varnish, and of dry pine, and the fire went up like a flash, and finally the heat was such in a few minutes that they had to abandon the extinguisher and get out of the room; that is corroborated by Madame Verville who saw the fire and passed the desk where the fire was located without any trouble or without experiencing any inconvenience, and is also corroborated by one of the pages and the door-keeper of the House of Commons—they say the fire until driven out by the flame and smoke was all confined to the one spot and nobody heard an explosion—now what would you say in regard to a fire of that kind?—A. As regards the origin of the fire, I suppose you do not wish to hear expressions of views as to that, but the rest of it sounds like an ordinary fire.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. Mr. White has fairly stated what the evidence was except that it impressed me this way: when Mr. Glass first saw the fire he was standing at the second desk—he saw no smoke or evidence of fire, and turned around and sees this paper bursting into flame very rapidly—that is, as I understand it, Mr. Glass' evidence. What struck me was this: in some little experiments we had here the other day we started a fire with a match or a cigar or cigarette, and it burned very slowly for a time before bursting into flame; we started a fire with a chemical and the flame instantaneous, and as I take Mr. Glass' evidence this flame was instantaneous—he saw no smoke or smelt none. He was attracted first by the heat and turned and saw this file in a flame. Mrs. Verville says she first saw the papers on the partition on fire—she did not see the start of the fire?

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. On page 14 of Mr. Glass' evidence, he says:—

> "I had been only reading a short part of this paragraph when I felt a wave of heat passing up alongside me is if from a hot-air register, and I turned around and almost immediately with my turning I smelt the burning of paper and I stooped down and saw the smoke coming out, and my recollection is that this burning was on the second horizontal part of the desk, of the one behind me—it was well in on the pile of papers.'

He does not say that he saw the flames coming out. That is the statement of the first man who saw the fire?—A. I would like to add a word about the possibility of causing fire from inflammable materials. There are pyrophories which are dry powders and as a rule have no smell, and which catch fire on exposure to the air, but as far as I know these things start instantaneously on exposure to the air.

Q. Do you know of any chemical which could be treated by a person desiring to set that building on fire and that could be placed on the top of papers and with which it was possible to time the period at which it would take fire?—A. Not exactly.

Q. Could they come within half an hour?—A. Well, it would give the party time to get away—as a rule it would be much quicker.

Q. I am speaking of phosphorus?—A. The trouble about that is that it would diminish itself—a certain amount would diminish itself necessarily.

Q. Do you know of any chemical like that that would not be detected by its odor? —A. No, that could not. Of course there are various ways—a man on the trail of something has his senses alert, and I do not suppose anybody was suspecting this.

Q. No more than an ordinary smoke in a room?—A. Exactly.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. Mr. Glass, on page 136, says this:—

"Q. You have seen these fires here, did the one started with a match burn faster than the fire started with a chemical preparation?—A. I do not think it did, until the papers were disturbed.

"Q. Did it burn in a manner similar, as far as you can tell, to the fire started by the chemical?—A. More so than the other one.

"Q. More so than the fire started by the match?—A. Yes.

"Q. Can you see any difference in the appearance of these two fires, the one started with the chemical and the other started with a match, in the appearance of the flame?—A. Yes, seeing them there the appearance of this one is more like it to me. I mean the one started with the chemical than the one started with a match."

Would there be a difference in the appearance of the flame?—A. Yes, always some and possibly a great difference.

Q. Would there be such a difference that a man could detect the difference between a fire started with this chemical and one started with a match?—A. I would say absolutely yes if he saw it at the start where the chemical was placed.

Q. Then I should say from that answer it would be reasonable that Mr. Glass, having seen the inception of this fire, and having seen here an experiment where a fire was started with chemicals, and another with a match, it would be competent for him to say which fire he saw?—A. I should not go as far as that. I mean I should hardly say that he would be the final arbitrer, and could say definitely that it was absolutely so, but he could give a very strong opinion.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Of course there is considerable difference between a scientist in a laboratory taking and making an experiment and seeing and using these things, and a man who sees them unexpectedly and tries to describe them afterwards?—A. Nothing could be more true. In a case like this particularly.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Now Mr. Glass appears to have been there for some ten minutes before he noticed the fire—he was not smoking, nor was anybody else there smoking, the only other person there being Mr. Northrup, and he swears he was not smoking—if that fire had started prior to Mr. Glass entering there and had been smoldering away for ten minutes, would it not be reasonable that it would have been detected by smoke or smell?—A. Yes, certainly reasonable.

Q. He is asked by Mr. White: "Did you notice any odour in the reading-room while reading," and he answered, not the slightest, saying: "I did not detect the fire by the smell of smoke—it was the heat first."

"Q. But you did not detect it by smoke?—A. I saw the smoke before smelling it.

"Q. But you did not smell any other odour in the air?—A. None whatever."

A. That by itself looks like spontaneous combustion.

Q. Or chemicals?—A. Well yes, from chemical causes. For instance, we sometimes catch these fires before they start, because we find something getting very hot.

Q. Which is the easiest fire to control—supposing papers started in an ordinary way with a match, or cigar, would it be easier to control than a fire started with a chemical?—A. In general, yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Would you say so if it had spread from the place where the chemicals were—would it make any difference then?—A. Oh, no. Not as far as the outlying part is concerned. I might point out that nothing ever burns outside of thermal except gas. If paper catches it is the gas that is produced by the burning that causes the smoke, and you can see sometimes smoke change to flame, and the reason is that smoke is a combustible gas.

Q. Would the fact that the ventilating fan was working to full capacity and drawing the air from that room through the registers in the floor, would that have the effect supposing there were slow combustion, of drawing that smoke down and prevent anybody standing there from smelling it?—A. It certainly might.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. If there is any further information you can give us we will be glad to have it?—A. There is nothing more I can think of now.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

HARRY W. ANDERSON, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a reporter on the *Globe*?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that work?—A. Fifteen or sixteen years.

Q. You have in the course of that time been at a good many fires and attended fire investigations?—A. A fair number.

Q. You are pretty intimately associated with Inspector Rogers in connection with the fire in the Parliament Buildings in Toronto?—A. I was in the buildings at the time of the fire and turned in the alarm.

Q. Do you know anything as to explosions?—A. I am not an expert as to that, but the outbreak of that fire—the first realization we had of it was the result of a short series of three or four sharp explosions.

Q. That is in the buildings at Toronto?—A. Yes, the legislative buildings.

Q. It was a fire of considerable magnitude?—A. Yes, it destroyed the whole wing of the building.

Q. Was the cause of that fire discovered afterwards?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were quite satisfied with it?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the cause of it?—A. The workmen had been doing some soldering and left their burning can with the melted solder and it had overturned during their dinner hour while it was not guarded there, and that was established at the inquest.

Q. The fire was purely an accident?—A. Yes.

Q. And although it was that, you all heard two or three sharp explosions?—A. Oh yes.

Q. Have you any other experience in regard to similar fires?—A. No, I think not.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You say the fire was caused by the upsetting of this melted soder?—A. Yes, that was established at the inquiry.

Q. It was not a chemical that upset?—A. No, I understood it was this molten lead, or whatever they used for soldering.

Q. Was the heat under the lead when it upset?—A. I could not say.

Q. It must have been, I should think?—A. Was it what, do you say?

Q. Was it heated—was the heat under it?—A. Oh, yes, surely.

Q. You were not at the building here, the night of the fire?—A. I was not in there just at the moment.

Q. You heard, however, it spread with great rapidity?—A. Yes, I heard the distinct explosions between the room of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that of Honourable Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, that night.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Where are they located, with reference to the reading room?—A. About 100 yards away.

Q. And was that after the fire had got hold of the building?—A. Well, there was a good deal of smoke in the corridors.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Jas. Hunter, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You are the Deputy Minister of Public Works?—A. Yes.

Q. And as Deputy Minister of Public Works you are charged to some extent at least with the responsibility of seeing that the Parliament buildings are properly provided with fire appliances?—A. Yes.

Q. You have ascertained the number of fire extinguishers placed in the Parliament buildings within the last four or five years?—A. Yes.

Q. I see in your list 12 Underwriters, 33 Fairbanks, 10 May-Oatway, 7 guards, 12 fire reels, 3,150 feet 2½-inch hose, and 33 hydrants?—A. Yes.

Q. You refer in this document to the general contract with the Ontario May-Oatway fire alarm system—when was that put in?—A. In 1912—that is an automatic fire detector.

Q. And it seems to have worked perfectly on the night of the fire?—A. Yes, apparently it did.

Q. The cost you say of the Central Block, was estimated at $10,350, which was for 280 detectors, 11 switches and 9 gongs?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, the attic of the House of Commons and the Senate, were they supposed to be fireproof?—A. Those have been always particularly dangerous fire-traps—they were open, and that is where the light was from—so we fireproofed all the beams over the Commons Chamber and the Senate, and while that would not stop a fire from beneath, our idea was to prevent a fire originating there from spreading.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. How did you fireproof it?—A. By metal lathing around these wooden beams, and then concrete and plaster.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. That is both in the attic of the House of Commons and Senate?—A. Yes, and the result of that was to delay the progress of the fire to such an extent that the firemen were able to get control of the rear part and save the Library. I think the work we did last summer saved the Library.

Q. There were some items in the newspapers in regard to certain statements? —A. Oh, yes—in the Ottawa papers there have been some comments about the department having turned down Chief Graham's offer about putting patrols around the building, and saying that we regarded it as absolute nonsense. I have a letter I wrote in April, 1915—this suggestion of the chief's had been made from time to time, to put a division of his brigade in the buildings—there was no objection to that, only he wanted the Government to pay for it, that is to have a larger brigade at the Government's expense. It was to that the objection was made—there never was any objection to his men to go through the buildings, and familiarize themselves with them, but we objected to him unloading a large fire brigade of his own on the Government. That was his idea. This was the letter I wrote, and which was misconstrued. It is to the Secretary of the Board of Control, dated the 14th of April, 1915, and is as follows:—

April 14, 1915.

Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 6th instant, with enclosures addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, *re* fire protection for Government buildings, has been handed to me, and in reply I beg to say that the recommendation of Chief Graham of the Fire Department of the city of Ottawa, that a staff of the corporation firemen patrol the interior of the Government buildings, has been carefully considered by the Commissioner of Dominion Police, and it is pointed out that this duty, as the fire chief is aware, is performed by the Dominion police, who have a perfect knowledge of every hole and corner of these buildings, and who are always ready and on hand to show the corporation firemen the location of the fire; and, as a matter of fact, the Dominion police generally have the fire under control, as in the case of the Langevin block, with the hose playing upon it, when the city firemen arrive.

The Commissioner of Dominion Police is of opinion that it is absolute nonsense to assert that fires would be discovered earlier if firemen from the City Fire Department patrolled the buildings instead of the police. It is noted that every time a fire occurs in any of the Government buildings, the chief seizes the opportunity to renew his suggestion.

A great many improvements have been made of recent years in the fire-fighting and fire-protection appliances in the Dominion buildings at Ottawa, and I have always found the Commissioner of Dominion Police ready and willing to consider any suggestions in the way of equipment which the Chief of the Ottawa Fire Department cared to offer at any time, but it does not necessarily follow that all suggestions must be adopted.

The inauguration of a system whereby the Ottawa Fire Department would have jurisdiction over the Government buildings, and have a staff of its own—paid by the Government—patrol same, would, however, appear to be entirely unnecessary, in view of the existing satisfactory arrangement.

Yours truly,

J. B. HUNTER,
Deputy Minister.

Norman H. Lett, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Control,
Ottawa.

Witness: As you will, his suggestion was to put those firemen around the Government buildings. To say that they would discover a fire sooner than the 75 Government policemen, is what we characterize as absolute nonsense, and it is not that there was any objection to the men familiarizing themselves with the building.

Nobody ever made any objection to that, and I hope I have made it clear as to what has been characterized as absolute nonsense.

(Letter produced as Exhibit 12.)

Q. Is there anything further?—A. I would like to add that in connection with the public buildings to-day, an improved fire appliance throughout the buildings, that steps were taken to train the messengers in every department on how to use the apparatus, and at night to have the watchmen act as firemen. On the 30th April, I wrote the Deputy Ministers of each department, as follows:—

OTTAWA, April 30, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—As you are aware, the fire protection service in the Dominion Government buildings at Ottawa is under the control of a special staff of Dominion Policemen, under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, and it has been suggested that, if the messengers of the different departments knew how to operate the fire extinguishers, and other fire fighting appliances provided in the buildings, they would be in a position to render valuable assistance and stop a fire in its incipient stages.

I would like to invite your co-operation in this proposal, so far as the messengers of your staff are concerned

If you would kindly give the necessary instructions to your head messenger, and let me know, the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police will have Inspector Giroux see your head messenger and arrange details.

Yours truly,

J. B. HUNTER,

Deputy Minister.

The Deputy Minister,
Archives Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

(Letter filed as Exhibit 13.)

WITNESS: I may say that each Deputy Minister responded heartily, and had the instructions given and the messengers were drilled in the use of the appliances, by Inspector Giroux.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. We have had a statement from a witness that a hose would be quite sufficient to cover every part of the main building?—A. It is arranged in that way.

Q. And always understood to be quite satisfactory?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You had nothing to do with the patrolling?—A. No, that is done with the Dominion Police. In other words, they direct the fire appliances, or operate the fire appliances that we put in, and as an additional help, we organize this drill of the messengers and others.

Q. Was the question of a sprinkling system ever considered?—A. Yes, and it is a very good system, but what threw the balance in favour of the fire detector when these automatic appliances were under consideration, was the fact that if we put in a sprinkler system, such as some advised, it might be that the members of the House, while some member would be in the middle of a speech, would apt to get a shower bath and then the whole system would go out of the place faster than it came in. The Department was therefore, loathe to put it in, in the event of that transpiring. However, we are taking that up again in the Departmental buildings—I do not see why it should not go in the office, but in the Chamber, I think we had better leave it out.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Would it come out that in an antiquated building, it would be difficult to put in such a system?—A. I am not familiar with it, but I have no doubt it would be very difficult.

Mr. PRINGLE TO CHIEF GRAHAM: Chief, you have heard Mr. Hunter's remarks?—A. Yes, Mr. Hunter wants to show that there is hearty co-operation between the Fire Chief and the Dominion Police—they say they carried out a good many suggestions of mine, but you can read Mr. Hunter's report in a different way. I did not suggest that those firemen should do the work of 75 policemen, but what I did suggest was that if some firemen were there, and changing about every few weeks, it would not take long to acquaint 100 firemen with the buildings. We do much better work in the buildings that we are familiar with.

Q. I have not seen anything yet to show that you have been prevented from familiarizing yourself with these buildings?—A. It is hardly likely that the Department of Ottawa would add 6 or 8 men to a brigade for that purpose.

Mr. WHITE: Does not this come within the realm of something we have nothing to do with—the condition at the time and the origin of the fire is what concerns us, and we are going far afield if "skinning skunks" that we don't have to.

Mr. PRINGLE: The only reason would be to show negligence on the part of anybody, but I understand that while the Government was not pleased to adopt your suggestions, to put firemen under pay, that they gave you every opportunity to familiarize yourselves with the building.

Mr. HUNTER: That has been confirmed with the chief's report—he has been through all the buildings. The only thing is it was misread, and I wanted it read in the spirit in which it was written. There was every desire to have co-operation with the city, for it would be foolish and unfortunate to have any thing else, and it would be very unfortunate if such a thing arose to prevent such co-operation, and that is why I wrote, in order to give that idea, and that that would be a end of the matter in the newspapers.

CHIEF GRAHAM: My experience in the Langevin block fire, is different to what is in the report there.

Mr. PRINGLE: What we are most interested in is the origin of the fire, that is my friend Judge MacTavish and myself, yet at the same time, I am ready to spend time to see matters adjusted between the Government and the City Fire Brigade, because it is of the greatest possible importance that they should work in harmony. It is true that you have made valuable suggestions to the Government that have been carried out, to a large extent, and I would be sorry if this investigation would cause any friction in any way between the Government staff and the city fire brigade.

Mr. HUNTER: The friction already exists, and if you can remove it you would be doing well—it should be removed, and what we desire is co-operation, and we want to give the Chief credit for every suggestion he makes, but the idea is that the Government can manage its own fire protection and not turn it over to the city fire brigade. As to the Improvement Commission grant a part of that is to cover the co-operation of the city brigade in looking after the Government buildings—that is one of the conditions of the grant.

Mr. WHITE: Surely, with the statement made by Mr. Hunter here, the Chief ought to be satisfied, that is as far as the authorities are concerned. There may be friction lower down, but surely there is every desire to meet the Chief half way, and I think he ought to be satisfied with that.

Mr. PRINGLE: There is no question but that the brigade acted with great promptness the night of the fire.

Mr. HUNTER: Yes, the detector worked, and they responded very promptly.

His Honour JUDGE MACTAVISH: The second alarm was sent in by the chief within 7 or 8 minutes?—A. Yes.

Mr. PRINGLE: I quite agree with you, Mr. White, that I do not know whether it is absolutely pertinent to the investigation,—I find our duty is to conduct an inquiry into the origin of the fire, but it does strike me that we should get away from any friction, if there is any. Now, I think with the explanations Mr. Hunter has made, probably the Chief ought to be satisfied—I do not know whether or not you are Chief, but if you are, now is the time to say so, because there is no doubt, there is a feeling of friction existing between the Government and the brigade of the City of Ottawa, and it is not in the public's interests. You have made these suggestions to the Government that have been mentioned, and they have been carried out almost entirely—where have you any ground of complaint now with regard to the Government?

CHIEF GRAHAM: I am not complaining in any way any more than I am sure that if the members of the City Fire Department knew those buildings well, they would do better work in the event of fire.

Q. The men have found those buildings always open to them, as members of the city fire brigade?—A. In one way, the same as any other person, but I will give you an instance that will show you that they are not in another way: Two weeks before that we had a false-alarm at 3 o'clock in the morning, and when I arrived there, I found twenty firemen standing outside and I asked them where the fire was, and they said they did not know, they could not get in. I said that was contrary to my orders—my orders are that they have to go in and find the cause of the alarm. I said to the man there, not to keep the firemen out, and then the sergeant came and said, "I will let you in, but I will not let your men be running over this building."

Q. There was not a fire?—A. No, but there was an alarm, and those policemen had not an opportunity to ascertain whether there was a fire or not. The announcer showed that there was a fire in the south basement.

Q. Coming down to February 3, the alarm worked perfectly?—A. Yes.

Q. And you responded promptly?—A. Yes.

Q. And you as Chief, and your men, did all you could in your fire?—A. Yes.

Mr. HUNTER: This indicator is a board and it would not take a man two minutes to go to the point indicated and see if there was a fire there—there is no necessity for the firemen to go in there; let that responsibility rest on the police. That is, where the policeman can say, "I am sorry, you are up on a false alarm."

Chief GRAHAM: Any man that would act like that under me, I would suspend him.

Mr. HUNTER: Then you had better change your instructions to meet the situation—you forget there is a fire organization in the building.

CHIEF GRAHAM: We do not recognize it.

Mr. HUNTER: You must recognize it, and that is the point.

Mr. PRINGLE: You seem to be adding fuel instead of smoothing it over.

Mr. WHITE (to Chief Graham): Do you think, if you came to my house on an alarm of fire, and I met you at the door, and said: "Chief, I am sorry, but it is a false alarm," do you think your men should force their way into my house in the middle of the night?

CHIEF GRAHAM: Yes, I would not like to take your word for it.

Mr. WHITE: Then you would have a nice time getting into my house, except over my body.

By Mr. PRINGLE: Do you think a divided responsibility is desirable—here are the buildings administered by the Dominion Government, and they devise a system which they think good, and they co-operate with you and the fire brigade—they have a system, and their staff, and when you go there, and the staff informs you that there is no fire, what further responsibility have you got, if they are the officials in charge?

Chief GRAHAM: At the time of the Langevin Block, when the late Chief Young went up there, he was not allowed in.

Mr. HUNTER: That is long ago.

Chief GRAHAM: Yes, and the same thing in the post office, and that is the reason I made those recommendations to Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I was not going to be caught in the same box as Chief Young and Chief Prevost. I do not like to go up there at 3 o'clock in the morning, when 10 below zero, and have to take the word of a policeman. The duty of the firemen is to hunt for fires.

Mr. HUNTER: The policeman is the Government fireman.

Chief GRAHAM: What experience have they in fighting fires?

Mr. HUNTER: They have had considerable experience—they put out a lot of fires—you go to fight the fire, but the policeman is there to hunt up the fire and give you the information.

Chief GRAHAM: But I am responsible for any fire in the city.

Mr. WHITE, K.C.: If no fire, then, why do you want to fight the policeman?

Mr. HUNTER: Exactly.

Chief GRAHAM: I don't like to be told I am talking absolute nonsense.

Mr. HUNTER: You were not told that.

Mr. PRINGLE: You made certain recommendations, and if nonsense they would not have been followed. You say they have been followed almost entirely. I do not think anybody has made assertion as to them being absolute nonsense. There seems a little division of opinion in regard to authority, the Dominion Government authorities thinking they should have control over these buildings, and you thinking you should have control.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Mr. ALF. BRADBURY, duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What is it you have to say?—A. I do not know—I want to know what you want.
Q. I do not know that I want anything.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I notice some interviews with you, and I notice that you gave evidence at the coroner's inquest about being present at the night of the fire, and you might just tell us about it.—A. Yes, I went up to the Buildings at 8 o'clock—I was waiting for some party, and was in Room 16, and about four or five minutes to nine I walked out of 16 down the corridor to the post office, and as I reached there, a messenger rushed out of the east corridor, and said: "There is a fire in the library."—I understood him to say the word library, and to get the hose. He turned back, and I ran up the western corridor, and turned towards the reading room, and got within ten feet of it, and it was then a seething mass of flames inside. There was a Dominion Policeman standing nearby doing something—I do not know what it was he was doing—I just looked at the place for a moment, and I thought I could close those swinging doors. They were

open, that is the west door of the reading room—I saw the policeman trying to close the door, and I ran back about twenty feet, and there was a dull thud—the wardrobe doors rattled, and I was thrown off my feet and my hat went off ahead of me.

Q. What do you think made you go off your feet?—A. I cannot say—I heard a rumbling sound, as if blasting in a drain, but a distant one. When the doors rattled, I went off my feet; I grabbed my hat, and got up, and while I got up, ahead of me about thirty feet to the left, there was a flame, and to the right there were two flames up in the corridor. The flame was a little this side of the entrance to the Speaker's Private quarters.

Q. That would be the corridor immediately north of the House of Commons Chamber, and the west of that corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. All those flames, when you first looked into the room it was a seething mass of flames, and you proceeded westwards along the corridor, and you heard this rumbling noise and that threw you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you fall?—A. I went down on my knees, and my hat fell off.

Q. Then you saw flames in a couple of places?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that caused from the burning of the wardrobe?—A. No, because the wardrobes were not on fire—the mass of fire was 25 feet behind them.

Q. That flame so to speak was in the air?—A. Yes, right in the cornice, and there was no smoke until after this noise.

Q. I do not understand about those flames—there didn't seem to be anything on fire?—A. The flame was as large as my hat in thee distinct spots. I ran down and notified the messenger on the House of Commons door, and he gave the alarm in one door, and I spoke in the other, and I went to Room 16, giving the alarm there, and then got out and stayed out.

Q. Did you notice Mayor Martin of Montreal there?—A. I did see him, but I cannot recall seeing him just then. There was a policeman and a civilian between me and the blaze in the room, but I did not recognize who it was.

Q. Where were you when your attention was first called to the fire?—A. In front of the post office.

Q. What called your attention to it?—A. A messenger ran down the east corridor, and said there was a fire in the library.

Q. And then you went to see?—A. Yes, I immediately ran.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Did you see a lady there?—A. No. I saw two people at that time, and then I saw a third.

Q. Were these people thrown down too?—A. I could not say, and I did not wait to ask.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Did you hear any more than the one explosion?—A. Not, while in the building.

Q. Did you hear any afterwards when out of the building?—A. Yes, but I would not say they were explosions, they sounded like something falling in.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

(The Investigation was then adjourned until 2.30 p.m.)

Pursuant to adjournment the Commission resumed at 2.30 p.m.

R. L. Haycock, duly sworn, deposed:—

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You were engineer in charge of the Ottawa Waterworks system?—A. Acting waterworks engineer of the city.

Q. You were not on duty that night?—A. Not until notified that there was a fire?

Q. You got notification at your own house?—A. Yes.

Q. At what time?—A. I got first notice at 10 after 9, I have a gauge in the house, and I noticed the pressure was high, I tried to call the pump house to see what the trouble was, and could not raise central, and then the pump house called me and said there was a fire uptown, and when I found it out, I gave them instructions not to overtax the plant, and also to operate the booster plant carefully and give all they could.

Q. That was to increase the pressure there?—A. Yes.

Q. What would the pressure be at the Parliament buildings?—A. Without hose drawing, the two booster pumps would give 90 pounds on the Hill.

Q. And with the hose drawing?—A. The best I saw that night was 40 pounds with all the hose drawing.

Q. How many lines were on?—A. I understand about 18.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I think 21, to be exact—A. Is that it?

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You remained in the vicinity of the fire until what time?—A. From 10.30 to 3.30.

Q. During that time did you hear some explosions?—A. I heard about five explosions near the main entrance, between the Senate and the House of Commons, I was on the steps there, and it was especially between 12.30 and the time the tower fell at 1.30, and it was within that time that I heard five explosions at least, they are hard to describe, they were not heavy, but a dull sound, and immediately followed by a metallic hissing, which extended over two or three seconds, and each one was practically the same, with practically no difference between them.

Q. You have no opinion to express as to what caused them?—A. No, only that it was an explosion the like of which I have never heard.

Q. Have you heard explosions at fires before?—A. Yes, principally gas explosions.

Q. Could these have been explosions of a gas tank?—A. They might be, but they were so similar, it would be hard to have the tanks in the same condition.

Q. However, that would be two or three hours after the fire started, and could not possibly have anything to do with the origin of the fire?—A. No, I might say, that when I first went up on the Hill, the fire was well west to the main entrance, and it was when that fire was creeping from the House of Commons to the Senate side, that these explosions were noticed.

Q. The fire was pretty well under control on the Senate side?—A. Yes, so far as the outside was concerned—where they could get at it.

Q. Your pressure is all right at the pump house?—A. Yes, very good. I could put in two charts showing the pressure.

(Charts produced as Exhibit 14.)

Q. That shows the pressure at the main pump house?—A. The pressure went up at 9, and kept up, and a little after 11 it reached 110 pounds, and remained at that until morning, and then I told the pump house to ease the pumps, as the fire was under control. I have another exhibit here, which I will mark as Exhibit 15, which shows the pressure at the booster plant, that shows at 9 o'clock the pressure went up to 100 pounds, and they put in a second pump, and it went to 105, and was maintained at that until about 6 o'clock in the morning. Those charts are copies from the reporting charts in both plants.

Q. You have furnished a statement which may be important—this is your statement?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you might produce it as Exhibit 16.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

EXHIBIT No. 16.

MEMO.—PARLIAMENT BUILDING FIRE.

R. L. Haycock:

At 9 p.m., Thursday, 3rd February, I noticed water pressure was high on gauge at my house at the east end of Besserer street.

Tried to call Main Pumping Station by phone at about 9.10 p.m. to inquire where fire was. Could not raise Central. At about 9.20 p.m. Main Pumping Station called me to say there was a fire at north end of Elgin street, and that the operators could see reflection on Main Tower of Parliament Buildings.

I immediately went up to see where fire was and to keep in touch with the pumping stations and Chief Graham with regard to water pressures and supply.

When I saw where fire was, the extent of it, I went to the Main Pumping Station to instruct operators to give all pressure possible, and to carefully watch the operation of the pumps, but not to overtax the plant.

Instructed, over the phone, the operators of the Booster Plant to watch carefully the operation of the pumps.

Back to the fire at about 10.30 p.m., and kept in touch with Fire Chief.

Between 12.30 and 1.30 a.m. Friday, I was at the head of the steps leading to the Main Entrance. During this time I distinctly heard about five explosions which seemed to be in the Main Entrance between Commons and Senate Chambers. These explosions were not heavy or sharp, but rather a dull sound, and were immediately followed by what might be described as a metallic hissing for a period of about two or three seconds. Each explosion was exactly the same.

I was not close to the fire before 10.30 p.m., as I was at the Main Pumping Station part of this time. After 10.30 and until 3.30 a.m., I was close to the fire all the time with the exception of twice going to phone to the pumping plants.

At 9 a.m., Friday, went to Main Pumping Station and told operators to ease off the pumps. Then to Booster Plant and told operators to keep two pumps working, (fire condition), until return blow from fire alarm. This return was sounded at 8 p.m. Friday.

The tracings of pressure charts for the Main Pump Station (Exhibit No. 14), and for the Booster Plant (Exhibit No. 15), shown as follows:—

Main Pumping Station—Just before 9 a.m., Thursday, pressure went from domestic of about 85 pounds to 100 pounds. At 11.10 p.m. pressure reached 110 pounds, and remained at this pressure till 6.30 a.m., Friday. Owing to the heavy city draught beginning at this time, the pressure gradually fell off to about 103 pounds at 9 a.m. As the fire was well under control at this time, I instructed the operators to ease off and operate as for domestice pumping (about 85 to 90 pounds).

Booster Plant—This plant takes care of the area covered by the Parliament Buildings. About 9 p.m., Thursday, the pressure went to about 105 pounds, then at 9.10 p.m. to about 125 pounds, which pressure was maintained until about 6 a.m., Friday. As the suction pressure was then dropped slightly at this time, the booster pressure reached about 115 pounds, at which pressure the pumps operated until the return fire alarm at about 8 p.m., Friday.

Under normal conditions for domestic purposes, the main pumping station pumps about 19,000,000 gallons per day, but during the fire we pumped at the following rates:—

Date.	Time.	Rates per day in gallons.
February 3,	9 p.m. to 12 midnight	23,898,720
February 4,	12 midnight to 3 a.m.	24,486,560
	3 a.m. to 6 a.m.	24,346,880
	6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	26,866,880
	9 a.m. to 12 noon	25,904,650
	12 noon to 3 p.m.	24,767,360
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	23,658,720
	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.	21,366,240

GUSTAVE ARTHUR TASCHEREAU, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You have some statements to make, Colonel. I have no memorandum as to them——

Mr. PRINGLE: I understand Colonel Taschereau, in company with Mr. Hilliard of the War Purchasing Committee, had one of the military ambulances in front of the Commons' entrances, and heard certain explosions?

WITNESS: Yes, about 11 o'clock, and at that time the fire was sweeping from the House of Commons towards the main door.

Q. Probably the same time as Mr. Haycock heard them?

A. Yes, according to the description he gives.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Mr. Haycock says it was between 11 and 12 o'clock?—A. Yes, about 11. I left the rear part of the building when the fire was pretty low, and practically no fire at the front, and I went to Mr. Hilliard, who had the military ambulance, and we distinctively heard five explosions, and at the time I discussed with Mr. Hilliard about the explosions, and one of the staff said it was one of the radiators, but to me it seemed the same as a shot of a shell from the firing point, a dull sound followed by a metallic sound.

Q. That is perhaps what Mr. Haycock means by a metallic hissing?—A. It is hard to describe it—anybody who has heard the shell shots would know. It would be like the scraping of wire roughly over a piece of metal.

Q. And you heard four or five different explosions?—A. Yes.

Q. And they had that metallic hissing?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever have any experience with actual shell firing?—A. Except at Petawawa—I heard thousands of them there.

Q. Was this similar to that?—A. Very much similar.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You would be at the firing point?—A. Yes, and the shell would be flying away with its screeching sound.

Q. That screeching sound would be heard at Petawawa before the shell exploded at the point?—A. Yes.

Q. So in that case the screeching would come first and the sound afterwards?—A. Yes—what I meant by explosion first, was the detonation from the gun.

Q. And not the explosion of the shell?—A. No.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Well, I do not understand these explosions, but at that hour, you say the House of Commons was getting from the House of Commons side to the Senate side?—A. Yes, towards the tower.

Q. If any shell, would they not have exploded long prior to that?—A. There was not very much fire then.

Q. What would cause the explosions—time fuses or heat?—A. I could not say.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Does heat cause an ordinary shell to explode?—A. It would if enough heat to ignite the detonator or the fuse.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I do not suppose you know much about chemistry?—A. Very little, except the experience I had in college.

Q. Is there anything else then?—A. Only one thing, reading the paper about the rapidity with which the fire spread in the reading room, it came to my mind what I read sometime ago about a potassium sodium which would catch fire when in contact with water, liberating the hydrogen and causing a very rapid fire.

Q. In what form would that be?—A. Like a tinfoil—a metal.

Q. And that coming in contact with water would create fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Would the hydrogen be liberated before the fire took place?—A. Yes, because it would be so rapid it would liberate the hydrogen.

Q. But the odour of hydrogen is very perceptible.—A. I could not say as to that.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Sergeant-Major Gordon C. Mortimer, of the 77th Battalion, duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You first heard of the fire of the night of February 3 when?—A. Between 9.15 and 9.35.

Q. And you went there immediately?—A. Yes.

Q. And reached there when?—A. About 9.20.

Q. And there were some of your men there at the time?—A. They had just come there.

Q. And you instructed them to render every assistance?—A. Yes.

Q. When you got there, in what condition was the fire as to advancement?—A. It had pretty fair headway at the back of the building.

Q. That is, you mean at the rear of the Commons Chamber towards the Library?—A. Yes.

Q. And towards the Speaker's part?—A. I am not acquainted with the building.

Q. Do you know where the ladies were taken out?—A. Yes, I was there.

Q. Was it burning fiercely in that direction?—A. No, sir, not then.

Q. You know where the Commons Chamber was?—A. Yes.

Q. And was it burning in the rear of that pretty fiercely?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear any explosionos at the time?—A. No, sir, I never heard any explosions, I heard two or three reports—the first I heard was about that quarter there.

Q. And did you investigate that after?—A. Yes, I went to look there immediately—we had men working there, and it was part of the wall that fell inwards there.

Q. And did it sound like an explosion?—A. Like a rumbling noise, sir.

Q. That would be about what time—how long after you got there?—A. A good while—it must have been between 10 and 11 or after 11.

Q. Prior to that you heard no noise?—A. Nothing.

Q. Did you enter the building that evening?—A. Very often, taking out property.

Q. That would be on the Senate side?—A. On both sides.

Q. Did your men?—A. Yes, helping in every way.

Q. Did you, at any time order your men out of the building?—A. Yes, immediately I heard that report, and saw it was the wall that had fallen down,—it was in case of further walls falling down that I did so.

Q. While ordering your soldiers out, did you hear anything else?—A. Yes, the sound of falling glass—it appeared to me as if a large piece of glass fell on the floor and splittered into pieces.

Q. In the direction of the Commons Chamber?—A. Yes.

Q. That might have been the heavy skylight of the Chamber falling on the desks?—A. I presume that is what it was.

Q. You had to leave the building?—A. Yes, because smoke was coming down the corridors.

Q. What was done with the articles which were removed from the building, of value?—A. They were removed to Colonel Sherwood's office—they were put in that passage opposite the headquarters of the police.

Q. When in the Senate, and joining in the work there, did you hear any explosions?—A. Yes, three or four, one larger than the others.

Q. What was it like?—A. Like a chandalier falling, and several small electric globes bursting simultaneously.

Q. Like the smashing of glass?—A. Yes. There was one point where I noticed water struck a large globe, and it burst with a loud noise. I saw that myself.

Q. How long did you remain at the building that evening?—A. Up till five in the morning.

Q. And you have nothing further to say in regard to it?—A. No, sir.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

William L. Woodhus, duly sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a member of the military police?—A. Yes.

Q. And were present at the fire in question, under the direction of the last witness?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were there at the time he came?—A. About the time. I could not say if he got there before me, but I saw him shortly after I got there.

Q. Did you hear any explosions or reports that sounded like explosions?—A. No, sir,—I heard several different reports, but not explosions reports.

Q. Have you had experience in shell fire?—A. No, but I have handled dynamite and blast powder, and nitro-glycerine in the rock work, mining and railroading and rock cuts.

Q. And have you any idea of the noises or what the noises you heard were caused by?—A. Well, it sounded to me the same as the last witness said, that is glass bursting, and like water tanks bursting near hot steam—as near as I could make out.

Q. You heard what Mr. Haycock and Colonel Tashereau about the shell explosions—you never had experience with them?—A. No, sir.

Q. But did they sound to you like dynamite explosions?—A No, sir, they did not.

Q. Can you say, with your experience, they were not explosions of the character of dynamite, glass powder, or nitro-glycerine?—A. Yes, sir. Dynamite has a very dull report when put off by itself, and jars the ground for several yards around and therefore, I heard none there. Powder and nitro-glycerine blow upwards—if a charge of powder went off there, it would go every place, out through the roof of the building—it has to get an outlet some place, and it would cause a heavy dark smoke, and anybody could detect the difference of the smell of the smoke from ordinary smoke. If dynamite is put off in the day time in the light, it has a very nasty smell, causing headache, and powder gives a heavy black smoke.

Q. Some men are suspecitible to those headaches, and cannot work around dynamite?—A. Yes. I know I have suffered myself from headaches very bad.

Q. You were around there at an early hour in the morning?—A. I returned to the barracks straight from the building, at three o'clock in the morning.

Q. With regard to the rest of the statement of Sergeant-Major Mortimer, you agree that you were engaged in salvaging the goods?—A. Yes, I was placed there by our Sergeant-Major.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

CHARLES GEORGE, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What position do you occupy?—A. Parliamentary Steward.

Q. Were you in the restaurant on the night of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is it situated?—A. On the top floor of the new wing.

Q. And you were there when the fire alarm rang?—A. Yes, the electric fire alarm.

Q. What time did that come in?—A. Between five and ten minutes to nine.

Q. Where did you go then, when you first heard the alarm? There was no fire near you?—A. No. I took the elevator, and proceeded to the basement, and ran to the new wing, to the basement hall, that is on the north corridor, and I saw the smoke pouring out of the Speaker's basement door at the staircase that comes up the main corridor.

Q. Was there any flame there?—A. No, just smoke pouring out.

Q. You were able to see along the whole of that north corridor to the south?—A. No, I went up from the basement to the ground floor into the Speaker's main hall—the hall then was a mass of flame.

Q. That is the corridor I referred to—it was a mass of flames when you got there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had the fire reached the Speaker's apartment?—A. Yes, sir, it was burning around the door.

Q. In the main hall?—A. Yes.

Q. And you brought up the hose, and played on the flames?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you find the water pressure?—A. Very good.

Q. How long did you continue there?—A. Not more than three or four minutes—I left because I found myself being overcome with smoke.

Q. Was there any difference in the smoke you met there and some ordinary smoke?—A. No, except that it was heavy wood smoke.

Q. And driven away by the smoke, you dropped the hose, and went to the basement?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is your dining room?—A. Underneath the Speaker's dining room in the new wing.

Q. Did you see anybody when you went down there?—A. Yes, Mme. Sévigny and two children, and the nurse—they went back to Mr. Stewart' room in the corner, that is directly opposite the Speaker's kitchen.

Q. And that had an egress to the outside?—A. Yes.

Q. So they were not in danger?—A. Not at all.

Q. You say you asked them to remain there when you saw them, and what did they say?—A. They said they were going to the Chateau in an automobile.

Q. And they went away then?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you see the Speaker?—A. In his own dining room.

Q. Notwithstanding the flames were severe in the rear corridor, yet you were able to remain in the Speaker's chamber?—A. We had to go up the other way, through the kitchen—through another entrance.

Q. Then, what did you do?—A. I came down and worked with the hose below.

Q. You put on another hose?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was working with you then?—A. Mr. Desjardins and Mr. Fanning, and half a dozen of the Dominion Police.

Q. Two of those men lost their lives?—A. Yes.

Q. And you worked there until when?—A. Until the walls collapsed.

Q. What walls covered these men?—A. It must have been the rear chamber wall of the Speaker's apartment—the whole thing came down—about 35 feet of debris.

Q. Was Policeman Knox there?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he do?—A. He was there shortly before the cave-in.

Q. How did you escape?—A. After we heard this horrible roar he assisted me.

Q. Did he drag you out?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any fire-extinguisher used?—A. Yes, two.

Q. How did they appear to work?—A. Perfectly.

Q. Where were they used?—A. In the lower hall, where we were.

Q. In one of those corridors?—A. Yes, sir. In regard to explosions, I heard Mr. Anderson speak of it this morning—about half past 9 or quarter to 10 there was a section fell between the old and new wing, and some stones—that is directly outside the dining-room door—it was almost an explosion, but I came to the conclusion it was the stone falling on the ground, or a re-echoing that would sound like an explosion.

Q. Some said Mme. Sévigny jumped from the window into the net?—A. That is not true.

Q. Did you see anybody jumping into the net?—A. I was not outside there.

Q. But there was a lady jumped?—A. Yes.

Q. But you do not know who the lady was?—A. It was one of the three guests there.

Q. Outside of that you did not hear any explosion?—A. No, just the falling walls, and the echoing of the noise.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Col. Hugh Clarke, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Would you be kind enough to tell us what you know about this fire?—A. I was up in my room, 201, Mr. Boyce and I had the same room, with Captain Thomas Wallace, and two gentlemen from the Soo, friends of Mr. Boyce's, when the alarm sounded. Our room is on the top story in the new part, pretty nearly in the opposite direction from the reading room. At first, we thought for a few seconds it was a Division bell, or perhaps the House adjourning, but we heard a commotion outside, and we knew it was a fire alarm, and we rushed out. There was smoke there then, but it was the ordinary smoke, a light gray smoke, so we rushed down the winding stairway. I thought I would go and get my overcoat and rubbers, but when opposite the corridor where the lockers are, I concluded I had better not,—that was the west corridor,—there was a thick black cloud of smoke belching out of that corridor.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. What space of time would elapse from the time you heard the alarm to the time you got to the corridor?—A. Not more than two minutes,—we did not lose any time.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. No.

Q. And I suppose you got out as quickly as you could?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any thing more?—A. No, excepting there is something you want to ask. I saw the fire away from the scene, but I know nothing about the origin.

Q. How soon after hearing the alarm did you notice smoke?—A. Not half a minute—there was smoke outside of my door when I opened it.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The system apparently worked—the alarm was given at 8.57 all over the building at the same time—that was about the time you heard it?—A. Yes.

Q. Anyway when you reached the post office corridor, the flames were bursting out past room 16?—A. I could not say I saw flames, but there was a thick cloud of black smoke, and I could not see any lights—if the lights were on, they were obscured by the thick dense clouds of smoke.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

A. E. Harman, sworn, deposed:—

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Are you the Speaker's steward?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you on duty on the evening of the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. What time?—A. 10 to 9 as far as I remember.

Q. And were doing work in the Secretary's office?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the first thing that called your attention to the fire?—A. I heard a shout outside the Speaker's entrance and I got up to open the door, and saw the flames and smoke.

Q. What door?—A. The door leading to the Chamber of the House of Commons.

Q. Leading to the corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. Would that be the door in the angle?—A. No, it is right at the end of the west corridor.

Q. At the north end of the corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were met by the flames and smoke?—A. Yes.

Q. Coming from the direction of the reading-room?—A. Yes.

Q. And had they got around into the west corridor?—A. No, the flames and smoke were then coming from the reading-room, and I then immediately went upstairs, and met the young nurse with the youngest child, and took it out of her arms and brought it downstairs, I think Mme. Sevigny passed me on the stairs, then, and also the Speaker—I handed the little child to Mme. Sevigny in the main hall.

Q. Did you see those two guests?—A. Yes, at the window.

Q. But when you went upstairs first?—A. No, Mme. Sevigny said they were there, three at that time.

Q. And did you make an attempt to get to them?—A. After we came down with the children, but it was impossible to get up the stairs, although the man working with me, Mr. Bingham, did try, and got part of the way up.

Q. That is the waiter?—A. Yes.

Q. But he did not locate these two ladies?—A. No, because we did not know where they were—they were in the long sitting room facing the south on to the courtyard, as we were given to understand, but they were not there.

Q. After you saw the children safely into the drawing room, what did you do?—A. I went out the private entrance of the Speaker to see if any of the ladders were coming up, and I went around to the front, and met the first ladder coming up by the east block, and I brought them around with me, and then Mme. Dusault was sitting on the window sill of one of the rooms, and they got the life net out, and she jumped immediately.

Q. Did you tell them about the others?—A. Yes, right away, and told them the rooms they were in. I saw the ladies entrapped there in that upper room as I came out. The firemen put up their ladder and went up immediately, after Mme. Dussault came down, and I took her into Mr. Stewart's room, and I saw Mme. Sevigny and the children there, and Mr. Nickle was looking after them.

Q. Did you say the firemen went up on the ladder into the room where these two ladies were who lost their lives—did the firemen succeed in getting to them then?—A. No, sir, not then.

Q. How long would that be after you heard the alarm of fire, to the time the firemen got the ladders up?—A. While catching the lady that jumped, I think the ladders were being put up at the same time.

Q. I understood that—some were holding the net, and the others were putting the ladder up?—A. Yes—the other room where the ladies were was further up than where the lady jumped.

Q. Did the firemen enter the room?—A. Yes, they brought two of the firemen down half suffocated afterwards.

Q. And it was only sometime afterwards that the ladies were brought down?—A. Yes, quite a little time.

Q. What was the delay?—A. They could not find them.

Q. I understand two of the firemen went up the ladder to the window that you pointed out as the room where you had seen the ladies, or did the firemen enter this room where you had seen the ladies?—A. I think they entered the next room.

Q. Anyway they went into one of the windows there?—A. Yes.

Q. And then they sent other firemen to bring those firemen down, as they had become overcome with smoke?—A. Yes.

Q. Then how long after that before the firemen went up who finally brought down those ladies?—A. I could not say exactly, but I should think it was nearly a quarter to ten when the ladies were brought down.

Q. And what time did Mme. Dussault jump?—A. About 9 o'clock, or immediately the firemen came.

Q. Then it would be half an hour or three-quarters of an hours before they recovered them?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any sign of life in them when they were brought down?—A. I could not say—it is said there was in one, but afterwards they said not. The doctors said to me there was no sign of life at the beginning.

Q. Who was the doctor?—A. Dr. Parent, formerly City Controller.

Q. Mme. Dussault jumped practically at once, while the firemen put up the ladders to try and rescue the other two—would you say all that time, half an hour or three-quarters of an hour was occupied in doing what?—A. I understood when the firemen came down, they said they could not find them—in fact I was told they said there was no one there, and I said I was sure, because I saw them. I said they may have gone into the sitting room. Mr. Speaker and myself went into the courtyard to see if they had jumped out there, but we could find no trace of them there.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I was under the impression these ladies started to make their escape, and for some reason or another they turned back to their room—do you know anything about that?—A. I was told——

Q. Never mind about that, what do you know of the facts?—A. I do not know anything for a fact—Mme. Sévigny was with them at the time—I know that.

Q. Why didn't they follow Mme. Sévigny?—A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Mme. Sévigny had time to make her escape by going downstairs, what door did she come out of?—A. She came down the staircase, and when I left here in the drawing room—there is no fire there yet. She was upstairs at the time of the fire, but she came down.

Q. And these other ladies did not follow her?—A. Not quickly enough.

Q. Then Mme. Sévigny and her guests were all upstairs where their bedrooms were, and Mme. Sévigny came down the stairs to the drawing room, and these ladies

did not follow her, evidently?—A. No, sir. I understand they went back for their furs, but I do not know.

Q. Then almost immediately after the stairs filled with smoke?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was almost impossible to get out?—A. Yes.

Q. And they were left upstairs in this room?—A. Yes.

Q. And Mme. Dussault was there, too?—A. Yes.

Q. And she got to her window and jumped, and her life was saved?—A. Yes.

Q. And the other two were in another room, and that is the room you pointed out to the brigade, and they hoisted their ladder, and came back and said they could not find them?—A. Yes. I think they went into a room on this side of the room they were it.

Q. Were there any fire escapes from that floor?—A. Yes, from the room they were in, and also the next room.

Q. It was said in the evidence here, that these windows had been painted lately, and there would be a difficulty in opening them?—A. I know the windows were stiff, because Mme. Sévigny had asked me several times to go and open them for her.

Q. But what caused them to be stiff?—A. I could not say.

Q. The recent painting?—A. I could not say, that, or the dampness.

Q. Was it a double window?—A. Yes. We never take it out.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Did these windows slip up and down?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice whether the firemen had smoke helmets when they went up first?—A. I did not see any.

Q. You know what smoke helmets are?—A. I would know them.

Q. Did you see any that night?—A. No, sir.

Q. When they went up the second time, did you?—A. I did not notice any.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You saw the women after being brought down?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice that their wrists were cut?—A. Yes, their hands. You can see to-day where the glass is broken, where there is blood on the glass and curtains—you can see where they held them.

Q. That room was not burnt?—A. No, sir. Neither the room they were in or the room that Mme. Dussault was in.

Q. Was that an adjoining room to the other one?—A. No, a bedroom and a bathroom between them—in all probability closed the door, and kept the smoke from it. It is not as badly smoked as the others.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. As far as you know, they never came down the stairway?—A. No, sir, they never left the upstairs room.

Q. They may have remained to get their things, but they did not come out from there.—A. I understood the firemen said one of them had the furs wrapped around her face, when they found her. Her furs were all soaked and wet in that bedroom too.

Q. The fire spread rapidly?—A. Very.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. There is something said about a passageway from the top of the reading room to the Speaker's apartment—a partition of recent erection?—A. No, sir, there is nothing down there.

Q. How long were you there?—A. Since 1911.

Q. Then you evidently do not know about this—now, after the bodies were recovered, or was Mme. Sevigny there when the bodies were recovered?—A. No, she had gone.

Q. And the Speaker.—A. He had gone too.

Q. After recovery of the bodies, what did you do?—A. I was taking down oil painting, all we could from the main hall, and started to save the property.

Q. You saw Mr. George the last witness?—A. Yes.

Q. And you heard what he said; he said you assisted until the fall of the wall. —A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice any explosions?—A. No, sir, nothing at all, except when the wall flew out from the Chamber into the courtyard—it might sound like an explosion to some.

Q. But you did not think so?—A. No, because we knew what it was.

Q. And you were there when this wall fell and buried these men?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you leave the building?—A. About 4.30 in the morning.

Q. And what time did you come back?—A. About half past six. I just went home to change.

Q. Did you go through the Speaker's apartments?—A. Yes, up the fire escape, and through the rooms.

Q. Alone?—A. Alone first, and then Mr. Speaker came along after, and General Fiset, and we went through together.

Q. And recovered certain effects of Mme. Sevigny?—A. Yes, money and jewellery.

Q. And that was the time you found the furs of Mme. Morin lying there?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there a fire escape from that room in which the two ladies were?—A. Yes, and also from the next room to it.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

FRED BINGHAM, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a waiter in the Speaker's Chambers?—A. Yes.

Q. You were there on the evening in question?—A. Yes, sitting in the pantry at the time.

Q. Your work is under the last witness?—A. Yes.

Q. What drew your attention first to the fire?—A. When I walked through the dining room, I heard shouting outside, but did not take much notice at first, because it was an ordinary occurrence, but when I looked out about 10 to 9 I saw the smoke coming down the stairs.

Q. And did you see into the main corridor?—A. The fire was bursting through the Speaker's hall door.

Q. You saw the last witness? Did you see the Speaker?—A. Yes. And Mme. Sevigny and the nurse and two children all coming downstairs together.

Q. Did you say you were told that Mme. Bray and Mme. Morin were upstairs?—Yes, by the Speaker.

Q. Did you make any attempt to reach them?—A. Yes, I went right up.

Q. Did you get into the room?—A. I thought they were in, what we call Madame's parlour, but they were not.

Q. And why did you come back down?—A. The smoke was too dense—if I had not come down, I would not have come down.

Q. It was impossible for you to go any further?—A. The trouble was I did not know where they were.

Q. Did you fall?—A. I may have, but I do not remember.

Q. Then you broke a window?—A. Yes, in the parlour. I did that to get air for myself.

Q. When you had to come downstairs?—A. Yes. And Mr. Fanning and I tried to get up again, but the lights were all out, we could not see what we were doing.

We then took a lantern up, but I do not know whether it was the smoke put it out, but that certainly went out.

Q. You were there when the bodies were brought down?—A. Yes, I did not go out of the quarters, until quarter past four in the morning.

Q. Were you outside when the ladies were brought down?—A. No, I was beside our kitchen door.

Q. Were you at work with the two Desjardins and Mr. Fanning?—A. Yes, we were all working on the same thing when the wall fell.

Q. Did you hear any explosion?—A. None whatever.

Q. I suppose there was considerable noise when the wall came down?—A. Yes, when the tower came down.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

W. G. Thompson, recalled, deposed:

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Regarding these desks, there are electric lights in them?—A. Yes.

Q. How was that wiring brought up—in conduits?—A. In a steel conduit, I think.

Q. Would there be any possibility of fire starting from those wires?—A. Not to my knowledge—I should think not.

Q. If they were in steel conduits?—A. It would be utterly impossible.

Q. I just wanted to see if there was any possibility of it starting from defective wiring?—A. It would be impossible, utterly impossible.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. If the fire did start from these, would it put out the light?—A. Yes, immediately—they would have to send for me right away.

Q. How did it come that the lights went out?—A. I do not know about that—Mr. Wilson can say about that, it was him that put them on again.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Frederick A. Wilson, recalled, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. To clear up a point—you heard what Mr. Thompson said with regard to the wiring of the electric lights on the desks?—A. Yes, but I never was in that room only once—we had not rewired that part.

Q. It is said the lights went out in an early part of the fire, and were put on again by you—some report has reached us that you merely turned the switch on again?—A. Yes, there is a main switch controlling all the lights in that building. It is a circuit with separate fans for each branch, and the heavier one in the new wing, and when that was turned, the extra current blew out the main switch, and I closed it again.

Q. Somebody may have turned out the lights?—A. It was done altogether accidentally. The switch tripped out automatically. It was there for that purpose, to prevent short circuiting.

Q. What created the short circuit?—A. It would be where the voltage would raise high. It was the main feeder supplying the lights.

Q. And the lights went out as if they had been turned off?—A. Yes.

Q. When the wire short circuited, it automatically shuts off the switch?—A. Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. That is a feature of safety to protect your apparatus?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. The minute that switch is tripped, then there is no danger from those wires?—A. Absolutely none.

Q. The electric current is shut off from those wires?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the object—it trips automatically and shuts off the electricity from the wires?—A. Yes.

By His Honour Judge Mactavish:

Q. How long were the lights out?—A. About ten minutes. I was in the new wing, and I went around by the Senate side.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. The short circuit having occurred, and this automatic trip working, and throwing the electricity off, when you put it on again, does not the short circuit occur?—A. No, I will explain that. There are 48 circuits feeding from the main automatic switch—each one has a fuse, and the total load being on, and one of the heavy circuits had a short circuit come in on it, and the extra current, before it had time to blow its own fuse, tripped the main circuit again, but it does not blow like the circuit breaker, and when I closed it, I heard the fuse clicking, and I thought it was the new wing circuit. That part of the building was burning.

Q. The part that created the short circuit, the lights there did not go on again?—A. No, that section was cut out.

By His Honour Judge Mactavish:

Q. Did the short circuit put out all the lights?—A. Yes, for those few minutes.

Q. Whose duty is it to see that the lights were on and kept on?—A. That comes under the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Q. Not you?—A. No, not me.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

CHARLES MCCARTHY: sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Were you one of the firemen who went up to rescue the women?—A. I was.

Q. Who gave you the information as to what room they were in?—A. I could not vouch for that but I was told it was the Speaker's.

Q. You heard this witness who spoke about you going up?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you one of the two first who went up there?—A. I was.

Q. Who was the first to get through the window?—A. I cannot say whether it was I or Mr. Shiner who was with me—he was on a ladder and opposite me at the next window.

Q. So you went in through from separate windows?—A. Yes.

Q. In by separate windows?—A. Yes in the first place—afterwards Mr. Shiner returned from his ladder and came up my ladder.

Q. When you went in first you had to break your way through?—A. Yes—raise the window—there were two windows on but I cannot say whether there was an outside window or not.

Q. At any rate you got into the building—and did you both go into the same room?—A. Yes, both windows led to the same room.

Q. Could you say how many windows you were from the northwest corner of the building?—A. No, but approximately about five.

Q. You made a search for the ladies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you call to them?—A. Yes, as soon as we entered the room we called out, "is there anybody there," but got no answer.

Q. What was the condition of the smoke then?—A. Very serious, in my opinion.

Q. Did you go back again?—A. Yes, I returned to the ground and the Chief put a smoke helmet on me.

Q. First you went up without a smoke helmet, you and Mr. Shiner, and then the Chief put a smoke helmet on you?—A. Yes.

Q. And on Shiner?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you both go up?—A. Yes, on the same ladder. I having the helmet preceded him into the room. The room was in a more serious condition then but I could not see or feel the smoke owing to the helmet.

Q. Did you try to get into any other room?—A. We got as far as the room next door but you could not see your hand before you.

Q. You could not say whether it was a bath-room or an ordinary bed-room?—A. No; the first room was a bed-room, for I saw a bed there.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. I could not say.

Q. How did you get out again?—A. I remember coming to the window and that is the end of my story.

Q. Did you become unconscious?—A. I did. I do not remember coming down the ladder. I remember trying to get to the window but that is all I remember.

Q. Then you were not one of the firemen who finally rescued the women?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. I could not say.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Do you know what time that was?—A. When entering the building first I recalled hearing the whistles blowing at Hull—I think it was for nine o'clock.

Q. Then it would be a little after nine that the attempt was made to rescue them?—A. It was about nine o'clock in the first place.

Q. You do not know about the subsequent entry of the room?—A. No.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

OMER DAOUST, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are a fireman and were at the fire in question and were one of the men who finally went up and got the bodies of the ladies?—A. Yes.

Q. It was after Mr. McCarthy got down—how did you get in?—A. He jumped through the window and caught Shiner's arm and we both brought him down, and then the Chief told me to go up.

Q. Did you have a smoke helmet?—A. No.

Q. Did you go up?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go into the room?—A. Yes—I went up the fire escape.

Q. What did you do?—A. I went into a room and it was bad with smoke and I came back and the Chief said: allright, there is a man going up, and we went into the room, and I could not see with smoke, and searched over the room and found we were in the hallway and the flames were coming up the stairway and the carpets were on fire, and we took a stream up and put out the fire and went into the room and that is how we got the women.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Was the room that McCarthy went into—was this the same room that you found the ladies in?—A. No, it was the third room—it was the third room on the left-hand side.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. It was only after you got the hose up and played it on the fire at the head of the stairs that you got the bodies?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was with you?—A. Mr. Shiner.

Q. When McCarthy came down was he overcome with smoke?—A. Yes, he was unconscious.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. What condition were the ladies in when you rescued them?—A. One was on the head of the sofa and the other at the end of the sofa.

Q. Had one of them anything on her head?—A. No, the one on her side was at the head of the sofa and the other at the end of the sofa.

Q. Had they any furs or anything in their arms?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. At any rate you got them out immediately on finding them and every attempt was made to bring them back to life?—A. Yes.

Q. What doctor was there?—A. I do not know—I did not see any doctor.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

E. K. Wagner, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are in the Auditor General's office?—A. Yes, I am a clerk there.

Q. Your office is in the Eastern Block?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you there the night of the fire?—A. No, I was at home, 79 Waverley street.

Q. Did you go to the fire?—A. Yes, I got there about 25 after nine.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. I went to my room in the East Block, on the third floor, and crossed over to room 34, which was facing the fire—I watched the fire from there.

Q. Did you hear any explosions?—A. Yes, while there I heard five explosions or glass falling.

Q. Between what time?—A. Between 9.25 and 10.

Q. All between that time?—A. Yes, after that I heard three while outside.

Q. How many did you hear between 9.30 and 10?—A. Five.

Q. And three between 10 and 11?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you are not an expert in explosions?—A. Yes.

Q. You were looking at the building at the time?—A. Yes, I only saw the effect of two when outside on the centre walk—one of them the lights went out just at the explosion—it appeared to be under the main tower—the lights facing Wellingon street from east to west went out.

Q. You saw no sudden outburst?—A. One of the blasts I did—a piece of roof 9 or 10 feet square went up 10 feet in the air.

Q. What time would that be?—A. Between 10 and 11.

Q. What part of the roof would that be?—A. I was standing on the centre of main walk and it would appear a little east of the main tower—about half way between the main tower and the Library tower, it went up 10 feet and fell back in the shape of dust—that was the loudest of any of them.

Q. That would be between 10 and 11?—A. Yes. I have three suggestions to make—I would like the top floor of the Eastern Block to have a rope for each window and also I think alien enemies should report to some building that is not so important as the East Block.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. Well, the alien enemies, the Germans and the Austrians that are on parole report at certain periods to the police.

Q. That is to the Chief of the Dominion Police?—A. Yes. They have to come in and go through the East Block, and I have seen some of them getting out and they wander around and do not go straight out.

Q. And you are in that block?—A. Yes, and I think if a cheaper property could be secured it would be a better place for them to report. The chief is away on the north corner of the new wing there and it is a hard place to get in.

Q. How do they get in—are they in charge of an officer?—A. No, they come right in.

Q. They are absolutely free and come in to report?—A. Yes.

Q. And you say you have seen them prowling around that building?—A. Yes; not lately, though, I think since the fire there is a civilian that accompanies the people from the main entrance.

Q. Were there any of the Germans or Austrians around about February 3?—A. I do not know.

Q. When did you see any of them last around the East Block?—A. I have seen them this winter.

Q. Have you seen any since the fire?—A. I saw five or six men go up on the roof one day.

Q. Since the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Who were these men?—A. I reported it to the Commissioner and he said it was men he had sent there to take down a hose that had been laid the night of the fire on the roof of the Block.

Q. Were they any of the enemy out on parole?—A. I do not know—they were men dressed in overalls.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. We are very glad to get this suggestion—it is very important especially in regard to safety appliances for the employees of the top story of that building—are there any ropes or anything there now?—A. Nothing. It is too far to jump. There used to be a fire escape until they built the new wing, but I think they tore it down.

Q. That is the building where the vaults are and the Minister of Finance?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is the block where these men were allowed to stroll about?—A. Yes. And it was said last summer they found some dynamite in the East Block.

Q. Was there anything in that?—A. Well, it was published in the newspapers and I understand there was a man suspended during the summer over it.

Q. I have not heard anything about that dynamite?—A. I am not sure but I am satisfied it was found there.

Mr. PARKINSON: There were a few sticks of dynamite brought in there by the contractor's man and delivered to the foreman and he left it there overnight. It was wanted to blow an old timber down the next day.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. It is a bad place to store dynamite?—A. Yes, they got into serious trouble over it—he was dismissed. But as regards those aliens they report to the city police here.

Q. I do not care who they report to but I think Mr. Wagner is quite right to call the attention of this Commission to this matter—it is a critical time to have these men, if even on parole, to be prowling around those buildings.

Mr. PARKINSON: Those coming up to show their cards, and those men whom the witness reported as Germans on the roof were found to be men that had been sent there by the Commissioner.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Is there anything further, Mr. Wagner?—A. There is another thing, I think the firemen should see two of the rooms in the attic—they are stored there with files of newspapers for a long time—the material there belongs to the Governor General, and the place is locked except just when the orderly is in there. A fire there might burn and burn and there is no one who might detect it—there is a place also where the Secretary of State stores papers, and it is never used only when the clerks might be going in and out but people smoking might start fires there—it is a menace and I think should be cleared out, and I think the rule for smoking should be more rigidly enforced. To-day at noon, there was a man with a pipe in the employ of the Dominion Police going around doing his work while smoking, and last night at 5 o'clock when going out, I saw a man with a cigarette talking to the policeman at the door.

Q. There is a rule of "No smoking"?—A. Yes, but not in force. Since the fire in the West block in 1898 there was a rule, but not enforced.

Q. After that fire there was a rule of no smoking?—A. Yes, but it is not enforced.

Q. The suggestions you make are: First that there should be some provision and proper means of escape from the upper stories of the East block?—A. Yes, and I think a rope would be safer, to keep it inside.

Q. And the second suggestion is that the alien enemy even if on parole should not be permitted to enter that building, and the third is that the rules in regard to smoking should be enforced, and as you suggest that an inspection be made of the two storerooms in order to prevent fires?—A. Yes. I think those two rooms are a menace to the whole building.

Q. Are there many officials on that upper story?—A. Not now—the Indian Department has moved out—there is the Secretary of State and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Q. How many are there in your department up there?—A. About twenty.

Q. And in the event of fire no means of escape?—A. Just the stairways, and it is all wooden partitions and wooden floors, and the lathing is a large wide lath, and the attic would burn very rapidly. There would be nothing to prevent it burning immediately.

And furthermore witness depóseth not.

GEORGE ALDCROFT, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Salesman.

Q. You wrote a letter to the *Evening Journal* on February 17?—A. Yes.

Q. In that letter you say you were present at the fire and became interested in the efforts of one or two firemen assisted by soldiers to attach one of the new motor machines to hydrant, and after 15 minutes or so the efforts were given up as the fitting would not fit the hydrant—what do you say as to that?—A. Just exactly what I say—it was rather a peculiar thing that the attachment could not be made.

Q. Was the attachment subsequently made?—A. Not at that hydrant—it was given up and the machine was backed up out of the ground.

Q. Were you there afterwards when a similar machine was attached to coupling there in the presence of Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Giroux?—A. Yes, but Mr. Giroux produced a couple of small hose, and it seemed to fit perfectly—whether the same kind as used on the large section of the same engine, I could not say.

Q. It was tried on the city hydrant?—A. Yes.

Q. And found to work all right?—A. Yes.

Q. Answer this: You said you would write the *Journal* and take it back?—A. I did.

Q. Did you write it?—A. Yes.

Q. Has it been published?—A. No.

Q. When did you write it?—A. I mailed it yesterday morning.

And furthermore witness deposeth.

Mr. Giroux, recalled, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You went with Inspector Parkinson and the last witness to try a coupling on a hydrant which he had pointed out as the one he referred to in his letter to the *Journal*?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that coupling the same?—A. Yes, the Ottawa standard coupling.

Q. And the same used on the machine referred to?—A. Yes, the same as the city and Government hydrant—the 2½-inch standard coupling.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

(The investigation thereupon adjourned until 10.30 a.m. next day, Wednesday, February 23, 1916.)

Ottawa, February 23, 1916.

Pursuant to adjournment the investigation was resumed at 10.30 a.m.

Sir Thomas White, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. It is just as well if you make a statement yourself, Sir Thomas?—A. Yes. I was late in going up to the House on the night of the fire. I think I reached my room about twenty minutes or a quarter to nine—at least, that is my recollection. I left my hat and coat, and came to my room, which was immediately behind the Chamber and opposite the reading room— No. 19. I did not go into the House immediately, but went into the reading room and was reading the Toronto papers for a brief time. My recollection is that they were on the second shelf from the House of Commons' entrance into the reading room, at the first desk, so I would be reading at the first desk at the shelf furthest from the House of Commons' entrance to the reading room. Mr. Northrup was opposite me—whether he was there when I came in I am unable to say, but at all events, I observed him on the opposite side of the desk, and I do not recall that I saw any one else in the reading room, although it is possible and probable others were in there. No one was smoking in the reading room, at least to my observation.

Q. You were not smoking yourself?—A. No, nor Mr. Northrup, and I may say that I do not remember ever seeing any one smoking in there—that is a little irrelative, possibly, but after reading the papers for a minute or two, the Hon. Dr. Reid came along through the entrance to the reading room, in company with Mr. Downey, and asked me to go into his room. I left the desk and joined them, and went into Dr. Reid's room, which opens off the passage in the reading room leading from the House of Commons corridor to the Senate corridor.

Q. We have you on the list as room 24 and not 19?—A. At all events, it is immediately behind the House of Commons and opposite the reading room. I do not know the number of Dr. Reid's.

Q. His room is No. 29 on the plan?—A. Well, I went into that room, and I think I might have been in there six or seven minutes possibly—less than ten minutes and a little more than five—at least that is my recollection. Then I left Dr. Reid and went to the door to proceed to the House, and as I went to the door, or immediately afterwards, the bell began to ring, and I said to Dr. Reid: "Why, there is no division,

what does this mean, the bells are ringing," and as I said that, I observed over at the end of the room—that would be the west end of the reading room—flames jumping, and I said to Dr. Reid: "Fire," and he came at once, of course. I started to go through to my room, but the fire spread with such extraordinary rapidity that I saw I would be burned if I proceeded, and I turned and went out by the Senate corridor, and my recollection is that Dr. Reid accompanied me or came shortly afterwards. The fire burst into a very fierce flame, mounting up rapidly —rather red in colour—the colour of a flame of a pine stump burning, or pine as if resinous; a fierce flame and hot. I heard no explosions, either then or afterwards. I went then down the Senate corridor, to the southern entrance, and there were a number of people there, and Dr. Clarke came out—he had been almost stifled by the flames—and said there were four or five members in the Chamber, and two or three of us, including my half-brother and myself, tried to make our way towards the House of Commons Chamber, with the idea of assisting them if we could, but such was the rapidity and spread of the fire that the smoke was coming down the corridor, and we found it quite impossible to proceed.

Q. That would be the western corridor?—A. Yes, that is the corridor through which I usually go to my room from the House of Commons. I pass Room 16. I likened it then, I remember, to a horizontal chimney, and we could not make any headway at all. Then I came back to the Senate corridor, and they had the hose laid and they were playing it upon the base of the flame, and I thought at first they would succeed in putting it out, but on looking out the window of the Senate corridor, where I could see through the reading room, I observed the fire seemed to make headway, and the flames were then shooting out through the skylight, and I then came to the conclusion that there was a very serious danger of the building going. I think that is substantially all I know of it.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You were quite sure when in the reading room you saw no one smoking?—A. I am positive.

Q. Mr. Northrop was not and Mr. Glass—you are sure he was not?—A. No, I observed only Mr. Northrup there—it is possible, of course, Mr. Glass was there—Mr. Northrup was not smoking, nor I.

Q. At that time you detected no evidence of smoke or fire?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. When you went to Dr. Reid's room you were only there a few minutes?—A. Five or six minutes.

Mr. White: It practically corresponds with the evidence of the other witnesses.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Mr. W. G. Weichel, M.P., sworn, deposed:

Gentlemen, I wish to make a statement regarding an incident which took place in the reading room of the House of Commons on the Tuesday preceding the fire. On that day I had with me as a guest, Colonel Lockhead, of the 118th Battalion. He is the commander of the 118th Battalion of Berlin, Ont., or of North Waterloo. Colonel Lockhead had lunched with me in the House of Commons restaurant somewhere between 1.30 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After lunch we walked out of the restaurant, walked up to the cigar stand, and I bought two cigars which we lighted there, taking the elevator down to the main floor. We walked along the corridor into Room 16, and sat down to have a quiet chat and smoke. We had been there for 15 minutes or so, when my friend Lockhead referred to a certain resolution which had been passed by the Berlin Board of Trade regarding certain matters which had taken place in their city some few weeks ago. Not having heard of this resolution, or having read

it personally. I suggested that we go to the reading room and see the two daily papers, that is the *Berlin Daily News Record*, and the *Berlin Telegraph*—they were on the last stand before you reach the corridor into the library. The *Berlin News Record* was the last newspaper on the third stand from the entrance into the House of Commons. My friend Lockhead was reading the *Telegraph* and I was reading the *Daily News Record*, when I felt a slight heat about my feet and left knee—I unconsciously put my hand down to feel what was the matter, when I felt more of the heat coming in contact with my hand, when I looked down, and at the same time Colonel Lockhead did, and we saw that one of the country newspapers in one of the lower shelves, about two feet from the floor was slightly burning, on its surface—there was a flame that possibly would not cover any more than your two hands—it was immediately pulled out and thrown on the floor, and we stepped on it and put the fire out, and the caretaker happened to be there immediately afterwards, and he helped to stamp the fire out with us. In fact there was not much fire, and it did not take much stamping to put it out. The caretaker was there, and no doubt he will substantiate what I am saying now.

Q. Is there anything further you desire to say?—A. Immediately after the fire was out we left the building,

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. I might state here, the moment I was appointed on this Commission, Mr. Weichel came to me and told me what occurred, and said he desired to make a statement, and I said we would be glad to have it. I think just at that moment Mr. Weichel was leaving for home, and he asked when we would sit again, and said he could not be back on that day, but would be back on the following day.

Mr. White: I would like to say also that immediately on reaching here, Mr. Weichel met me and made practically the same statement.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Were you smoking at the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were both smoking?—A. At least we were smoking in Room 16—we walked down the corridor and went into the reading room and stayed there about 5 minutes and then this instance happened.

Q. You may not have been smoking, but you had the cigars in your hands?—A. Yes.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The fire was in between the shelves?—A. Yes, sir, that is about two feet down, —it would perhaps be about the beam.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Colonel Lockhead, of the 118 Battalion, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Do you corroborate what was said by your friend?—A. Yes, everything—there was one little question—he said it was a resolution of the Board of Trade, but it was a resolution of the Trades and Labour Council. If my recollection serves me right, the shelf from which I pulled the paper out was not more than a foot from the floor, that is my recollection—but in everyway I corroborate the evidence of Mr. Weichel. We did not take long to put the fire out.

Q. It was prompt action?—A. Yes. It did not amount to anythng, I remember putting my foot on the flooring and it felt like composition flooring. I would just say that I made the same statement as Mr. Weichel. In speaking about it afterwards I said I would be glad to come to Ottawa and make this statement, and that is the reason I am here.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Mr. JOHN H. FISHER, M.P., sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Weichel, M.P., and Colonel Lockhead?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you corroborate it?—A. Well, perhaps I might say what I know of the matter—I went into the reading room, as I was in the habit of going over to see the Brantford papers—I presume it was two or three minutes before the fire, that these gentlemen spoke about. The Brantford papers are on the first stand as you enter the reading room from the House of Commons corridor, and I was reading them when I heard a little commotion further down. When I first went in there, I saw Mr. Weichel and Colonel Lockhead—whom I met for the first time that morning—standing four or five desks down—I came to the conclusion they were looking at the Berlin papers, because they were interesting to them then. I noticed a little commotion down there, but I did not know what happened, but came to the conclusion that it was a fire. I saw Mr. Weichel and Colonel Lockhead and one of the attendants there at the time, that is really all I know. I did not see any blaze or anyone smoking.

Q. You did not see any Brantford papers burning?—A. No.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Col. A. P. SHERWOOD, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are Chief Commissioner of the Dominion Police and have been so for many years?—A. Yes.

Q. For how many?—A. Nearly 34.

Q. Have you prepared any report on this?—A. I have not—I really have not had time, nor time to follow the evidence.

Q. Well probably you can tell us what arrangements were made for the patrolling of the Main Building and House of Commons during the Session?—A. Yes. The House of Commons and the Senate so far as inside protection goes is under the charge of those bodies. They have their own watchman for fire protection and for the protection generally they are responsible and always have assumed it.

Q. They claimed the right?—A. Exactly. Now, when the war broke out, the Session immediately after the war—after a talk with the Prime Minister, he arranged an interview between the two Speakers and myself in reference to this very question, that is the protection of the buildings from outside trouble. I saw Mr. Speaker Landry and interviewed the Chief Messenger of the Senate, Mr. Charlton, and I told him that I was ready to afford any number of policemen for any protection that was considered necessary. We talked over matters, and I suggested the advisability of closing all but one of the entrances. I told them I proposed to have five plain clothes men if they did not want men in uniform. Mr. Charlton said he was quite able to protect the building with his staff, and it was left at that. I did however, have plain clothes men on duty there during the Session, and that was continued throughout the subsequent Sessions —I saw then, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr. Sproule, who had with him the Sergeant-at-Arms, the responsible officer for the carrying out of the duties, I understand, and we went into matters—the fact of the matter is it was left with the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrange what was necessary. The guard then was considerably strengthened —it is not necessary for me to go into details, and one of my officers can tell you exactly what was placed there. But I may say I gave Colonel Smith—I rather forced upon him more protection than he really thought was necessary. When these men are detained to the House in that way, they are subject to the order and direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms—it is very undesirable to have duplication of responsibilities, and therefore when they went up there, the Sergeant reported anything out of the way to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and took his orders accordingly. Of course, these same reports

would come to me—with regard to the fire appliances in the building—that is looked after and taken care of by a staff of reliable constables under Inspector Giroux who has proved himself of great worth in long period of service in various capacities in the Dominion Police Force. I may say he has made a study of this question—he advised the installation of the May-Oatway system of fire protection, and upon consultation with the Deputy Minister of Public Works, I went to Toronto with the Chief Electrician of the Government, and witnessed a test of it, and satisfied myself it was a good thing, and it was installed first in the House of Commons and in the reading room and in the immediate precincts of the two Houses, and only carried into effect subsequently in the Departmental building—the first installation was put in where we considered it most vulnerable. The protection of course of the other buildings owned and controlled by the Government——

Mr. White: I do not suppose that concerns the inquiry?

Witness: No. Coming to the night of the fire, I am afraid I cannot enlighten you very much in regard to it because I was not there until some fifteen minutes after the fire started. I came from the west end of the city, when I got notice from my office that there was a fire there, and went into the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and found him busy collecting valuables, and uncertain whether he should move them. I told him in my opinion he should, as I fully expected his place to suffer from what I saw of it. I expected his place to go, and I had the doors of the East block opened up and my own office corridors opened up by a policeman put on there, so the salvage from his building and the Senate and other places could be stored readily. That was in the East block, and all the corridors there were filled. I was there until after five o'clock in the morning, and as soon as I saw no danger of it spreading further I left.

Q. You found on your arrival that your men were there?—A. Yes.

Q. How many men would there be ordinarily detailed for service in the building?—A. I would rather not say myself, but that will show in the detailed statement. Mr. Kennedy understands that. But I might mention, that I have seen something in the paper about the possibility of placing explosives in the air conduits, and I want to say that this situation was effectively taken care of in July last, when after a thorough examination of the whole building the air conduits were all closed up, and made impossible of entrance from the outside in any way. Those that were not actually in use we bricked up—those that were used for the purpose of bringing in the air were double-bricked, and had an iron grating so that no one could get in there, nor could anything be inserted or put in. At the same time the doors of all the buildings were closed, leaving but one entrance—that was the intention of the Government, but it was found to be inconvenient, and a second entrance was left in the West block, but a policeman put there. Of course, my contention is that one entrance is of great necessity for efficient protection—every entrance you leave open, although you protect it with a constable, you add to the hazard greatly, because if one entrance and one man responsible and knows he is responsible, he takes very much more interest and sees the people who pass there are correct, because he knows the responsibility can be placed on him for anything that goes wrong.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. While just there, do you know about that door leading to the basement—I think it is on the north side of the building?—A. Of what building?

Q. I think it is the new part of the House of Commons?—A. Yes, it is probably in the Speaker's quarters. As I said before, we have nothing to do with it—they protect their own doors.

Q. The reason is, I was informed, that that door was generally open, and leading into the basement and one going in there would take the stairs or elevator and get access?—A. That should not be so—all those doors should have been kept closed, and as regards the back place or where they put in coal, that will be explained by my

acting sergeant-major. We put a man on duty there when those grill gates were opened to see that nobody had access to the back premises. To show you that a policeman's life is not a happy one, as Gilbert Sullivan has said, and it is popular to put the blame on the police where nobody else can be found for it—at the time of the outrage caused by the blowing up of the bridge at Vanceboro, I sent a circular to every police department in Canada, a copy of which I will put in here:—

OTTAWA, February 3, 1915.

SIR,—In view of the recent outrage at Vanceboro, Maine, it would appear that we have genuine reason to fear similar occurrences at other points, and I would earnestly request that you would instruct all officers under your command to use extra vigilance and give special surveillance to all suspicious strangers, with a view to their detention for investigation, if circumstances warrant it.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. SHERWOOD,

Chief Commissioner of Police.

(Letter filed as Exhibit No. 16.)

At the time of the closing of all these doors, it was in July when the Sergeant-at-Arms was not there, and I sent the following to the chief messenger:—

July 12, 1915.

Memorandum for PETER CONNELLY, Esq.,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

In view of alarming report received, the Government decided in Council, a couple of days ago, that only one door should be made use of in entering and leaving public buildings, until further orders. In the case of the Parliament Buildings themselves, the door will be the main tower door, where a policeman will be stationed. All others should be kept locked, so that strangers may not have an opportunity to enter.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

(Memorandum filed as Exhibit No. 17.)

To show that the status of the police and the officials of the House of Commons and the Senate, when the Parliament closed last session, so that there should be no mistake, I sent to the Clerk of the Senate and the House of Commons, the following memorandum:—

OTTAWA, April 16, 1915.

Memorandum for:
The Clerks of the Senate and House of Commons.

During recess I propose to revert to the duty done by the Police during last Recess, that is, having a Constable on the Main door inside the House on such days as it is open to the public, which I understand is to be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. From the time of the closing of the doors, I understand, that the Senate and Commons officials will be responsible for inside protection.

A. P. SHERWOOD,
Chief Commissioner of Police.

Please initial here if satisfactory.

E. Roch, (no objection).
T. B. Flint, (no objection).

(Memorandum filed as Exhibit No. 18.)

There has been a great deal said, and I do not know whether I should go into it or not, but there has been a great deal said about the substituting of firemen for the police in the building. I do not know whether you care to hear my views upon this subject, but I would be very glad to show how it came by, and that people are not in a position to think just the right way about it. Am I at liberty to do it?

Commissioner PRINGLE: Quite so.

A. I think there has been a good deal of criticism about the police and firemen, which might have been better left unsaid—way back in 1913, I made the following remark to the Minister of Public Works:—

MAY 30, 1913.

Memorandum for
The Minister of Public Works.

Enclosed are two clippings from the *Free Press* of May 22, regarding fire protection on the Public Buildings, also a report to me of the Sergeant in Charge of the Fire Protection Service in regard thereto. Further I may say that each one of the 100 and odd men on the Police Force is fully instructed in handling the fire fighting equipment. The Chief's scheme as outlined is quite unnecessary, it would be quite inadvisable to have any body of men in the Government Buildings after hours other than the Police, as divided responsibility is usually fatal and would always be vexatious and productive of friction.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

(Memorandum filed as Exhibit No. 19.)

In addition to this, reason shows that a policeman or a watchman is trained to be observant and alert, and would be better than an ordinary person, and even better than a fireman to quickly grasp any thing unusual—their very training makes them so. The firemen are fire-fighters and not fire-sleuths, as I take it—there is no public building in the country that I know of, or in England that is patrolled by firemen—all are patrolled by policemen or watchmen, because they are trained, their minds are trained to that purpose, by long years at the avocation. The observation that firemen would have seen or noticed the different fires that have taken place in the public buildings would not seem to me to be borne out by the fires. The West block fire occurred in the afternoon, when the place was filled with clerks, when no patrol would be going on, because the rooms are never entered when the public service is at work. The Langevin Block fire started on either side of the partition in the attic, in a large room where there were a great number of clerks employed. They never noticed the smoke or smell, and it remained for a passer-by on the street, to notice the flame crawling out of the room. This also occurred in the afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock.

In regard to my attitude in the matter, I may say that I noticed some statement about the West Block Fire, and I have a letter here which I wrote to the Secretary of the Board of Control, I think it was in regard to a communication I had, and I will put in my letter, if I may, just because it was written at the time.

"January 27, 1916.

"H. L. HOWE, Esq.,
"Secretary to His Worship, the Mayor,
"Ottawa.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge yours of the 21st instant, forwarding a letter from the Chief of the Fire Department in complaint of the action of the Dominion Police Sergeant who was on duty at the West Block at the time of

a false alarm from that building on the morning of January 11, and in regard to it I beg to forward copies of reports received from the Inspector-in-Charge of the Fire Service, and the Sergeant-in-Charge, to whom the Chief particularly refers. It does not seem necessary to assure you that there is no desire whatever on the part of the Police to interfere in any way with the functions of the Fire Department, but on this occasion it was at once manifest from the time the indicator that the alarm was a false one, and the mistake made by the Sergeant was not in allowing the Officer-in-Charge of the first section that arrived, and anyone he desired to take with him to make the examination, I do not think that any reasonable person would contend for one moment that it was necessary for the whole brigade to be admitted to the building. In the event of anything of the kind occuring in the future, those first arriving at the building will be allowed to make an inspection, and in the event of actual fire, of course, they will have full scope as has always been the case.

"I think that perhaps His Worship will agree that there was scarcely the necessity for the publicity that has been given this trifling matter, as a note or a telephone call from the Chief would have served the purpose aimed at.

"Yours faithfully,

"CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE."

(Letter filed as Exhibit No. 20.)

It was in substance that I did not approve of the action of the Sergeant in not allowing the first captain or first officer of the fire brigade to go in with such men as he required to substantiate the fact whether there was a fire or not. The indicator showed the fire was right where the policeman was, and it was undoubtedly caused by the opening of a door, making a sudden rise in the temperature, but manifestly a false alarm, and looked into before the firemen arrived. I said in my letter that we had no objection to the firemen going in and exercising their functions whenever necessary, but it did not occur to me that it was necessary for the whole brigade on this occasion to go in and examine the building which was closed, but I put it very plainly that there was no feeling in it, and with a telephone message or a note from the Chief, there would have been no cause for complaint, and the matter would have been remedied right off, and in view of the circumstances, I issued the instructions which I referred to.

Fires just now are quickly attributable to enemy causes. Just after this fire there was an account of nine or ten thousand feet of a dock in Brooklyn which was burnt by German agency, and two British ships loaded with ammunition were destroyed, but the report of Fire Commissioners Thompson and Brophy of the company interested in the dock, reported later on that there was no malice in the matter at all, but it was found to be poor installation in the wiring—not that there was any explosives on the ship, or that any explosion took place there. I did not see anything in our papers regarding this, and that is why I mention it

I must say, in regard to my own Police Department, that I think they will, individually and as an organization, compare favourably with any I know of—the men are faithful and diligent in the performance of their duties, and they deal with a very difficult position, I think, with considerable tact.

Mr. PRINGLE: I quite agree with you, that at the present time, no doubt, when a fire occurred such as this, it is naturally attributable to the enemy—I do not know that we have evidence at the present time that this was set by the enemy, but it is with no great surprise that the people should look to the enemy.—A. Oh no, quite so.

Commissioner PRINGLE: In view of what has occurred in the United States, and what has been done by the enemy. Now, there does not seem to be so much doubt about this, although not evidence, the editor of the Providence *Journal* seems to have had warning in January that this building was going to be destroyed—that warning

was communicated to Mr. Marshall of New York who is connected with the Attorney-General's Department of that State. For some reason best known to Mr. Marshall, that does not appear to have been communicated to the authorities here—at least, I will ask you now, if you received such communication in any shape, that there would be an attempt to destroy the building?—A. I would not go that far. I have put in evidence there, that there was an alarming report way back in July, when we took these extra precautions—I say there was certain confidential information received.

Commissioner PRINGLE: It may be that no German mind inspired this, but at the same time, there is a very strong feeling that it is quite within the possibilities that it was inspired, but as far as you or your Department is concerned, you never received any information?—A. No, not such as you speak of—of any time in January.

Q. I do not think that there is any necessity to comment on the integrity of the Dominion Police, but from the statement you have given, I have not the slightest doubt but that every precaution was taken by your Force to protect the property from destruction. There was yesterday a Mr. Wagner—whom I do not know personally, but it was quite within his rights to come here—he objected to the alien enemy to have free access to the East Block; he explained that your office being there, and alien enemies coming to report from time to time, that is those on parole, that they came to make their reports, and he rather threw out the suggestion that they might report in some other quarter, such as the Police Force quarters, or in some building not as important as the East Block?—A. They do not report there—they go there to apply for exit, in order that they may leave the city. Now I am the only one that can grant the exit in Ottawa, and they come around in the fire-proof building where I am, and they are brought into the corridor by a policeman who is stationed there, and gives them in charge of the office that looks after this particular situation.

Mr. PRINGLE: I am very glad to get that explanation, because the impression on my mind has been, and I dare say on the minds of those who heard Mr. Wagner, was that the alien enemy were permitted to roam around that building at their own free will?—A. No, sir, they were not. I remember Mr. Wagner coming into me on one occasion and saying he had seen some people that he looked upon with great suspicion, and described them, and said where they were, and I took means to find out, and found that they were some of my own special men working at the fire protection.

Q. Then as I understand, these aliens are not permitted to roam about in anyway?—A. No, sir, they are not.

Q. They all have to go to you, but they are brought in charge of a policeman?—A. Yes, and in this office they deal with the officer who has to go into their cases, and judge whether it is proper to give them an exit to leave the country, and as the number of exits will show there are very few dealt with.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. And I suppose the ordinary interned deals with the city police?—A. Yes, sir, the city police deals with the whole situation as far as alien nationalities are concerned.

Q. Just as a matter of curiosity—you no doubt made an investigation to try and clear up this matter—and I suppose you approached it with the common idea that it might be the work of an alien enemy—A. Quite so—of course I did so, but when there is not a feature there which is not reconcilable to accident, I rather give the benefit of the doubt to the suspected.

Q. That is quite natural?—A. That is my education at any rate.

Commissioner PRINGLE: I do not remember what other complaints Mr. Wagner had. I think it was in regard to lack of fire escapes, and the question of aliens, but those have been explained. There was another and that is in regard to a large room of papers in the attic of the East block?—A. That is an objectionable feature, but it is not for me to say how it should be overcome. I have time and again asked, and we have cleaned up this situation considerably. I daresay if Mr. Wagner goes back

some years he will say it has greatly improved, but I do not say yet it is ideal, but that is not a matter that I can control.

Q. I suppose these papers must be kept for some reason or other?—A. As a matter of record.

Q. There should be some other place for them?—A. It ought to be fireproof.

Q. Or contained in iron-steel cases?—A. Yes, that would help a good deal to have them in a steel case room.

Q. Books and papers put in pigeon-holes are not highly inflammable?—A. No, they are not.

Q. There is something about some dynamite being found—tell us about that?—A. It is simply that last fall some dynamite was ordered by an official of the Public Works Department to be delivered at the East block to blow up some old debris, and by some mistake the man who was to do this was not there, and the dynamite was received by an officer of the Public Works Department, sent out by a Government express wagon to the scene of operation. The man waited there until the usual time for the work to start and nobody turned up to use it, and he stupidly brought it back and handed it over to a foreman, and this foreman, as I understand it, left it on his table. It was found by the watchman at six o'clock, and taken over by the police, and taken outside the building. I may say it is not usual for the constable to go into parcels that are to be delivered direct to Public Works officials, and it is not his instructions.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

GEORGE DOUGLAS KENNEDY, of Dominion Police, duly sworn, deposed:—

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You heard what Colonel Sherwood said—have you anything to say in regard to the points he touched on?—A. I could explain, if desirable, the work of the men on the ground.

Q. Just explain that, but you might say if you agree with the statements of the Colonel that come within your knowledge?—A. Yes. Regarding inside protection of the House of Commons, that matter was gone into by the commissioner, and also by Colonel Smith, the sergeant-at-arms. Now the first duty of the men—they are paraded and marched off every evening at 6 o'clock. Along with these men at the door there are twelve to fifteen patrolling the ground at night, equally divided around the out-building. There are three beats around the East Block that almost join another—we do not have them join exactly, so that the constables cannot enter into conversation with one another. There is one that covers 133 feet on the east side, and this is the side that Dr. Sproule says he passed along and did not see a constable. Now day and night there is always a constable there, and has been since the war commenced. Another one runs at the rear of the East Block to the Governor General's entrance, and another one from the southwest corner to the southeast corner. Of course, those beats are kept up steadily with men relieving each other. Inside the East Block we have four constables employed there, one at the door, and others at different points. One of those constables patrols the building throughout the night with a patrol clock. This clock has keys stationed at different places in the building, so as to make the constable cover the whole of the building in his examination. The dial of the clock is examined every morning and if any irregularity it is reported to the Commissioner of Dominion Police. Besides this, there is a watchman from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. who patrols the building with a patrol clock, and besides there is an engineer who patrols the building, looking after the heating apparatus—so I consider the building is very well patrolled. This place in the attic that Mr. Wagner says is so dangerous, all these men go through that part.

Q. In the daytime?—A. No, not in the daytime. Dr. Sproule says he saw a window open—that might be. If a clerk in the office wishes to have air, he can open the window, and if the clerk goes away and neglects to put it down, the constable on the outside notifies the one inside and he closes the window. The watchman has control of all the windows, and closes the windows and looks for fires. At 6 o'clock the police try every door and window they can reach, and if any unlocked and not attended to, they make an entry in a memo. book, and it goes to the proper authority. I have records here where a constable reported a window broken or a window left open, and it has come to the proper authorities. In the House of Commons there is one in the library, at the Serjeant-at-Arms' corner, and one along the front. In the West Block there are two, and a watchman as well as the engineer—that is patrolled the same as the East Block at different times.

Q. There is a sergeant in control of these different men?—A. All of these men. There is a sergeant amongst them continually all night. He goes around amongst these men, seeing that the men are on their beat, and he has to make an entry every time he visits those men, and the men make an entry each time he visits them. The visits of the sergeant average from 85 to 100 in a night, so that goes to show they are on the move.

Q. You have not spoken yet of the interior of the House of Commons?—A. I said at the start that both the Commissioner and the Serjeant-at-Arms made it pretty clear that the police were not responsible for the protection of the inside.

Q. But the policemen were furnished from your force?—A. Yes, like loaned to them for the time being.

Q. At the request of the Serjeant-at-Arms in the Commons and of the Chief Messenger in the Senate?—A. Yes. The police were not responsible for the inside of the Commons or the Senate, and as some mention was made of the air ducts in the Lovers' Walk—we have a man there too, and these ducts have been rebricked, and there is no danger there at all, particularly as they are being patrolled every little while.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Col. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., called and sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Mr. Macdonald, I believe you were present in the Chamber when the fire broke out?—A. I was in the gallery of the House of Commons.

Q. Tell us what you remember of the occurrence, and fix the hour as nearly as possible.—A. I arrived at the House that evening at about 25 minutes to 9, and was in the Chamber for about 10 minutes, when called out by a messenger with a card from some one who wanted to get a seat in the gallery. I came out and took them to the gallery and stayed there until the fire was announced. I remember distinctly of looking at the clock a moment before the fire was announced, and was preparing to go downstairs, and found that the clock was 1 minute of 9. On turning to go down I met Mrs. Warnock, the wife of the member who was preparing to go to the front, and Mrs. Wright of my own province, and I stopped to speak to them for a moment or two—I was talking to them when I saw Mr. Martin of Montreal rush into the Chamber from the door at the northeast corner and shouting out that the House was on fire. I noticed the Speaker immediately leave the Chair, and I said to the ladies with whom I was talking "You must run immediately and lose no time." They started and ran and as going along I noticed a puff of smoke come up apparently from the door which faced the Speaker's Chair—which faced the east corridor—I heard two distinct noises—I do not know whether you would call them explosions, but the word "explosions" would define the noises I heard as well as anything. I ran and lost no time to go out. We were the last to leave the Gallery. There were some

people in the Senate Gallery who had got out before I got out. I reached the main floor in less than a minute after the alarm, because I was not impeded and went back—when I got down there were tremendous volumes of black smoke—it struck me at the time as being of an unusual colour, but however, the situation was menacing and I said "It is impossible for me to get my clothes," and I abandoned the idea and going into the corridor and went down to the main floor where the members had gathered.

Q. You were referring to the Eastern corridor where your clothes were?—A. Yes, I went to where the Members were, and everything got so full of smoke that it was evident very soon that the whole thing was gone. There was a circumstance which I mentioned to some member that night, which perhapas I had better mention. As I said, I arrived at the building at 25 minutes to 9—that was the time by the clock as I was coming up from the Rideau Club—it was approaching 25 minutes to 9, and as I was going through the main door, and coming to enter the lobby, and going up the steps, I was struck by a man who was standing on the ledge, on the left door going into the lobby—quite unconsciously, I was struck by his appearance and restless manner—I was not thinking of anything in particular, and nothing to attract my attention at all, except by some influence this man struck my attention. He was nervous and his eyes were shifty. When I saw him looking at me, he looked at me very intently, and I said to myself, "That is a very curious man," and seemed to be worried about something and I passed on.

Q. That would be as entering the door?—A. Yes, about 25 minutes to 9.

Q. How did you enter the Chamber?—A. Through the main lobby and to the post office to see if there was any mail, and I went into the East lobby where I keep my coat and hat, and passed to the Chamber facing the Speaker. When going upstairs, in response to the note, this same man was standing looking very intently down the East corridor, and I was again impressed with the peculiar something—I could not tell you what, to put it in cold English,—it was one of those things you cannot explain in detail, but the appearance of this man was such, that for the moment, the thought was in my brain to speak to one of the officers to look after this man, but I went on up and said I would leave it until I came down.

Q. Mr. Northrup saw a man coming down the East corridor just a few minutes before 9 o'clock—he thought he had a check suit on.—A. This man had an overcoat on, and a heavy grey moustache,—a rather striking moustache anyway,—a very heavy one. Those were the two things that struck me most particularly about him. I could not say more, because you take a man with a very heavy blanket coat on, it covers up his identity pretty well.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. The position the man was in was outside the corridor?—A. The first time he was standing on the ledge looking down at the people coming in at the main door—then the second time he was standing looking down intently down the corridor.

Q. He would be at the post office lobby?—A. Yes.

Q. And at the door would be the ordinary number of officers?—A. Yes. Of course, you are aware there was no reason why any one could not get all around those buildings, by going along past the telegraph office and the press gallery and around that way.

Q. But still he would meet a policeman in one corridor or the other?—A. He would, when he got around to the Speaker's chamber.

Q. And if he went around by the west wing he would meet a policeman there, and if he had no right there he would be turned away?—A. Still, without any reflection upon the police, the number of people who were in the habit of coming and going for years around those corridors on political business, unless a man actually looked disreputable, and a person who could not possibly have any right to be there, the policemen would not stop him.

Q. Don't you think as a matter of fact—for I have been there a good deal—as a matter of fact, the policemen on the door and the doorkeeper get to know the people who are in the habit of going there?—A. I know they would know you.

Q. I have seen men who look more respectable than myself who have been stopped. —A. Of course, I meant people going to see members of Parliament and others around there. I do not know that there is anything more I can say except this, that while I have no experience with fires, and I do not want any, if that fire there in that building as I saw it arose from purely natural causes without any attributable outside forces, then, to my mind, there is no public building in this country but what the public are liable to see destroyed at any time. I found the situation to be this, and I have not seen any member who passed through that experience but what believed that that fire was not due to purely natural causes. Members who did not see the fire, and those who have their theories as to it having been started by cigarettes and that sort of thing, may have their own idea but the people who went through the experience think as I do.

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. It went with tremendous rapidity?—A. Perfectly marvellous rapidity.

Q. The evidence of the Mayor of Montreal was that he came out of that corner and saw nothing, and went to get his coat, and he had no sooner swung it on his arm, then the reading room was a perfect mass of flames?—A. I can recall seeing him leave his seat underneath the press gallery, and noticed him making his way towards the northeast door, and almost immediately afterwards he returned with the announcement of fire.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. We have the evidence of five first-hand witnesses who were present at the inception of the fire, and when it was in a very small compass, and it is said the fire was burning on a pile of papers on the lower shelf a foot from the floor—between that and the upper shelf would be about six inches that there was no great volume of flame or smoke, until the constable brought the extinguisher and turned it on, and in trying to reach under, he blew the paper apart, and it immediately burst into flame and blew against the partition where the files were hanging loosely, and immediately it caught on the paper, and then on the varnished dry pine, and it ran up with amazing rapidity and spread all over the Chamber, and drove them out of the Chamber and then they went and turned the hose on the other side—it has been described by all the witnesses that the wood was of a highly inflammable character, and the galleries of the same wood, and with papers on the wall—would that, in your mind account in anyway for the rapidity of the fire, and also taking into consideration the lockers in the corridors which were of the same character—would that have any effect in making the fire as rapid as you say?—A. I could not express an opinion that would be of any value in that case—not an expert opinion, but I believe from what I saw at the time, and immediately after, that there must have been some exciting cause to the flame in the eastern corridor. I do not think the condition of the eastern corridor within sixty seconds of the alarm by Mayor Martin was such that it could be due to smoke or flame that came from the reading room in that time.

Q. There is this to be considered too, and I would like to suggest to you—as a matter of fact Mayor Martin saw nobody at the door of the reading room, he saw no fire or smelt no smoke. It seems evident, that the policeman who had been on the door had gone in on the call of Mr. Glass who first noticed the fire—I think that is a fair inference to draw at the time the Mayor went out of the Chamber that the policeman and Mr. Glass inside were endeavouring to extinguish the fire, and the swinging door was closed, and the fire burst out with the suddenness that the Mayor described, after it had attained a considerable volume?—A. In the meantime Mr. Glass had gone to alarm the members.

Q. But Mr. Glass was there at the beginning and called in the man—did you see Mr. Glass?—A. No, I could not see him from where I was sitting.

Q. Did you hear him?—A. No, but from what I understand, Mr. Glass had entered the main entrance facing the Speaker, and had given the alarm there, while Mr. Martin was giving it at the northeast corner.

Q. At any rate Mr. Glass had been there, and there were others there, the page and constable and door-keeper?—A. Well, I do not think I could assist you in that, because we would be only expressing an opinion.

Q. I am merely sugesting this as a basis on which you could form an opinion?—A. My opinion of what may or may not have occurred in the reading-room would be of very little value. I do not know whether Sir Thomas White has given evidence——

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Of course, as far as the evidence goes, and I think I am quite right, there is no evidence of anybody in there smoking for at least 15 or 20 minutes before the fire broke out, and it is only fair to say that Mr. Glass in giving his evidence and when two fires were started before him, one created by a match and another by a chemical, he said the fire at its inception resembled the fire created by the chemical, and your opinion is that there must have been something which accelerated that fire in those corridors?—A. My opinion is, and of course, my knowledge as to the event which led me to form that opinion is based on knowledge of what I saw in the corridor, and that is that there must have been some accelerating causes or cause in the corridors to create the condition that I saw there in this incredible short space of time. That is my opinion and judgment. As to what took place in the reading room I am not in a position to say anything.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

David Ewart, recalled, deposed:

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. Mr. Wagner appeared before this Commission yesterday, and among his complaints, if I may call them that, he stated there were no precautions taken in the Eastern Block for the safety of those who were engaged on the upper floor. Have any precautions been taken?—A. They are being taken. We started out to-day putting on 80 Davis fire-escapes. It is a belt that goes under your arms, and an arrangement of pulleys.

Q. Those are being placed there?—A. Yes, there are 80 in the Museum, and they are starting to do it on the Langevin Block.

Q. I do not know if we have anything to do with this, or whether you are guardian of the safety of employees in the Civil Service—there are a large number of buildings in this city—take these Wood buildings on Slater street, in which a tremendous number of people are employed, I understand from three to four hundred young girls alone—does that come in any way under your department to see to the safety of these people?—A. I would think, as we are renting the buildings, we ought to insist in them being made safe.

Q. It strikes me, every protection should be taken to protect the employees in those large buildings. Are any steps being taken?—A. Not as far as I know at present.

Q. Is it not time it should be considered? Here are thousands of employees in these buildings all over Ottawa, and if fire started in the Woods building, there would be a tremendous loss. I do not know whose duty it is, but it is just as well the matter should be brought up.

Mr. White: This matter Inspector Giroux can speak of—he says there are fire-escapes in the buildings—they all have to obey the city by-laws.

Inspector GIROUX: In all these buildings, even the Woods building, there are large fire-escapes on which fifty could come down at a time.

Mr. PRINGLE: Then I am glad to hear it.

Mr. EWART: Of course, these buildings are fireproof and nothing in them to burn but the furniture—so that is quite a different thing.

Q. The East Block is not fireproof?—A. No.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. But in any fireproof building there might be sufficient inflammable material to make it burn?—A. Yes, in the general offices.

Commissioner PRINGLE: I just wanted to know if steps were being taken to protect the employees.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. It was stated by some witnesses that with reference to explosions, and where the wall was thrown out in some way—have you examined that place since the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. Tell us now, if you can clearly, what you found there after examining the place?—A. I have seen no indication whatever of an explosion.

Q. Did you see anything to justify the statement that there was one—what would make the noise that some parties heard?—A. The falling of the ventilation tower and the falling of the ceilings. There was one stone a long way from the building, and I was asked how it could get there, and I examined it, and found it was the top stone of the chimney.

Q. So it would likely fall some considerable distance from the building?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

SAMUEL SPENCER, assistant of the reading-room, duly sworn, deposed:—

By Mr. Pringle, K.C.:

Q. You were present on the occasion when Mr. Weichel, M.P., was in the reading-room and a fire broke out in a pile of papers?—A. Yes, sir, at least I think it was Mr. Weichel, and a military man.

Q. And you assisted in putting that out?—A. Yes.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

The investigation thereupon adjourned to be resumed at the call of the Commissioners.

OTTAWA, May 5, 1916.

The investigation resumed proceedings at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

R. A. PRINGLE, Esq., K.C.;
His Honour Judge DUNCAN BYRON MacTAVISH, } *Commissioners.*

W. R. WHITE, K.C., *Counsel to the Commission.*

JOHN A. PEARSON, sworn, deposed:

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. You are an architect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of how many years' experience?—A. About thirty.

Q. Residing in Toronto?—A. Yes.

Q. You are one of the architects selected by the Government to restore the Parliament Buildings?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have been acting superintendent of the work of clearing away and examining the ruins since the fire?—A. Not the clearing away—just examining the ruins and the building.

Q. And you made a careful examination of that shortly after the fire?—A. Yes.

Q. And before any attempt was made to clear away the stuff?—A. There was practically just a day clearing away, nothing removed.

Q. Have you been able to form an opinion as to whether there was any evidence of explosion in the burned portion of the building?—A. I never saw any evidence of it in my examination.

Q. And from what came under your personal observation would it lead you to the belief that there had not been any?—A. I really believe that.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. I do not think Mr. Pearson was familiar with the reading-room or newspaper room where the fire was supposed to have started?—A. No.

Q. Would you be in a position to express an opinion as to the effect that air being pumped into the building would have in spreading that fire?—A. I think it would add to the rapid spread of the fire throughout the building. There were two 90-inch flues and one 30-inch and they would develop 100,000 cubic feet of air a minute.

Q. If they were in operation at the time the fire started what effect would that have in the spread of the fire?—A. Well, it is just supplying that amount of oxygen, and then there was an exhaust fan which would exhaust 70 per cent of that and these were all in operation the Engineer tells me when the fire started.

Q. That you think would accelerate the fire?—A. Certainly.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Perhaps it would be fairer to put this question: the evidence all goes to show that this room in which the fire started was lined with partitions of white pine with several coats of varnish and with loose files of papers hanging on the walls and as detailed by one of the witnesses the fire spread to the walls and caught on to the papers and immediately went off, as described, like a flash of powder—could you form an opinion as to how the fire would spread under those circumstances and on varnished pine of that kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. It would in your opinion be highly inflammable?—A. Yes.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. Thomas Wensley said all the fans were in operation—he says: "I have to see that the place is properly heated and ventilated, for which there are a number of fans—two fans about twenty feet above the skylight in the House of Commons and two fans down in the boiler house, one an exhaust and the other a blower, and also another exhaust immediately under the centre of the reading-room—these were all in operation." What effect would this have under those circumstances?—A. Practically the effect of a blacksmith's bellows in a smithy fire pumping in the oxygen. I understand also outside the reading-room were the wooden lockers and then overhead some bedrooms, and in the construction there was so much woodwork that the fire just travelled that way, to my mind. There is evidence there of a great deal of woodwork in the construction, the ceilings having been heavily timbered and all around the doors and jambs were wooden frames and the windows lumber of one foot six—four times more wood than you would use now.

Q. The whole structure was such that it would tend to burn very rapidly?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything further you can tell us from your examination of the building?—A. No, sir, there is nothing more I know of.

I suppose your idea is that the fire having once started in that newspaper room, with all that inflammable material there and with those fans going and this pressure of air, is that it would spread with great rapidity?—A. Yes.

Q. And it would be almost impossible to prevent its spread?—A. Yes. And when I read in the proceedings of the inquiry and learned of suggestions of it having been set on fire I bore that in mind and looked carefully into everything to see if there would be anything to show that. Of course, there was nothing to my mind that I could see—it is all explainable with the nature of the construction and the amount of woodwork and the air and passageways.

Q. Have you ever had any experience with the explosion of electric lights—taking a 16-candle light and putting pressure on it, it makes a great explosion—would heat have the same effect?—A. That I cannot answer, sir.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Dr. A. W. Chisholm, sworn, deposed:

Commissioner Pringle: The doctor wants to correct a statement which appeared in the evidence in regard to him having asked somebody to go back—whose evidence is that?

The Witness: I think Mr. Bailey, one of the messengers.

Q. What is your constituency?—A. Inverness.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Mr. Bailey says "I was down there when the alarm came for fire and Dr. Chisholm rushed down into the messengers' room and asked me if I would take a chance to go up after his coat, and I said: 'No, Doctor, the smoke would put me back.' I just turned round and as I did Mr. Law was there and said: 'If I had what was in my coat I would not care for my coat.'—so I did not see him after that."—A. What I desire to correct is this: when I came down to the corridor at the main entrance I noticed that the Minister of Agriculture was coming down with his face burned—I took charge of him and brought him into the messengers' room and was attending to him—he had a desire to rub his face and I knew it would be injurious to the skin and I wanted to stay by him until more assistance came and I remained with him. About then Mr. Bailey came along and I asked him to get my coat and hat which were in my room upstairs. I was after getting over the grippe and I felt it cold there at the time—but what I want particularly to emphasize is that I did not say to Mr. Bailey to take a chance because really I did not realize there was any danger at that time. I never had experience in fires, but at this time it was early in the stage and I had the idea the fire forces had control of the fire and I was remaining with the minister and did not wish to leave him until I got another professional man or got the minister home and I would not want the impression to go on record that I would ask any man to do what I would not do myself.

Q. Where were you when the fire started?—A. In the Chamber.

Q. What was the first intimation you had that the building was on fire?—A. The announcement was made by Mr. Stewart, the head of the messengers.

Q. Is that the man called the doorkeeper?—A. Yes.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. Then when you came out in what condition was the fire?—A. When I came out there was no evidence of fire where I came—I came through the entrance at the back of the Speaker.

Q. On the west side?—A. Yes, and through the corridor to the main entrance.

Q. Where did you come in contact with the Minister of Agriculture?—A. That was some time after I was down. I may say I saw a lady down at the main entrance and I recognized her as one of the ladies who was in the gallery when I left the Chamber, and I went to her to find out if the other ladies had got out of the gallery, and as returning I saw the minister coming out evidently from the corridor, and seeing the condition of his face I went to him—it would be two or three minutes I suppose.

Q. So the fire must have got into the corridor very quickly after you got out?—A. Yes, surprisingly so.

Q. Is there anything else?—A. Yes, just one thing more. Mr. Bailey made reference to the fact that Mr. Law asked him to get his coat—I have no recollection of that, and the reason I want that on record is that I would not want Mr. Law's friends to think that I did not say I had no recollection when I did not have any.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. He does not say that exactly, the words he used were: "I just turned around and as I did Mr. Law was there and said, 'If I had what was in my coat I would not care for my coat.'"—A. I have no recollection of that being said.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. You were present when Mr. Law was there?—A. I was present when Mr. Bailey says Mr. Law was there.

Q. And was Mr. Law there?—A. I do not know—that is just the point. I have a vague recollection of some one standing behind me and saying something about his coat but I do not know who it was—my attention was on my patient at the time.

Q. Now is there anything else?—A. No, nothing else, and I am much obliged to the commission for the privilege of making this statement.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Albert Sevigny, Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn, deposed:

Mr. White: You might just make a statement of what you might desire to say.

Mr. Sevigny: I really do not know very much. When the fire broke out I was in my office in the Speaker's apartments downstairs and I heard a noise in the corridor and went to the main door of my apartments and was there told that there was a fire in the reading room and I realized it was very serious because my children were about ten feet from the reading-room, practically above it. They were asleep in bed. It was about nine o'clock. So I went upstairs right away and gave the alarm in my apartments. My wife was with Mrs. Morin, Mrs. Bray and Mrs. Dussault in the small parlour which we had in the second floor, at the west end of the Speaker's apartments, and my children were at the other end—so I gave the alarm and I saw my wife going out of that small parlour and when I saw her going out I knew that she had understood me and that her friends were coming with her, and I went for my children at the other end. I took my children downstairs to the kitchen of the Speaker's apartments and immediately I went upstairs again—I ran through the dining-room, through the main parlour, and when I reached the main entrance of the Speaker's apartments everything was burning.

Q. Of the apartments?—A. Yes, the door and main entrance—the glass was broken and all the door on fire so I could not go upstairs because it was impossible to go upstairs to the second floor of the apartment and I went downstairs and took a fire hose and when I opened the door there the smoke was so dense that I was practically suffocated myself and there I saw the two poor Desjardins they were working where I was myself, and I got up and ran back to the kitchen and I went downstairs to the dining-room again and there opened the window and heard some cries in the window above me—Mrs. Dussault was there calling for help and she wanted to jump

and I told her not to jump but to wait for the firemen who were coming, and the firemen came with a net and she jumped into that net. I thought that Mrs. Morin and Mrs. Bray were with her in that window and I asked for Mrs. Morin and Mrs. Bray at this time to jump but I got no answer, and then I realized that our poor friends were dead and I practically collapsed myself—I was taken out by two of my men there, Mr. Harman and another one. I went outside and recovered and I sent my wife and children to the Chateau and I remained there until about a quarter to ten or ten o'clock and that is the story in short of what I know, and perhaps I can tell this to the Commission: two or three days before the fire, one day I was in my office when a stranger came in—he told me he was acting for La Maison Lafitte, Paris—and wanted to take some pictures of the Parliament Buildings and wanted my permission to do so. I said that if in ordinary times I would give him permission with pleasure, but in these serious times it was impossible to give that permission. He represented himself as a French soldier just back from the war and said he was very anxious to take pictures of the buildings. I refused and he came back next day and wanted to see me and I told him I could not receive him.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. What was his nationality?—A. He said he was French.

Q. Could you tell what he was?—A. Well, when I saw that man coming into my office, here is the reflection I made to myself, that man looks very much like a German—that is the reflection I made myself when I saw him coming in.

Q. I suppose he spoke splendid French?—A. He spoke good French; he spoke good French but not as a Frenchman from the other side—there is a difference in the accent; the accent is not the same.

Q. There are a good many different accents outside the Parisian accent.

By Commission Pringle:

Q. How long would that be before the fire?—A. The fire was on the 3rd of February, and the 3rd was a Thursday—well, the first time he came was on Monday of that week, and he came back the next day, on Tuesday, and he came back, I think, on Thursday morning, but I am not sure—he wanted to see me and I said to my messenger I was too busy to receive him that morning, so a few minutes after he telephoned to me and he said he was very very anxious about taking some pictures, and I said it was impossible to give him that permission.

Q. Do you know how far he had access to the building—did he get right to your chamber?—A. Yes.

Q. Right through the corridor?—A. Yes—he came to the door of the Speaker's apartments.

Q. That is what I want to know—he evidently had no difficulty in passing the guards, if guards, and reaching the door of your apartment? You say he would be in the corridor?—A. Yes.

Q. We have some evidence of a party being about those corridors on the night of the fire—I think Mr. E. M. Macdonald said that—how was he dressed?—A. He was wearing an ordinary suit—I think a brown suit, and he had a small mustache with fair hair and a big round head—a man about five feet seven.

Q. And your impression is, and the best of your opinion is, that he was not a Frenchman but a German?—A. Well, by his appearance, yes.

Q. Now in regard to the two ladies who lost their lives, you had every reason to believe they had heard your warning and were following you out with Madame Sévigny?—A. I am sure they did—they were with my wife and my wife heard me when I gave the alarm and she told her friends to come downstairs, to come with her.

Q. You heard her call to her friends?—A. No—you see the Speaker's apartments on the second floor are 150 feet long and when I gave the alarm my wife was in the small parlour ninety feet from me and she was with her friends—I did not see them.

Q. And you called to her?—A. Yes, I said: "There is a fire in the reading-room, come downstairs."

Q. And your wife heard you?—A. Yes.

Q. And if she heard they must also have heard?—A. Yes, absolutely.

Q. And then they could have made their escape?—A. Yes, easily.

Q. Do you know if they went back to get any personal possessions?—A. That is what I was told by my wife—my wife asked them to follow here and they said: "Yes we will but we will go to our room first, we have time."—you know my wife did not take time to look after her furs or jewels, her children were there and as every mother would do she looked after her children—the children were about 125 feet from her and she ran to them.

Q. Have you any idea where the telephone message by this stranger to you was from?—A. No, no idea at all. That man was very anxious to take some pictures and wanted to take my own. He said if you do not want to give me permission to take pictures of the building I want to take your own picture, and I said I am very busy and as it would take an hour or three-quarters of an hour to take a picture I said I had not time but why do you not go to Topley's—I have a picture taken two weeks ago there and I will give you word to get a picture from them, and he said: no, I want to take it myself—he was very anxious about that.

Q. Did you notice if the man had a mustache?—A. Yes, a small one, fair.

Q. He was not grey?—A. No, he was a young man, about 32 or 33.

Q. That could not be the man Mr. Macdonald said because he said he had a grey overcoat and Mr. Northrup said he saw a man with a check suit.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. You never saw this man after?—A. Never. The day after the fire I gave orders to the messenger who was at the door when that man came in to try and find him in Ottawa.

Q. Did he make an effort?—A. Yes.

Q. But could not find him?—A. No.

Q. What was the name of the messenger at the door?—A. Mr. Turcotte; he is not here now, I do not think he will be back this year; he left on Saturday on account of illness.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Here is the evidence of Mr. Northrup: "When I reached the doors that led from the post office corridor to the main corridors, I noticed a little altercation between the door-keeper of the corridor that leads to the reading room and some tall young man who wanted to go on, a man dressed in a plaid or check suit. He evidently wanted to go down that corridor and I looked to see how it would work out, but only a few seconds, and my impression is he went down the corridor towards the reading room.

"Q. Do you know who he was?—A. I never saw him before—I only saw his back and have no idea who he was. His overcoat was a grey check and of a rather striking colour.

"Q. Had he the appearance of a respectable man?—A. Oh yes."

Q. Now it is said by one of the witnesses that the nursery attached to the apartments is over towards the reading room?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is reached by a passage along from there to the second floor?—A. Yes.

Q. And that corridor was described to us as comparatively newly constructed and made of ordinary lath and plaster?—A. I do not know about that.

Q. But if a fire broke into the nursery it would go with great rapidity along that? —A. No doubt.

Q. That would be another flue which would attract the fire through your chambers?—A. Yes.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. Did this man want to take photographs of the interior of the building?—A. Yes.

Q. He evidently wanted access to the interior?—A. Yes to the Chamber and Library and Senate.

Mr. White: It is quite evident he would not need permission to take photographs outside.

Commissioner Pringle: But it is just as well to have it——

The Witness: I would suggest that the Commission wire to La Maison Lafitte, Paris, and inquire if they had a man taking pictures for them in this country in January last and the name of the man.

His Honour Judge Mactavish: Did he give you his name?

The Witness: Yes, he did, but I do not remember it. He told me that he was a soldier just back from the war, and was back on account of his rheumatism.

Q. Did he have a camera with him?—A. Yes.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. You do not know whether it was a camera or something containing a camera——?—A. He had a suitcase in which were all the appliances for taking photographs.

Q. It is told by the police that they did not allow them with kodaks inside the building at all; so this man must have got in by stealth somewhere?—A. Well, everything was in a suitcase.

Q. He was not carrying the kodak openly?—A. No.

By Mr. White, K.C.:

Q. Would you know the name of the man if you heard it?—A. Yes, I would, and I repeated that story myself to some people in Ottawa after the fire and I gave the name then—I do not remember now—I think the name was published in some of the Ottawa papers at that time, but I do not remember. I think there was something in the Ottawa *Journal* or the *Free Press* about that.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

Col. Henry R. Smith, Serjeant-at-Arms.

By Commissioner Pringle:

Q. I believe you desire to say something, Colonel?—A. Just a word or two. I have noticed in the course of the investigation that Col. Percy Sherwood and the Dominion Police have been to some extent criticised as to the manner in which their duties were discharged at the House of Commons, and the only remark I wish to make in reference thereto is that I had a very close experience of their doings and have had for a number of years past, and I always found him most diligent and painstaking and careful in every way. If we differed at all as between Colonel Sherwood and myself, it was that they were a little too particular in the discharge of their duties

and exercised a little too much precaution in excluding people. The other point is in regard to the evidence of Mr. Deacon, who I think swore that he had for a number of years no instructions in regard to smoking within the reading room. Well, I wish to say that every session proper notices were given him to hang up in the room, which constituted an order, and these strictly forbade smoking in the reading room.

Q. Anything else?—A. That is all—I just wanted to make that clear as far as I was individually concerned.

And furthermore witness deposeth not.

(The investigation thereupon adjourned to be resumed at the call of the Commissioners.)

REPORT

OF

DR. RALLIER DU BATY, RELATIVE TO THE CANADIAN HOSPITAL AT DINARD.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,
19 Victoria Street,
London, S. W., January 24, 1916.

Dear Sir Robert Borden,—When I was recently in France I had a talk with Mr. Roy, the Canadian Commissioner in Paris, relative to the Canadian Hospital at Dinard, and found that he had received an interesting report from Dr. Rallier du Baty, the Chief Surgeon at that hospital.

It occurred to me that it might be well to give the report to the Canadian press for publication, and I accordingly arranged that Mr. Roy should send me a copy and a translation. These I forward to you, herewith, and shall be glad, if you concur, if you will have the matter given to the Canadian press.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE H. PERLEY.

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

(Translation.)

Dinard, January 3, 1916.

10th MILITARY DISTRICT COMPLEMENTAL HOSPITAL No. 54.

(Medecin Aide-Major Rallier du Baty).

Chief Surgeon of Complemental Hospital No. 54.

To the General Commissioner for Canada, Paris.

Sir,—At the beginning of the New Year, I consider it my duty, which moreover is a very agreeable one to fulfil, to forward you, in my name and that of my fellow workers, my respectful regards and my very cordial wishes of happiness.

I also desire to request you to express to the Canadian Government the sentiments of gratitude which its generosity inspires to the wounded who are received and treated at the Canadian Hospital at Dinard.

It has been my desire, before the close of the year 1915, to look back upon the operation of this sanitary unit since the visit which you have done us the honour to pay us in February last. I am happy to lay before you the acquired results.

No important material modification has occurred in the organization of the various wards; the only object of which we never lose sight is to act in such a way

that the wounded who are entrusted to our care should receive here the most devoted and enlightened treatment, both from a moral and physical standpoint. In short, we want all to recover quickly and carry away the best remembrance of their stay.

Since the foundation of the Canadian Hospital at Dinard, nearly 1,200 wounded have been treated, and it is a great pleasure for me to note, to the credit of the entire staff, that the number of deaths is insignificant, as with the decease of the late lamented Doctor Cholet we reach the number of thirteen, which brings the percentage of deaths to slightly over 1 per cent.

Five hundred serious operations have been performed and successfully terminated by Professor Pierre Duval. More than 250 cases of hernia have been operated with full success; 200 abdominal operations have been performed; 50 cases of trepanning, all very delicate, have given the best results. Lastly, thanks to more and more stringent hygienic measures we have escaped from any contagious diseases.

You know the Crystal hotel, its favourable location on the beach at Dinard, the cleanliness and comfort of the building, the happy distribution of the wards, the excellence of the furnishings. Our dear wounded greatly appreciate all these advantages, and keep the best souvenir of their stay at the Canadian Hospital. Their satisfaction, which they frequently express to me, is a living testimony of the gratitude which they entertain for the Canadian Government and its generous initiative.

Yours, etc.,

RALLIER DU BATY,
Chief Surgeon of Complemental Hospital No. 54, Dinard.

SPEECHES

IN

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

RELATING TO

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE ALLIES IN THE WAR,

1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
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1916

[No. 76.]

DOWNING STREET, January 18, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of the Parliamentary Debates (House of Commons, 10th January) on a Resolution which was adopted by the House "That, with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the Prosecution of the War, His Majesty's Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions in order with their aid to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient, humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General
His Royal Highness
The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND OF STRATHEARN, K.G., etc., etc.

PROSECUTION OF THE WAR—CO-OPERATION OF ALLIES.

Mr. Hewins: I beg to move, "That, with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the Prosecution of the War, His Majesty's Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions in order with their aid to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy."

I should like to explain that I have no intention in connection with this Motion of discussing questions which have become of public interest during the War. The first is what is called "Capturing German Trade." There is, I think, only one object at the present time, and that is successfully to finish the War, and I myself deprecate very much any presentation of issues at this time as an alternative between pressing on with the War and trying to achieve any trade advantage. Then, again, my Motion has only an indirect and inferential relation to the policy that may or may not be pursued when the War is over. I have limited it in its scope for the simple reason that my main object is to make representations to the Government which I think will have the effect of shortening the duration of the War. My second reason is a very simple one—that this War is of so gigantic a character, affecting every possible relation of our social and economic life, that it is really impossible to say at the present moment what will be the economic, industrial, or financial situation with which we shall have to deal after this War. It seems to me, therefore, that in laying out the great broad scheme of policy which we may pursue after the War we are likely to be involved in discussions which are to a certain extent academic and may even become controversial. Broadly, I desire to confine my remarks to certain concrete issues which arise from the policy of Germany after the War on its economic side and the methods we should adopt to meet that policy, injuring as much as possible the financial credit and economic position of Germany. It is very important that we should realize what is the precise German economic system of the Central Powers which they have made such use of during the War. Here in England we are rather apt to neglect one side of the War policy which has been appreciated for a great many years in Germany. I mean, the economic side. We divide the economic and military into several compartments, but Germany has never done that. From the German point of view the War began several years ago in certain economic measures, and from the German point of view the War will continue after the conclusion of military operations in certain economic measures which they already have in preparation. In the last ten years we have had ever so many pitched battles with German economic experts in various measures which they have tried to adopt—and sometimes they have successfully adopted—for entangling different parts of the British Empire in a network of diplomacy which has had for its object the diminution of the power of Great Britain, and they have all the time before the War, during the War, and they contemplate after the War, kept in view this economic effect.

I wish to explain what is this economic system of the Central Powers with which we are in conflict, and make some proposals and suggestions which I trust in some form or other they will be able to adopt. I should like to say before I explain that system that I do not put forward any proposal I have to make in any dogmatic spirit, and I have a feeling that we should throw all we know into the common stock. All I am anxious about is that the Government should give my suggestions their reasonable consideration. My Motion does not reflect upon what they have done or contem-

plate doing. There is no vestige of censure in it, and it is simply that I wish to assist, so far as I am able, in evolving such an economic policy as will shorten the War and diminish the sacrifice of human life which is so dreadful at the present time. What is the economic system of Germany? I think the key to the whole German diplomacy during the War is economic. If you look at the present time, and look at the territory Germany has occupied, she is in effective occupation of Belgium, and many of the manufacturing districts of France and part of Russia. Austria is extending her influence in the Balkans, and what is the object which Germany has in view? Is it political? Not at all. There is one great key to the whole German movement extending over many generations, and that is the economic aims she has in view. It is a matter of small importance to Germany whether or not these countries and territories which she now occupies are politically subjected to her, if she is able to extend the powers of her various financial syndicates and general economic powers, and if she can dictate in these matters Germany will be quite satisfied. That is what she desires.

I do not agree with the recent explanation of German military movements that they are mad adventures, for it seems to me that they have been carried out in pursuit of an aim which Germany has, and which she has openly avowed, and that is the economic subjection of all those countries which she occupies to the German central economic system, or the central European system which by German energies and German foresight took the place in European diplomacy of the Western commercial system of which England used to be the centre up to 1860. Since that time, especially since the foundation of the Empire, Germany has gradually substituted what is the basis of many of her economic measures, a treaty system which I call the central European system, although all the countries concerned cannot be said to belong to central Europe. Germany forms her system in this way: She draws up her general tariff. She then goes round to Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, and other States, and she extracts from those States certain tariff concessions. She makes a treaty upon the basis of those concessions, and in each of the treaties is included a Most-Favoured-Nation Clause according to the British interpretation, and when these treaties are brought into operation by an Imperial decree the Most-Favoured-Nation Clause may be in those treaties, and it brings it about that the last freights arranged with any of those treaty Powers becomes a convention operating with Germany. Therefore this treaty system and the use she makes of her Most-Favoured-Nation Clause in those treaties are the basis upon which the whole of the German tariff machinery and the German economic system generally rests. That system has been of slow growth, but it has gone on developing; and, as everybody knows, the terms which were so objectionable from so many points of view in one of these treaties were one of the material causes of bringing about the present state of war. Therefore, you have Germany with that central system, Germany in league with Austria-Hungary, and before the War with Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, and several other States, and that system of treaties in which the tariff classifications were so worked out as to exclude as far as possible British trade. Those treaties and that system account together for the entrance into the British Empire of from 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the German external trades. There are other treaties of not so much importance, and there is also the important Treaty of Frankfurt, which Germany foisted upon France as the result of the war of 1870. I have already expressed in this House the view that, although one may have the greatest admiration for the energy and the ability with which Germany initiates and organises reciprocal trade, Germany has not shown very much originality. The plan she has adopted now, the plan she has adopted for the last generation, is really very similar to that by which she began her organization, and apparently she is still pursuing principles to which she has become used; in fact, the whole of the German economic system is bound up with certain old-fashioned methods.

Let us look at that system. I have described it as it was before the War. Now look at it during the War. I am afraid that I do not quite share the extremely optimistic views which are held in some quarters about the economic state of Germany. My own inquiries lead me to a much more chastened conclusion. The external relations of Germany, of course, are in a very dangerous economic condition, but during the War, behind the screen of all these military operations, Germany has been carefully organising the territory she has conquered, and she has from a practical economic standpoint extended the system which she herself has devised. She has control of the raw material for manufacturing the resources of these conquered States, and, although I imagine that Germany will have considerable difficulty with the outer world, the inquiries which I have conducted do not lead me to suppose that short of strenuous action on our part she need necessarily be very much hampered in the actual carrying on of the War. The various economic resources which she controls are very considerable for the purposes of the War, and, in addition, I am informed—the President of the Board of Trade will perhaps be able to tell me how far it is true—that certain quantities of essential materials are still going into Germany from outside. I am bound to say, if one tries to look at it from the German point of view, that the measures of organisation which Germany has adopted have not been wholly unsuccessful during the War, and it is a very powerful war machine which she has created.

Let us project our minds still further forward and look at this system from the point of view of peace negotiations. Germany will probably find that her ambition cannot be very successfully extended to the East, and she will in all probability be driven back on the old method of economic action which she has already found so efficacious in building up her power. We may, in fact, judge from the resolutions which were adopted the other day at the secret Congress at Vienna on this subject that she is certainly working in that direction. I will not say that she is hoping to achieve victory, because I do not believe the most unintelligible German now thinks that he is going to have military victory in this War, but I believe there is a very widespread opinion in business and economic circles in Germany that they may achieve sufficient military success, which, coupled with their economic action which I have described, may accomplish for them something which looks like the thing which they value above all other things—economic gain and the being able to foist upon conquered territories German traditions. Anybody who knows how strongly the Treaty of Frankfurt is resented in France may well contemplate with anything but pleasure the possibility of similar arrangements being forced upon the world, as the result of the War, with regard to other countries. That is what I believe Germany is aiming at at the present time, and I would like to inquire how we are to meet it.

It is said in some quarters that we should form a Zollverein for the British Empire and our Allies. I do not think that is at all practicable. We have the greatest example of the organisation of a Zollverein in the case of the German Empire itself, and a Zollverein cannot possibly be established unless you induce the States which consent to it to part in a very high degree with their sovereign rights. It implies, further, such a unification of the internal taxation system of the States who enter into it that it is quite impossible to think it could be applied to the British Empire and her Allies at the present time. I know that people use the term "Zollverein" in a general way, sometimes meaning merely a vague aspiration, but a Zollverein is entirely out of the question for the British Empire and her Allies. The fact is that the genius of the British Empire is quite alien to the idea of a Zollverein. The British Empire consists of a number of states and societies in every stage of civilization. We include in the British Empire every known religion, every state of economic and social development, every kind of relation between the State and the individual, and every form of government. It is the genius of the British Empire, by that extraordinary principle which my right hon. Friend the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Balfour) has described as "Imperial

good fellowship," to provide on proper and autonomous lines for the different parts of the Empire, giving the fullest opportunity to all the States to achieve their fullest development, and at the same time not chaining them down to any rigid system which might check them. That is the genius of the British Empire, and in dealing with the problems of the War I suggest that the Government should frankly and in the fullest possible manner, I will not say aim at Imperial unity, because I myself believe that Empire unity has been realised to a great extent for a great many years, but in all things act in accordance with that fact. We must carry the different States of the Empire with us in any measures we adopt. We must consult them fully and freely, and take them with us. We had a case the other day, the case of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in connection with securities, and we saw there how necessary it was that in order to make that scheme watertight and really successful we should consult and carry with us the different Dominion Governments, and see that they all fully understood what we were driving at. I think we should take that as the first step at the present time. In the second place—I do not wish to go at all into any large schemes for the future and I merely refer to the past—I think the Government should fully and frankly accept and act upon the resolutions which have been unanimously adopted by the Dominion Governments at the Imperial Conferences. Suppose you have a Conference, formal or informal, I do not care which, of the representatives of the Empire and at once take into account and consider the ways in which we can act together to check the designs of the Central Powers and Germany which I have described. Let me take one important question which plays a very important part in the whole scheme of German finance—I mean the control of our raw material and especially of the shipment of the ore produced in the British Empire. I do not wish to go into any lengthy details about this important scheme, but whether you take the zinc concentrales in Australia, nickel in Canada, or the whole series of metals, I am really giving way no secret when I say they are virtually controlled by German sydicates and have been for years. One of the most effective branches from that point of view of German activity for many years past, in support of the European system which I have described, has been to provide for the security of her manufactures by securing this control, and everybody knows at the present time that, if you once smash the power of these German syndicates, you inflict a most severe blow, not only upon the economic power of Germany, but in particular on those financial methods which they have applied and still apply to support their policy.

4.0 P.M.

I believe the Government are fully acquainted with the development of this important question in the Empire. If I am not mistaken, as long ago as last December twelve months, the Australian Commonwealth approached the Government on the subject. I am speaking entirely from memory, but it certainly was something like that. In Canada measures have been taken in regard to this particular case, and I do suggest that one of the first things the Government might do is not to act alone but to act in consultation and collaboration with the Dominion Governments to see that these resources of the British Empire, of which in many cases we have almost a monopoly, are no longer exploited in the interests of our enemies, and we should tell the Germans quite frankly that this state of things is going to cease once and for all. I agree no nation can say, or would dream of saying, that we will for all time make a monopoly of the raw materials which we produce in our Empire. We cannot say that but I think we are entitled to say that the resources of the British Empire shall be held, controlled, manipulated and used by Britishers for Britishers first and foremost. Very few things would excite more interest and enthusiasm in the Empire than a definite resolve on the part of the Government that at once and forthwith steps shall be taken to secure that result.

Then there is the important question of shipping and transport. We have had many debates on the shipping question, which has a serious economic interest to the

Empire at the present time, and particularly to England. All I will say on that, is that you cannot touch the shipping interest at the present time without danger unless you take into account also the views which prevail upon it in different parts of the Empire, and particularly in Australia. The question came up in a very important manner at the last Imperial Conference, and a resolution was then carried, on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, upon which the Government have been acting ever since, and which has a very important bearing on the shipping question in the British Empire. I should certainly desire that in any measures proposed or adopted by the Government for dealing with the question they should be careful to act with the Governments of the Dominions. There is another important question. In order to destroy the power of the economic system of the Central Powers we shall have to deal with treaties. There has been a long development of the powers of the various Dominion Governments in dealing with treaties. I am not going to detain the House with the lengthy details which it would be necessary to inflict upon it in order to show that development, but everybody knows that the treaty question as it affects the Empire is one of the most important we can possibly take into consideration. As in breaking the power of Germany you will have to touch the treaty system, I would suggest that, before steps are taken, it is necessary to put the question before the Dominion Governments and to carry them along with us.

We want to get rid of the German and Central European treaty system which has grown up in the last fifty years. I am going to suggest that we should openly express our intention of getting rid of that system and substituting for it a Western system of which England and the Empire shall be the centre. Directly you take a move in that direction you have to remember that the negotiating power of Great Britain alone is very much less important than the negotiating power of the British Empire as a whole. If you take the Empire as a unit, you can give concessions and advantages to your friends which you cannot contemplate if you split it up into various separate independent Dominions, each one making its own treaties. I suggest the time has now arrived when the Government should meet the representatives of the Dominions and take that question into consideration. The German Government has already taken action in this matter, and in the resolution adopted at the Secret Congress held at Vienna to which I have referred, they insist upon the importance of not waiting until the War is over, but of carrying out the aims enshrined in them at once. What are those resolutions? I will read them out to the House if it is the desire of hon. Members. But I may say that in them Germany has done us the honour, if I may say so, the very great honour, of adopting *in toto* what is ordinarily understood as the preferential policy of the people of this country. These resolutions have not been published except in a very brief compass, but they show precisely what Germany is contemplating. Here is a translation I have made of the official report of the congress. [An Hon Member: "What is the date?"] The document I am about to read was published on 10th December, and the conference, of course, took place prior to that:—

"A secret conference of delegates of the Central European Economic Associations was held recently in Vienna, at which detailed proposals were formulated with reference to the questions of German, Austrian, and Hungarian economic union. Under the leadership of the three presidents of the associations—Duke Ernst Gunther zu Schleswig-Holstein, Baron Plener, ex-Finance Minister, and Herr Wekerle, ex-President of the Council of Ministers, and with the participation of the prominent agricultural, industrial and commercial representatives of the three States, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. Prior to peace negotiations being entered upon, the foundations are to be laid for the most comprehensive economic rapprochement between the German Empire and the two States of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.
2. This economic rapprochement is to be brought about on the basis of reciprocal preferential treatment and must embrace as far as possible all aspects of economic life. Thus it is not only the unification of the customs system which is to come into consideration, but also the improvement and development of a reciprocal system of trade and traffic in the widest sense of the word.

3. The basis of the customs part of the political reciprocal preferential treatment is to be—subject to full preservation of necessary protection of home production, including in exceptional cases even the raising of particular customs duties—that side by side with the reciprocally granted customs concessions, the free list of the customs tariffs is to be extended as much as possible and a periodic revision of the customs duties operative in the reciprocal trade undertaken, actuated by the spirit of rapprochement. Endeavours are likewise to be made to devise a unified customs tariff scheme and classification of commodities, as also customs administrative legislation which shall be as uniform as possible.
4. It is to be a condition precedent of the customs political preferential treatment that—particularly in the treaties of peace—the principle shall hold that such preferential treatment shall not be accorded to other States on the basis of most-favoured-nation treatment.
5. Commercial treaty negotiations with other States are to be carried out by the Allied Empires, subject to the preservation of their commercial political sovereign rights, in agreement with one another, and with mutual support and simultaneously; such treaties, too, being concluded simultaneously.
6. All measures of a legislative or administrative technical character which appear necessary for the development of the production, trade, communication, and financial economy of their countries are to be carried out in the free economic territories with expedition in the sense of rapprochement and unification.
7. The arrangements of the Allied Empires which eventuate in the sense of these proposals are to be made for a period which shall considerably exceed the duration hitherto customary for commercial treaties."

That scheme in its entirety, I believe, it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to carry out because there are important fiscal and economic questions, for instance, as between Austro-Hungary and Germany which it would be almost impossible to bring within the scheme, and which cannot be brought within unless Austro-Hungary is willing to part with an important portion of her sovereign rights. On the other hand, it is clear, judging from German experience, that these proposals can be carried out subject to existing conditions in many important directions. The whole object of them is to give Germany a self-sufficient area within which she can reconstruct her own system. Germany has a paper currency, and that paper currency, after the War, will virtually force Germany to export. To a great extent she will stop imports, and already some of her leading men have avowed her intention of doing that. Probably you will get a system of exports under State control. What we have to do in order to meet that danger—and I think it is a very considerable danger—is to bring the Powers of the British Empire in co-operation with our Allies to bear upon this subject. I ask the House to believe I am not intending to raise any controversial subject, I am merely desiring to explain the economic situation. Let us suppose for one moment that the British Empire was present in future negotiations with the power of making her will felt in regard to tariff rates agreed upon by the Powers. Does anybody for a moment suppose that the classification which is adopted by Germany, and which they promise to further specialise after the War, could be maintained if the British Empire were in a position to say they would not have it? I think I am speaking well within the truth when I say that it would be perfectly impossible for that system to be maintained. Supposing it is not maintained, Germany has at once to reconsider her economic position. Her system rests upon the conventional tariff system which she has, and if by action which we take we can force the modification of the proposed rates below what Germany thinks to her interests in the States affected, that conventional tariff system will go to pieces and Germany will be obliged to reconstruct. If we can do that, and if we can stop or diminish or sufficiently alter the exportation of Germany and her treaty States, it is perfectly certain that this large amount of trade which she has had in the past and which formed the basis of the value of such securities she has at the present time will be swept away. I venture to say that the anticipation of dangers of that kind will act upon the German mind in a way which would make them reconsider where they are and what they are to achieve by this War.

People may say, "You cannot make an arrangement of this kind with our Allies." Well, I should not have the presumption to bring proposals of this kind before the House of Commons unless I had satisfied myself, by sufficiently long inquiry and by communications with people who are acquainted with their respective countries, that

some approach, at any rate, to what I am proposing could be made. Of course, the economic systems of France, Russia, Italy and Japan differ materially from ours, but I am satisfied that although it is quite impossible, and in fact undesirable, even to attempt to realize what some gentlemen put forward—an economic Zollverein—it is certainly possible, if we can act in the Imperial direction I have outlined, to make suitable arrangements with those countries, and those arrangements would be welcomed, I am perfectly certain, in those different countries. Everybody will agree that the initiative must come from us. After all, you have only to contemplate the vast concatenations of the commercial treaties of Great Britain, her varied arrangements with different countries, the different kinds of trade and the different economic organizations which she has created, to see that it is not France, Italy, or Russia who can say to us what we shall do, and certainly our own Dominions will not attempt to dictate to Great Britain what she should do. It is for England to say in what direction she is prepared to move. She must take the initiative, and when we say that England must take the initiative we mean His Majesty's Government. I am quite sure that if they do so they will find that there is nothing feared so much in Germany as this joint economic action of the British Empire and her Allies. Nothing would so tend to discourage Germany's efforts as to make it clear, beyond all question, that when this War is over those securities she has, which have no value at present, which are so heavily mortgaged and which have been made the basis of her paper currency and loans, and if Germany is made to feel—and the level of commercial intelligence is very high throughout Germany—that whatever may happen after the War one thing shall not happen, namely, that these industrial and commercial securities which Germany holds shall not, so far as we are concerned, show any power of recuperation. If we say we are determined to build up this British as distinct from the German system, to bring in our great Dominions—and they will follow with enthusiasm—to bring in France, who hates the Treaty of Frankfurt, and Russia, who loathes German financial domination, and Italy, where everybody knows the efforts Germany has made to govern Italian finance—all these countries would welcome any relief from this German domination. It is for us to act, and the moment Germany understands we mean to act, and, what is more important, if we take action, I venture to assure the House they will find they have taken a very material step in shortening the War and diminishing the great expenditure of life, which has been manifested so far.

Mr. Peto: I beg to second the Motion. I feel sure I shall be expressing the feeling of the House in saying that we are under a genuine debt to the hon. Member for Hereford (Mr. Hewins) not only for having raised this question so vital to the prosecution of the War, but for the extraordinarily interesting and learned statement, in the best sense of the word, which he has made in support of his Motion. I feel that after the hon. Member's speech it would very likely be the general wish of the House that I shoud confine myself to merely formally seconding his Motion and wait to hear what the Government are going to do. There are, however, one or two parts connected with this subject which the hon. Member has intentionally left with merely a casual reference, therefore I propose to say a few words upon those subjects with which the hon. Member dealt least. Before doing so I should like to say that in dealing with this subject it has been pointed out to me by one or two Members of the House that we are dealing with what may be regarded from some points of view as rather a thorny subject which has been a subject of controversy in bygone days. I regard the party truce as meaning that we should leave on one side all political discussion that tends to hinder the prosecution of the War. I do not understand it to mean that we should be tongue-tied upon any subject which is vital to the prosecution of the War, because in some of its aspects it might have been a subject of controversy in the past. It is in that sense that I propose to deal with this Motion. I notice that on the last day the House sat before the Adjournment the President of the Board of Trade made a speech which, in a great measure, was connected with this very subject, and he made two statements which I think go to the whole root of the reason why the hon. Member

for Hereford and other hon. Members connected with him have brought forward this Resolution. He said:—

"There is scarcely a single department of commercial life where we have not been constantly thinking of what is likely to happen when the war is over."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, December 23, 1915, col. 669.]

And then within a few lines of that he entered a caveat that he did not wish any of our Allies to think that because we were considering this question we were

"hankering after peace."

To my mind it is rather extraordinary he should have thought he was in any way likely to be misunderstood, because the point of view of the hon. Member for Hereford and myself is that we cannot prosecute the War unless we consider how we can bring to bear upon the prosecution of the War the whole economic and commercial force of our Empire and of our Allies. The right hon. Gentleman said he thought that a statement of the list of subjects under discussion would be consulatory to the House. He said they were being considered behind closed doors, and that the mere headlines of discussion covered two pages of foolscap paper. When I heard that statement I could not help wondering whether the right hon. Gentleman was not in some danger of failing to see the wood because of the trees. If all these subjects are to be regarded as secret, if we are to be afraid even of the effect of discussing them upon our Allies, if they are to be so voluminous that no statement of general policy can be elicited from the Government—which I regard as the first step in the matter—and if you add to that that the right hon. Gentleman said:—

"We should remember that we should not tell the Germans what we are doing, or every step we are taking, in order to take from them some of the great commercial and industrial advantages they had before the war."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, December 23, 1915, col. 674.]

I think we are fully justified in bringing forward this Motion. My own view is that it is most desirable that we should tell the Germans of those steps and the broad outline of the policy we intend to adopt. Far from being a subject that we should conceal from our Allies immediately after we have arrived at an agreement with the representatives of the Dominions, we should at once settle with our Allies the joint action we are prepared to take in prosecuting the German view of the continuation of the War—the commercial war—after the signing of peace. We must enter upon this subject without any reservations at all, at any rate, so far as the Dominions are concerned. I notice that in the appointment of the Dominions Royal Commission there was an express reservation that they should not deal with any of the questions which touched upon the fiscal policy of either this country or of any part of the Empire. We have got to regard the matter from a much broader point of view. We have got to recognize, as the hon. Member for Hereford said, that the Central European treaty system is a thing with which we are in competition, and that we have got to consider what is the best treaty system and the strongest possible combination to bring to bear to oppose it. I am fortified in that view by what the President of the Board of Trade said in the Debate to which I have referred. He said:—

"Every one knows that when the War is over there is not one of these things which will start off in the same position it was in when the War began. In every one of them the relationship of Germany and of Austria—of what might be called the Central Powers Zollverein—is bound to conflict with our interests."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, December 34, 1915, col. 670.]

If those interests are bound to conflict with ours when the War is over, it is quite clear that we have got to consider how we can best protect our interests and support the British needs. The hon. Member for Hereford dealt shortly with the question of shipping. I notice that upon that matter the President of the Board of Trade had something to say the other day, and what he said certainly seems to me to be another reason why this matter wants some further debate. He said that the use made of our

ports by German shipping and the British flag by German owners under the British company system was one question that they were considering. I ask that in this matter of the carrying trade we should use the enormous power we have, as a sea Power, and the fact that our Allies are to only a lesser extent sea Powers also. If you take the coast line of the world Great Britain and her Allies have almost a monopoly of the ports and the coast line, and, consequently, the carrying trade between different parts of the Empire of Empire products to our present Allies is an enormous proportion, far exceeding any proportion which could be left out if we determined to confine that carrying trade to the British Empire and to our Allies, so far as Empire products are concerned. That is the old primitive policy in relation to shipping, and I do not think it would be inappropriate to ask the House to consider how it was that long ago British mercantile shipping was built up. It did not start with the Act of 1651, the Act of Cromwell, but in the First Clause of that Act it is defined so clearly that I need hardly apologize to the House for asking it to let me read the first few passages. It is:—

"An Act for the increase of the shipping and the encouragement of the navigation of this nation, which, under the good providence and protection of God, is so great a means of the welfare and safety to this Commonwealth. Be it enacted by this present Parliament, and the authority thereof, from and after the first day of December, 1651, and from thenceforwards that no goods or commodities whatsoever of the growth, production or manufacture of Asia, Africa, or America, or of any part thereof, or any of the islands belonging to them, or any of them, or which are described or laid down in the usual maps or cards of these places, as well of the English plantations as others, shall be imported or brought into this Commonwealth of England, or into Ireland, or any other lands, islands, plantations or territories to this Commonwealth belonging, or in their possession, in another ship or ships, vessel or vessels whatsoever, but only in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of this Commonwealth, or the plantations thereof, as the proprietors or right owners thereof."

Then it goes on to set forth the penalties for infringement. These principles were carried on right down to 1849, and even in the Act of 1849 it is not only laid down that only British subjects, and subjects made British subjects by letters of denization or naturalization, should be empowered to own any part of a British ship, but it is also specified, in regard to oversea trade, that at least three-fourths of a ship's company should be British subjects. Then in the Act of 1854 we have inserted for the first time the admission that bodies corporate established under and subject to the law of this country or any of the Dominions may be the owners of British ships. Hon. Members are aware how great a hole has been made in this ancient principle of the British flag covering at sea genuine property, in the words of Cromwell's Act, "without fraud, belonging only to the citizens of this country." I ask under this Resolution that we should go back to the bedrock principle that the British flag covers British property, and that we should lay it down quite clearly, as has been already asked by some of our Dominions—by New Zealand in 1902, by Australia in 1906, by a resolution passed in the Imperial Conference of 1911—that we should in fact reserve the carrying trade of the British Empire to British shipping in the sense that it is really owned by an alteration of our company law.

May I read to the House that resolution to which I referred at the Conference of 1911, because I want to show that even before the War this question was brought up by our Dominions? They have been going ahead of the Old Country in this matter of Imperial consolidation. The resolution, which was carried unanimously at the Conference of 1911, was:—

"That it is desirable that the attention of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions should be drawn to the desirability of taking all practical steps to secure uniformity of treatment to British shipping, to prevent unfair competition with British ships by foreign subsidized ships, to secure to British ships equal trading advantages with foreign ships, to promote the employment of British seamen on British ships, and to raise the status and improve the conditions of seamen employed on such ships."

There is a comprehensive British shipping policy. It is a British policy, and it is intended to promote the interests of the shipping of this country; and if the Government will bear in mind the fact that there are large portions of the coast line of

the world where British shipping has practically been run off the road altogether by foreign subsidised ships—German shipping companies in almost every case—and, as a result, instead of a reasonable rate of freight, an excessive and exorbitant rate is charged as soon as British shipping competition has been done away with, I think they will see that this is a question that does not mean higher costs of trade, or anything of that sort, but means that the profits of the carrying trade, which will be so enormously important in building up our economic position after the War, shall all flow into this country, instead of being diverted into the coffers of countries which are now our enemies. When we consider the commercial penetration into all parts of the world of the system of Germany as it has operated in the past one really is almost tempted to wonder why they ever went to war at all. If we kept to our own old policy of regarding as only essential what was written down by the Board of Trade returns as to what was the import and what was the export of this or that part of the Empire, without taking the slightest account of where the profits of that trade went, I think really, if you look at the position as it was in Ceylon, in Hong-Kong, and in various parts of the Empire with which I am more or less acquainted—other parts, I have no doubt, hon. Members know vastly more about than I do—one really is tempted to wonder what on earth Germany had to gain more than she could have gained by going on with the existing system which we permitted.

I mentioned Ceylon. May I tell the House, from my own experience, what was the condition of affairs there. When I first went there twenty-five or thirty years ago, the export trade of Colombo and Galle was entirely in the hands of certain English and enterprising Scotch firms. They had built up the business and nursed it, and in many cases brought into being the plantations—tea, coffee, and cocoa, as it was in those days—which supplied the exports. Then certain enterprising German firms established themselves there, Volkart Brothers—

Mr. Bryce: Not Volkarts; they are Swiss.

Mr. Peto: I accept the hon. Member's statement. There is a very narrow distinction between many of these so-called Swiss firms and genuine German firms. These foreign firms, at any rate largely German, had got a very large proportion of the total trade. I have taken the trouble to find out what that proprtion was. I have applied to the Colonial Office, I have applied to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, I have applied to certain firms which trade with Ceylon, including the one I was connected with myself, and no one, not even the Colonial Office, could give me that figure. It only shows that we never paid the slightest attention to who did the business. We only wanted to know what the total was, and whether the profit of the business went to Berlin or came here to London no one seems to have cared, and least of all the Colonial Office. All that sort of thing has absolutely got to stop. If you look at the trade of the Empire as it was, and if you wanted to describe it pictorially, you might liken it to a river with its sources in every port of the British Empire, and, so far as the profits were concerned, flowing into German coffers at the end. I cannot imagine anything which would have a greater effect on the morale of the German people at present, upon their credit and upon their finance, than the knowledge that with regard to the trade, and the shipping trade in particular, with that very large section of the world which is covered by the British Empire, this whole state of affairs is going to stop absolutely after the War, and that we shall take steps to see that foreign firms and companies are not allowed to monopolize all the fat business in the export from our various ports, while they leave, as they did in the case of Ceylon, to Englishmen and Scotchmen the rather hard and lonely and trying work of growing the natural crops, that never appealed to the Teutonic mind. They always liked to be where there were comfortable bungalows and larger and roomy offices close to the port where they could handle the stuff that stupid Englishmen and Scotsmen grow and take all the profits they possibly could. All that sort of thing ought to be settled now while we are at war as being a thing that belongs to a past and misguided era, and one which is not going to occur under any circumstances after the War.

The right hon. Gentleman said the other day that practically everything was going to be in a new condition after the War. Whatever the result of the War may be, it is quite certain that the commercial division of the world will be entirely different from what it was before. I look at it as being divided into the British Empire, the territory of the Allies of the British Empire, the territory of neutrals, the territory of our present enemies, and, of course, that large part of the world which is composed by the sea. They are the five divisions, and I think they indicate roughly what our policy ought to be. First of all, an agreement between all parts of the Empire as to what steps we are to take to promote the economic resurrection which will be so essential after the War to the future of our Empire. Then we should arrange with our Allies a policy which will certainly not be based upon existing treaties, but on an entirely new trade policy between them and ourselves. We shall consider the position which will be occupied by neutrals and the position which we can assign so far as the trade which we control with the States which are now at war with us. If we act upon those lines I welcome the investigation of the President of the Board of Trade, but I can see no reason for secrecy and no reason for being ashamed of telling our Allies what we propose to do. But on the contrary, if we do not adopt such a policy, I should regard it as leaving unused a great military factor of war, and I should regard the Government as as much to blame as if they decided to fight our battles without artillery, because I believe we have got a great weapon which we can use and we have got to act immediately, and I understand the Prime Ministers of almost all our Dominions either are or will very shortly be in this country, and I ask the Government to seize the opportunity of holding a conference with them at once with a view, not to make any arrangements which are not to materialize until after the War but with a view to telling as soon as possible the whole world and every one concerned the policy that we are going to adopt when the War is over. With regard to the treaty question, I wish to say a few words. I know it is not a simple question. I think that we were fortunate that it was raised by our Dominions at recent conferences. They found their hands tied by this Most-Favoured-Nation's Treaty, which has done so little for us and which we need to regret so little is scrapped. The investigations which have been made into its operations show that we, as a Power who have really no bargaining power at all, have only been benefited by that treatment in respect of about 15 per cent of our total trade, whereas tariff Powers, who were not bargaining Powers, have benefited to the extent of 27 per cent, and Switzerland and Austria, the principal Powers who were bargaining with Germany, have benefited to the extent of 41 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. That being so, and the treaty question having been raised, I see that in nearly every case, although it is a very complicated system, preliminary steps have already been taken to denounce treaties that have been found to hamper, at any rate, our Dominions, whatever effect there may have been upon our trade in the past. Russia has already taken steps to denounce treaties in which she was tied to Germany and Austria. It is a very vast question, this system of treaties. I understand that there are no less than forty-seven different treaties between the Allies of the Entente, whereas Germany, who is so much wiser, has only ten treaties between herself and her allies. All this vast system is in need of complete revision.

There are some of the existing treaties which will be difficult to get rid of. One is our Treaty of 1911 with Japan, where we pledged our future action in regard to a long list of articles on which we said we would impose no duties in future. I do not think that that was a proper treaty to have entered into, because it pledges our action and really binds us in a way which may be exceedingly inconvenient even before this War is finished. It may be detrimental to our interests in winning this War. However that may be, that treaty has been contracted for up to 1923. But we have powers of getting out of it, and I have not the least doubt that we shall have to get out of it. I look at this question in this light: If you have got a building which is on a bad

foundation, and you find it is cracked and the roof lets water in, it is so much cheaper and better to remove it and construct something entirely fresh than to attempt a very elaborate process of trying to repair something that no longer answers its purpose. I am certain that something will have to be done in regard to these treaties, and in seconding this Motion I ask the Government not to be afraid of dealing with it at once but to take preliminary steps to deal with it at once, and to regard it as a very important factor in bringing pressure to bear upon our enemies, and, above all, in discouraging them and in showing them that by going to war, in order to win everything, they are bound, whatever the result of the War is, to lose what they had in their own hands by peaceful penetration to every part of the world. It is in that hope, and in the belief that it is going to assist us very materially in carrying the War on to a successful conclusion, that I beg to second the Resolution.

Sir A. Mond: We have listened to two very interesting speeches but, I must confess, after listening to them with great care, that I am still a little uncertain as to what exactly is the policy which His Majesty's Government is to pursue. Undoubtedly all those who have been thinking about commercial matters must feel the same uncertainty and that at the end of the War complicated and difficult problems may arise which will cause many of our preconceived ideas as to the best economic system under which this country can work to be revised. But it seems to me that some very fundamental questions have to be asked, and those fundamental questions have to be answered before a real policy can be laid down. One of those questions is how far are any of the steps we are asked to take going to damage the trade of this country and trade of the Empire? The hon. Member who spoke last said, I think quite rightly, that it is quite absurd that because we have now, I am glad to think, a party truce, that economic questions like Free Trade and Protection should be banned subjects. I think that limits our discussions and makes them rather empty. There seem to be a number of people, if not in this House at any rate outside, who seem to have got it firmly fixed in their heads that England has been carrying on this Free Trade economic system for the benefit of Germany, and that some of us who have advocated and defended that system have done so apparently for the benefit of German trade. That is a most extraordinary delusion. England adopted this system and has carried it on for her own benefit, but if any one can convince a Free Trader in this country that it would benefit us to drop this system, I cannot imagine any one of us who would be ready to continue it. The considerations that are put forward now are not economic considerations at all. They are the economic reprisals of war and not economic considerations. I can well understand that the country might be inclined to support a policy setting out with the idea of keeping down German commerce, and especially German shipping, after the War, which might have uneconomic effects upon this country, but let us be clear as to what the effect of that upon this country is going to be. When we had a Debate some time ago the President of the Board of Trade was urged by some of my Friends to establish a Select Committee of this House to consider some of these questions, and I am sorry that that request was not acceded to. These are some of the very fundamental questions of policy which I think such a Committee would have to consider.

The hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peto), in seconding the Resolution, very rightly remarked that he could not understand why Germany commenced this war, because she was economically obtaining all she wanted before the War. That is perfectly true. But does any one still imagine that the policy of those in Germany who started this War is based upon economic considerations? The people who started this War in Germany and the people who are carrying it on are the people who have the greatest contempt for the trade and commerce of the German Empire. They are people who for years past have spoken of German export trade as a parasite which ought to be suppressed. They are the people who even to-day, I notice in German publications,

are saying that after the war Germany ought to have no imports and no exports. They are, in fact, the fine flower of the German protectionists and the German agrarians. Any one who has followed this question with any intelligence knows that the German ambitions which have caused this War are racial, imperialistic, and not economic. The hon. Member for Hereford (Mr. Hewins), who has been studying certain secret proceedings which have taken place in Vienna very fairly stated the views of those who took part. May I point out that this is really only one section of the views of the people who are carrying on this War. Even the Congress and the views they expressed have already created endless trouble. The Prime Minister of Hungary, for instance, is by no means ready in any way to agree that Hungary shall become a kind of economic annex of the German Empire, and has asked for a greater measure of protection against his neighbour Austria than has existed before. In Austria the manufacturers are by no means pleased with the idea of being swamped by the infinitely more capable manufacturers of the German Empire. Therefore, many of these resolutions will probably remain as pious expressions of opinion. One of the things that has struck me in reading German publications in regard to the War recently was an expression of the opinion that it is quite impossible for Germany to annex Belgium, because that would bring Belgium into the German Zollverein and create such a competition with the German heavy metal industry that the German manufacturers would not put up with it. So the problems even of the Central Powers are by no means easy and by no means straightforward. I have spent a little time recently reading a number of German publications as to what they are fighting for and what they want after the War. If ever a nation was entirely confused as to the objects of this War, or what it is going to obtain by the War, it is the German nation. I have read a very interesting pamphlet by one eminent gentleman who said the whole object of Germany is to endeavour to drive the Slav further back, and he had a great scheme for seizing a large part of Russia, sending the Russian population to Siberia, and colonising Russia with Germans. In that way he would eliminate the German imports and make Germany a self-sustained Empire. The next professor was all in favour of the Far East. Germany's main object was to get Mesopotamia. Then Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg Amerika Line, says that Germany's future is on the sea, a statement which the other side vehemently deny. All this shows that the object why Germany is at war is not as clear to the Germans as it is to the hon. Member for Hereford. When it comes to making peace there will be a greater difference of opinion there as to what is the right policy to pursue in that country than is at present apparent.

The hon. Member who introduced this Resolution made some remarks about the metal industry, and that is one of the reasons why I rose to speak. There has been a great deal of reference about German control of the metal industry, some of which is true and some of which is exaggerated. The hon. Member referred to the nickel industry of our Dominions, particularly in Canada. I happen to be interested in that industry so I know something about it, and I may state what is the absolute fact. To my knowledge no German syndicate, no German firm, and no German capital has ever had any kind of interest, much less to speak about control, in the large nickel deposits of the Dominion of Canada. Those deposits have a curious history. They were first offered to the British Admiralty by the Ontario Government as an important matter of Imperial defence, and promptly rejected, which is usual with a Crown Department. The next exploit was made by a well-known firm of metallurgists in Swansea, who took up some of the deposits there and were unsuccessful with them. A third attempt, a successful attempt, was made by an American gentleman in the metallurgical trade in New Jersey, who managed to find a process, and the fourth attempt, and the only British attempt, was made by the company of which I happen to be chairman. Although Germans have at various times looked about prospecting, I think I am quite right in saying that there is not a single man, much less to speak

of a refining or smelting works, in that part of the world that is in any way owned by a German firm. When you come to the Australian smelting field, you come to a serious problem. Why did the Germans get control of the Australian smelting industry? Because they were the only people to work out a process which made those ores any use at all. No amount of legislation, no amount of tariff jugglery, and no amount of treaties will ever assist you to deprive the Germans of those advantages unless you will technically improve your methods for metal trade and utilize your ordinary resources. Those resources in Australia have been developed by German ingenuity and German chemists, and if they had not been so developed the ores would simply have remained lying in Australia as they had lain for years before. Therefore you must realize that fact, and the Government must devote much more attention to it in future than they have done in the past. It is no use occasionally paying a little lip service to the development of technical industry or science. The amount of money that we have devoted to scientific education compared with Germany is perfectly ridiculous. Three-quarters of the German success in export industries, I am convinced, is not so much due to clever arrangements of tariffs and schedules, or to the negotiations of their diplomatists, as to their technical and financial skill. There is another point which I think should be touched upon in this connection. Our whole English banking system is one of the great bars to English industrial development. I know a case of one of the largest power schemes ever put up in South Africa, a British Colony, with British engineers and British firms ready to take on the contract and carry it out. And why did they go to Berlin? Because the Deutsche Bank was willing to take £2,000,000 worth of the capital, which no bank in this country would do. Until the Government puts forward some similar institution, something like the Deutsche Bank, so as to enable our great institutions to carry out schemes in foreign countries, you will not deprive the Germans of the economic advantages they have. Italy has been mentioned. I happen to know Italy pretty well, and I know a good deal about its commercial conditions. What is the reason that the Germans have such a hold in Italy? It is entirely a question of finance. There is scarcely an electric tramway in Italy which has not been financed by German capital. All that could have been had in this country. We could have built those electric tramways. The Italians would much sooner do business with us than with the Germans. We could have put up all these systems if any one here would finance them, and if we are really going to play that part which we ought to play in the trade of the world that is one of the most essential factors which should assist us in that object. Unless that is done, many of the other points mentioned by the hon. Gentleman who spoke before—the importance of which I do not wish to minimize—would be unavailing. I think the question of shipping is one of the greatest importance, and one which will require very careful study. I do not think there is any abrogation of one's Free Trade principles in favouring the subsidising of shipping lines or anything else. As a matter of fact, from the economic point of view, it is just as unsound for you to obtain the advantage of such subsidies from foreign Governments as it is to build up industries behind the Protectionist wall of your own Government. I would be prepared to support a Government which would say it would not allow our ships to be driven off any trade route by other shipping lines which were receiving subsidies which made real commercial competition impossible. There is, however, one point we must guard against, and that is that if you assist shipping in British lines, and are not going to control the freights those lines charge, you may find yourself in the position that you will lose your export trade by having very high freights. There is one thing I wish hon. Members to remember, and that is that after this War you ought to turn your eye across the Atlantic to the United States, the one really dangerous competitor of British trade in the future, and not to Germany, which, after the War, will be exhausted both in capital and men. I am not at all frightened by the idea that Germany is going suddenly to flood the

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world with its products. I think that nation will have lost productive capacity enormously, both in capital and men. They must begin to import before they can export, because they will be so short of a large number of essential things—war materials, like cotton, wool, and other things which are essential to them—before they can export at all. That is one of the great financial difficulties which they now see ahead of them. America will not be in that position. They will have money. They will probably have built up a considerable mercantile marine, and they will have an access of population caused by emigration to a prosperous country. Whatever we do, we must be careful not to cut off our own nose to spite somebody else's face. In other words, you must be careful not to damage your own trade in order to damage that of Germany. I hope I will not be misunderstood in saying that. Our own trade will require very careful nursing, after all the heavy burden of taxation, in competition with America. It will probably be necessary for us to take steps which we may think economically unsound in order to tie ourselves and our Allies more closely together. But those steps should be taken with a very clear vision of what we are doing. I observe that some Free Traders both in France and Italy are looking forward to forming what I may call a freer customs union after the War. The hon. Member for Hereford says that you could not suddenly switch off the entire fiscal system to that of other countries. Although a good many of us would be delighted to see that take place, I must say I agree with him. Chancellors of the Exchequer will require money, and very few Chancellors of the Exchequer will be ready to give up any sort of revenue after the War in order to assist the start of any new system. But a great deal, I think, can be done. You could adopt within this Empire more unified systems of all kinds. It is a great pity that the Dominion of Canada has got a different currency system from our own. If we could have a uniform currency system it would be a matter of great importance. There are many points of that kind which it would take too long to go into at present, but no prejudices, no echoes of former controversies, should stand in our way in approaching any of these subjects. Speaking for myself, I have been rather a protagonist for a certain school of economics, and my belief in it is in no way weakened, but I think we should approach any future problems with an entirely open mind and entirely *ad hoc*. There are others who have been protagonists of other movements, and may I say that they should not endeavour, under the guise of doing this, to advance projects which in other days they were advocates of and which they have not succeeded in establishing? I hope this discussion will have a fruitful effect, and I hope it will have the effect of leading to this. The Germans may be quite certain of one thing, that no mistaken kindness to them is going to be exercised either by this House, by the Government, or by the country at the end of the War, and if they imagine they can commit unparalleled atrocities, break every rule and law of civilized warfare, that they can ride roughshod over what every one has held holy, and that at the end of that, at their own moment, they can come back and take up their position as citizens and have the same civil life or the same trading life as before, and that their goods will have the same open markets in our Empire or among the Allies, I think they will find themselves rudely mistaken. I think that without any legislation public opinion and the common assent of the civilized world will place the Germans and their misguided Allies in a kind of moral Coventry for a long time to come, as those who have proved themselves unworthy to be classed among civilized peoples.

Mr. SHIRLEY BENN: I rise to support the Motion moved by my hon. Friend the Member for Hereford, and I believe the entire economic forces of our Empire should be brought into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against Germany. I was surprised to hear the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Swansea say that in his opinion the War was not brought about for economic reasons but for Imperialistic and racial reasons. I am not going to put myself up as an authority on Germany, but I venture entirely to disagree with him. I believe the

War was not brought on by Germany to gain more territory. It was not brought on to destroy Serbia and Belgium, or to beat France and Russia, but it was brought on by Germany that she might march forward to the goal at which she aimed, the domination of the nations of the world. By that I do not mean that she meant to annex independent kingdoms, or to absorb different antionalities, but she wanted to be *facile princeps* amongst the nations of the world, and that nothing should be done unless she consented to it. Germany, if she had obtained that domination of the world, would have been in the position that if Australia or Canada had undertaken to create closer ties with the Mother Country, Germany could have objected. She would very likely have objected to France and England continuing to have fortified forts on the English Channel, because she said the Channel should be a free passage for her ships at all times. She felt that German ships should have the free right of every British port and every Imperial port. I heard a German say, "We have got them to-day, but we have only got them by permission of the British Empire, and it may be taken away at any time." Germany also wished, if she dominated the world, to see that European nations would not be in a position at a later period to assist America in maintaining the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine that Germany is bound, in the near future, if she has the power, to declare to be out of date, on account of her great interests in South America. Germany before the War had advanced very considerably her overseas commerce. She did so largely because of the education of her people, because they had a scientific and practical education, and they had the discipline that enabled them to produce cheap goods. She also had to get the markets for these goods, and those markets are found largely in the British Empire.

Germany knows to-day that she is not likely to win this War, and she thinks that she can attain her object, after the War is over, by carrying on a commercial war. We have two great matters against us—the paid agents of Germany who have tried to stir up disputes in our own country, and who are trying to sow distrust amongst the Allies, hoping that they will make our people anxious to obtain peace on any terms. The peace that may be offered to us by Germany may seem to be a very generous one, but Germany knows that, not matter what the terms of her agreements, when they are in her hands those agreements are only scraps of paper which may be thrown away at her will. When peace has been established, then we can deal with the trade war, to which the hon. Member has referred, if we make the necessary preparations. There are many ways in which we could deal with it, but I am not going to talk about tariff nor about many other economic arrangements which could be brought about in our Empire, and I wish to say a few words on the question of transportation. We have been, as all know, the great ocean carriers of the world since the seventeenth century, when we took it over from the Dutch. We hold it, and we mean to hold it. Germany is not likely to take it away from us. To-day we are not in a position to carry on our trade, as we ought to do. Our trade routes are now neglected; we have not got enough ships for the work. This is not due to ships which have been lost through German submarines—the loss has been small—but it is largely due to the number of ships which have been taken over by the Government, and ships requisitioned by the Government, for the benefit of the Allies. I am not going to deal with the question of the management of those ships, but as I have said before, if they are to be managed properly they ought to be managed by a committee of shipowners who have instructions from the Government to carry out, who know their business and who ought to be allowed to run the ships. We have too few ships, and the Government should take measures for building merchant ships to-day.

I am told that there are 250 merchant ships which have been contracted for by shipowners with the shipbuilders, previous to the War. They have not yet been built. They have been contracted for at pre-war prices, and I would suggest to the Govern-

ment that they should take over all those contracts, that they should put the shipyards under the controlled system, that they should build those ships as quickly as they can, that they should use them as transports for the benefit of the Allies, and that, after the War is over, they should then sell them, allowing the people who have contracted for them to take over those ships at a price fixed by arbitration, the arbitrators to take into account not only the contract prices but the conditions created by the War, and the value of the work done by the ships during the War. If we would only do this, and build more ships, we would be able, after the War is over, to control the trade of our Empire, and we would not find people, as I am sure will occur, wanting to see German ships admitted into our trade, owing to lack of tonnage. The hon. Member for Devizes (Mr. Peto) spoke about the old navigation laws. I am not going to suggest to the House that they should be re-enacted; they did a great service in their day. Adam Smith, a great Free Trader, said that in his opinion the navigation laws were the wisest piece of legislation ever passed by England. We had to give them up, as far as America was concerned, in 1815; when we went in for reciprocity in 1822, Germany, or as she then was, Prussia, made us give that up and enter into a reciprocity arrangement with her, by introducing fresh legislation against British ships. What we want is to see new laws enacted by which the trade of our Empire will be retained for the citizens of our Empire, by which the ports of our Empire will be retained for the benefit of our own people, and by which we shall be able to give the benefit of our ports to foreign neutral countries that are willing to reciprocate with us. If we will only do these things and prepare now, we shall be able, after the War is over, to defeat the policy to secure the success of which Germany went into this War.

Mr. PROTHERO: Much has been said about organizing our economic resources for the War, and we ought so to organize those economic resources that they will apply equally to the conditions arising out of the War. Peace will have its dangers, just as much as war, and if we have been unprepared for the one, we ought not to be unprepared for the other, for we cannot afford to be caught napping twice. The hon. Member for Hereford told us about the Central European League, and I should like to say one or two words about that league, because, in my opinion, in spite of what the right hon. Gentleman, the Member for Swansea has said, it is for the formation of that league that, among other things, Germany has gone to war. Anybody who is acquainted with the writings of German political writers in the last few years knows what is meant by the Pan-Germanic ideal. At the present moment Germany has obtained by the mailed fist that Pan-Germanic ideal. From Hamburg to Bagdad she has what may be made into a customs union, a Zollverein, with preferential duties against all other nations. The only point on which I wish to insist is this: it is of vital importance to this country to have the support of Rumania, and it is of vital importance to this country to have the support of Greece. If you now allow the Pan-Germanic League, or the Central European League, as it is called, to occupy the countries both to the east and west of those two States, you are allowing Germany to bring tremendous instruments of persuasion to bear upon those two nations, instruments which it is very difficult for them to resist.

One of the advantages which I think the Government would derive from their taking up the project outlined by the hon. Member for Hereford is that you would create a counterpoise, a valuable counterpoise to that tremendous economic pressure which at this moment Germany is bringing to bear both upon Rumania and upon Greece. If we lose the support of those two countries it will mean not only military pressure, but, as I believe, what is still greater, the financial pressure of that European League. Just think of their position, if Germany were to emerge, I will not say victorious, but in a position to make a peace advantageous to herself. Those two countries would be isolated, and that is the threat that is brought to bear upon them. We have also heard something, but not, as I think, sufficient,

about the organisation of the economic resources of the Empire for the purpose of prosecuting this war. There is one point connected with that which I tried to bring to the attention of the House last spring. I urged upon the House at that time a larger organisation of the Imperial food supplies of the Empire than anything which has yet been attempted. I had two objects in my mind. I hoped to secure our food supply, and I hoped to reduce the rate of exchange against us, which was even then alarming those who watched the movements of money. I should like to include the enormous supplies which this Empire will provide us of raw material and munitions of war. We can to-day obtain from within the Empire all the wheat supply that we want in this country, with a margin of something like 12,000,000 quarters for all contingencies or for distribution among the Allies. We can, again, from New Zealand and Australia, supplemented, as the supply will soon be, by that of South Africa, obtain a sufficient amount, or the requisite amount, of meat to make us independent of Argentina. Surely it is better that we should be in command of these necessaries of life, or that they should be in the hands of our own Dominions, who, like ourselves, are belligerents, rather than they should be in the hands of neutrals who, however friendly, are not likely to forego the opportunity of exploiting the necessities of the belligerents. We have the opportunity to do so. Then, again, as to raw material. We are ordering from the Dominions large quantities of raw material; we are also ordering large quantities of munitions of war. Canada alone has sent us rifles and submarines, khaki and shirts and blankets, and leather goods, such as boots and saddlery. Not only food but munitions and raw material are coming to us from within the Empire.

We can make with our Dominions financial arrangements which would enormously relieve our credit and reduce the rate of exchange. If we could induce our Dominions, with all these vast orders—and vast they are in amount—to deal with us on credit, we should be able to obtain those goods, and we could at once relieve the financial pressure and reduce the rate of exchange against us. What an enormous advantage that would be to us anybody knows who studies the prices which we now have to pay under the adverse rate of exchange. I believe that already Canada is partially allowing us to deal with her on credit. It is not Canada alone that can afford to do it. We must remember that trade in the Empire, so far as sales are concerned, has suffered very little from the loss of the German or Austrian markets. Whatever loss is sustained there has been more than compensated for by increased trade with ourselves. India is prosperous, Australia is prosperous, New Zealand is prosperous, as well as Canada, and a joint measure for dealing with us, the Mother Country, on credit, would be one of the most valuable assets to enable us to prosecute the war at the present moment. Such is the temper of the Dominions overseas that I believe they would cheerfully assent to such a proposition, and they could afford to do it. They would, at the end of the war, benefit by having done it. They feel that this is their war as much as it is ours, and that their interests are in it, and it is on those grounds they join with us and wish to see us through. That is the proposal which I should like to press on the Government, and, though I cannot hope that it is a new suggestion to them, I can at least hope that the minister in reply will tell us to what extent that system of credit is being allowed by the Dominions overseas, and whether there is a prospect of its being increased.

Mr. CHAPLIN: Having been for many years associated with my hon. friend the member for Hereford (Mr. Hewins) on the Tariff Commission and otherwise, it is with the greatest interest I listened to the very interesting and able speech which he delivered to the House this afternoon, and in which he dealt with the scheme which he believes and hopes could be aimed with great effect at the

economic organisation of Germany. That policy has been organised in Germany for many years as thoroughly and completely in all respects as have been her naval and military armaments, and with the one object of eventually making her supreme, at all events in her belief, over this country and over the British Empire. That policy, I find, is based very largely on treaty arrangements which originally resulted in the establishment of a Zollverein, and the wide extension of that treaty system afterwards so as to bring together into something in the nature of a commercial union the Central European Powers in concert, so to speak, with herself. There is another question of great importance which I wish to submit to the House, namely, the securities, both industrial and commercial, which largely enabled Germany to raise her loans, either for war or for other purposes, and which, as the hon. member told us just now, in order to support her paper currency, represent the relations between her and those other treaty countries. It is essential for her interests that those relations should be strictly and carefully maintained. Owing to the war, very naturally these securities at the present time possess very little, if any, value at all, and how far they will ever be able to recover their pre-war value depends a good deal, so far as I have been able to follow this question, upon the steps that may be taken, and which I believe are perfectly possible on the part of ourselves and our Allies in conjunction with our Dominions, to block the way to the restoration of that value and the re-establishment of the German financial system in the future. My hon. friend put this question: How can this be done? And how does he propose that a thing which is so desirable, as this Parliament and the whole country will agree, can be accomplished?

Here let me say a word on the scheme for a commercial union. The economic policy which resulted in the establishment of the German Zollverein began in the reform of the Prussian tariff in 1819. That gave Prussia a uniform tariff and enabled her to get rid of the whole of a number of subsidiary tariffs which were previously in existence. In that way the Zollverein, as a matter of fact, became the basis of what is the present German Empire. It is by those treaties that the German conventional tariff came into force. That is another subject of great interest to which I will refer directly. I am quite sure it will be seen how greatly all German tariffs are and have been influenced by her present treaty system. Let me make it quite clear, if I can, what the *modus operandi* is and has been. In the first place, Germany arranges her general tariff, and when that has been accepted by the Reichstag, Germany negotiates with the central countries in Europe, the Central States, for mutual advantages. As a result, certain duties in the general tariff have become by degrees modified, and modified by convention. The conventional tariff, with the modifications and through the operation of the Most-Favoured-Nation Clause, which is included in nearly all German treaties, becomes very widely generalised, and her general tariff remains, to all intents and purposes, practically nothing more or less than a penal tariff. In addition to those treaties Germany has about 28 Most-Favoured-Nation Clause treaties, as well as a number of most-favoured-nation agreements with various other countries. Thus in practice the conventional tariff in Germany prevails in almost all other countries. Germany has, in addition, very wide powers in the case of any hostile action towards her tariff arrangements by which she can supertax, if she pleases, the goods of other countries going into Germany to the total extent of their value. It will be seen, therefore, how very greatly all German tariffs are influenced by this treaty system.

That brings me to the question of the effect of the German view of the Most-Favoured-Nation Clause in treaties. This is a subject to which I gave considerable attention some few years ago, at the time when the Reciprocity Agreement was proposed between the United States and Canada. The result of the general election which occurred at that time in Canada, very greatly to my relief, put a stop entirely

to those proposed arrangements, at all events for a time. Since 1860, with here and there certain occasional exceptions, the British principle has prevailed and is recognized generally by most countries, including Germany herself, that principle being that every most-favoured-nation country must grant every tariff concession to the United Kingdom which they extend to any other countries. The great majority of the countries, including Germany, as I have said, accept that principle, but there is an exception and an important exception, which is the United States of America. She demands in every case that the same concession for concession should be granted from one State to another, and that it should only be extended to other favoured-nation countries who give the same corresponding concession.

I want to consider for a moment how we fare under the existing German tariff. I take the question of her exports. For the year 1913 they amounted to £1,026,000,000; 20 per cent of those exports went to this country, 28 per cent to our Allies. That is to say, 48 per cent, or nearly one-half, of the whole of her exports in 1913 went to ourselves and our Allies. That shows that we have a weapon of enormous power for negotiation or any other purpose, if we think it right to use it whenever the time comes. Of course, at the present moment we are at war. I do not forget that, and I am sure my hon. Friend the Member for Hereford does not forget it. It is impossible that at the present time we should enter upon any large controversial question relating to the economic policy of Great Britain or of her Allies. I entirely agree that it is more than doubtful whether the changes in our commercial policy which were so strongly advocated for many years by one political party in particular may be revived in precisely the same form again. What we have to deal with now is what can be done during the war and under war conditions. What can we do to injure our enemy as regards her economic situation? What we can do, and what I think my hon. Friend had chiefly in mind, is this: We can excite, if we choose to do so, immense apprehension in industrial and business circles in Germany at the present time. We can do something more than is being done to undermine her financial situation, which, Heaven knows, from all we hear, is bad enough already. We can hamper her still further, I believe, when she requires to raise loans.

In my judgment we ought to hamper her in these different directions in every way we possibly can. It might be done, I think, as follows. I am speaking entirely for myself. There might be some extension of the list of import duties carried in the recent Budget. Something might be done by joint action with our Dominions and with our Allies against the economic interests of Germany. England alone is very powerful in that respect already, but England, combined with her Dominions and her Allies, would be the most formidable instrument in the world that could possibly be brought against the future interests of Germany's industrial, economic, and financial position. Suppose such an extended tariff as I suggest was put forward by this country. How would Germany fare under it? She would hate it. It would alarm her beyond everything, I believe, as an indication which she could not mistake that the United Kingdom was going sooner or later to place herself in a position to resume the power of tariff negotiation which she has lost for so many years. Suppose she used that power, as she could use it at any time she pleased, what would be the position of Germany? Could she refuse to entertain our proposals or to listen to our very right, just, and proper demands? If she did it would be in the joint power of those to whom I have referred to place her in the awkward and disagreeable position of losing one-half of the whole of her exports as they stood in 1913. What they may be when the war is over I do not know. There can be no doubt that that would be a most powerful weapon in our hands. If she was obliged to meet us, or whether she was obliged or not, if she met us, what would be her position? The same concessions that she made to us she would have to make to every one of the different countries—and there are a vast number of them—with which she had Most-Favoured-Nation Clauses in her treaties. It appears to me that Germany, in these circumstances,

would be placed in a position of enormous difficulty, from which it would be very hard, if not impossible, for her to extricate herself altogether.

That is, as briefly as I can put it, what I understand to be the meaning and the object of the motion of my hon. Friend. Having given this subject for many years very close consideration, and in view of the reasons which I have put as clearly as I can before the House, I believe that this motion is deserving of the most anxious and careful consideration on the part of His Majesty's Government, and I do express the hope—and something more than the hope, for with me it amounts to a conviction that they ought to do something—that His Majesty's Government will take into consideration with as little delay as possible the proposals that have been made this afternoon as war proposals against Germany.

Mr. MACKINDER: I wish to say a word or two on two points arising out of the speech made by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Swansea (Sir A. Mond). I suggest that that speech was a very important one, marking, as it seems to me, when taken with the speech of the hon. Member for Hereford (Mr. Hewins), a very substantial progress towards national unity in economic policy. It matters not that the right hon. Gentleman described as economically unsound certain proposals which might be brought forward after the war, because he said that you might of necessity have recourse to economic reprisals, and that, though they would require to be scrutinized very closely, yet he would approach them with an open mind. It seems to me that we can say that the only real difference between the two great schools of economic thought which have contended during the last few years is this: that while, as those on one side thought, the economic system of the world was adapted to peace conditions, they evidently recognize that in war time you may have to resort to measures which regarded from the point of view of that system may be unorthodox and even unsound, and those on the other side hold the view that we might have a condition of economic war in peace time, that economic reprisals might have to be taken, although not in connection with actual military operations, and that after the war you may have a continuation of that system. We consider simply that you had an economic pre-war just as you may have an economic post-war, and the sole difference between our systems is as to the judgment when you are at war economically and when not. I remember talking within the last two or three months to a gentleman, a very strong Free Trader, who was once a member of this House. We were talking quite peacefully on this subject, and he said to me, "Eighteen months ago I would not have allowed you to talk in that manner under my roof. I freely admit we had no idea that any nation would be so wicked as the Germans have proved themselves to be."

When things come down to this, I think we have made very great progress towards that national unity which is necessary for action in the economic sphere. I cannot help feeling that the two speeches made this afternoon by protagonists in the economic warfare of recent years mark a very important stage in national unity which we hope will be preserved for the good of the Empire, at any rate for some time after the declaration of peace. There was a point in the right hon. Gentleman's speech with which I find myself in the heartiest agreement. It had reference to the relation of the banking system of this country to our industrial system. I cannot help feeling that we have got to take, together with the representatives of the Dominions, probably some considerable, though, I hope, because it is a very delicate subject, very carefully-considered action in connection with the banking system of this Empire. It is notorious that, as between the bankers of this country and the bankers of Germany, there has of late years been a great difference in this—that our bankers have regarded it as essential that they should keep as much as possible of their assets in a liquid condition. They have had to do so because we were the banking centre of the world. We stood to be shot at by all the countries.

6 p.m. We were, therefore, of necessity, in a condition of being what we call a free gold market. We claim for ourselves, as I think, to be the great gold market of the world. But I have this feeling, and I have had it never more strongly than since this war has been going, that in thus adapting our system to the conditions of the international banking centre we have run the great risks—if we have not actually done harm—of starving the industries which give employment to our people here, which maintain our population, and maintain within our Empire the production of those materials which this war has shown to be far more important than the accumulation of money. It is rather absurd, when you come to think of it, that a farmer in a district in England or a manufacturer setting up a factory in this country, or contemplating the export of machinery and the setting up of a factory somewhere in the Empire, should suddenly find his banking accommodation drawn in, not because of anything he has done, not because of any condition of things in this country, but because there is a crisis of affairs, it may be, in the United States of America. Under the old condition of things the banker in the district took money from his clients on one side and lent it to the other. If he acted soundly the circle was complete. If he did not act soundly, then there was local disaster. But at least we had a condition of things in which the capital of this country was not locked up to the extent it is at present, not in developing our industries; it had not to be kept relatively idle for the purpose of meeting contingencies in remote portions of the world. Whether it may be possible to insert between our banking system and our industrial system something in the nature of industrial banks, I do not know. Of this I do feel certain, that no more fruitful matter could be considered by the economic and financial experts of the Empire than the way in which we can, both during the war and after the war, utilise our wealth, and not merely for the purpose of facilitating the operations of the peoples of other countries. We hold, I believe, a large sum belonging to Germany at the present moment because of the facilities we have extended to her, and which might be used primarily for the production of materials and products in this country.

In his observations the right hon. Gentleman seemed to fear American competition more than German competition. I am not at all sure that that statement ought to be accepted without a certain amount of scrutiny. It is perfectly true, of course, that at the present moment the United States is becoming rich. It is perfectly true that the people there are accumulating profits. They will, we assume, have cheaper capital than we have after the war. But I have an impression that to a certain extent their cheaper capital may even flow here, and be utilized here when the conditions become a little more similar on the two sides. I cannot, however, conceive that you will have of set design and economic warfare in the least comparable to that complex scientific system of economic destruction which Germany has been wielding for years past, and which undoubtedly she is contemplating as a weapon in the immediate future. It is not merely a question of tariffs. It is a question of utilising your banking resources, treaties, in all complicated ways, of utilising prohibitions, of utilising all manner of mechanism, not merely legislative, not merely of laws, but of pursuing a policy in the conduct of the departments of your State. At present it is notorious that one of the directors of one of the great German shipping companies is for all practical purposes the Kaiser himself, and I mean by that the German Government. You have the whole economic resources of that country normally utilized, even in peace time, and treated as horse, foot, artillery, aeroplanes, battleships, and submarines; the whole economic armoury of the State utilized for the purpose of forging a way amid the competition of the world. You have nothing comparable to that in the case of the United States. Therefore, I have not quite the same fear of American competition that I have of the competition of Germany.

More than that, I am not at all sure that we do not exaggerate the importance of accumulated capital. After the Franco-Prussian war the world was surprised at the speed with which France recuperated. Those were days when we were just beginning the tremendous modern power of multiplying your manpower by machinery and scientific appliances. We have gone very far in these forty years. To-day the power of manufacturing, the power of production, is something quite unparalleled, not merely in the past history of the world, but in the very recent past history of the world. In 1870, to take only a single example, only 10 per cent of the world's shipping was propelled by steam. To-day, I believe, less than 10 per cent is moved by sail. You have had such a revolution in man's power over the material resources of this world as is probably hardly appreciated by the immense mass of even the educated people of our country. With a stimulus to high interest for your capital, the world will save. It will save when 10 per cent can be made, but not much when only 3 per cent can be made. That stimulus with Germany will be to export, because she has a paper currency. Under the conditions of the stimuli, and with modern power, I believe you will find that what was done in a few years by France in the way of recuperation, to the astonishment of the world, will be vastly excelled by the great countries that are fighting at present. Personally I cannot believe that you will see half as much depression as has been suggested in various quarters, in view of all the various historical precedents. I do not see that the mechanism of production, the national plant in Germany, has been to any extraordinary extent destroyed. For that reason, I believe that you will have to face a rapid restoration of German scientific competition, and that you must set that against any mere accumulation of wealth that during the war is due to profits in the United States. Let me make a small point there.

There is, I agree with the hon. Member for Hereford, a tendency at the present to exaggerate thus far the economic consequences of the war in Germany. The newspapers, I know, are pointing out at this moment the great and sudden fall in the rates of exchange as between Berlin and New York, Amsterdam, Switzerland, and other neutral countries. But in all these matters you must take not only the degree of fall, but the area of fall. If you are importing a small quantity, but exporting a very much smaller quantity, it is likely that your exchanges will fall, and you will have a difficulty in making payments. After all, you are only doing trade on a very small scale as compared with the circle of trade internally that is supporting your nation on its internal resources. Though the actual figures will show 20 or 25 per cent fall in the rate of exchange, the meaning of that is small indeed as compared with what a similar fall would be in our case where we are doing an immensely greater trade and where there is a vast import, and you have to find the means of paying for that import. Therefore, the suggestion in the newspapers, taken up by those who judge quickly from appearances, that Germany is in great stress and great difficulty at the present time because of the fall in value of her money and the fall in rates of exchange, is a suggestion which I think must be very cautiously guarded against. It is necessary to point out—and I hope it will be very generally pointed out—that no very large inferences must be drawn from that fact. What we have to face at the present moment is—and I agree with the hon. Member for Hereford—still the very solid and serious fact of the economic strength of Germany, and that it will require the strength of our Empire to meet it.

It was pointed out by the hon. Member for Oxford University what might be undertaken as the result of a conference of the Ministers of the Empire, as is asked for by the hon. Member for Hereford. We cannot, it seems to me, too frequently drop all idea of money out of our consideration of the economic position at the present moment. What matters is actual food: materials for the making of munitions, and not the values attaching to the rise and fall and the higgling of the market. As has been said so frequently of late, that may go spirally up because you earn more in wages, and you

are willing to give higher prices for commodities, and so you see the see-saw. Prices may actually work down and the produce may remain the same. Let us see that the actual productions—the actual necessaries for carrying on that very physical thing, the war—are attended to. What is the position you have got in Germany, a great organizing centre? She has for practical purposes, more than double—considerably more than double—of her normally productive area. Germany has annexed, for the time being, all the region producing food of Hungary, whatever afterwards may be the Hungarian resistance. She has Poland, Belgium, a portion of France, and now—we do not know with quite what effect, for no doubt there is a considerable difficulty in moving along a single line of railway—to some extent she has annexed the resources also of an undefined area in the Near East.

Germany is treating all that as a great estate. German administrators, I am convinced, are not thinking in terms of money, but in terms of food. They are thinking in millions of pigs. They are thinking in tons of oil. They are rationing their people. What we have to do in order to meet them is to think in similar terms. We have not acquired great areas, but we had within this Empire vast areas before the war began. What we have to do is not to acquire, but to organize. I venture to think that one of the most valuable things that could be done by such a conference as that which we hope will take place would be that those who are setting to work to investigate for that conference and to supply it with its data should definitely try and set down, as the Germans are, I am sure, setting down, what quantities of the different commodities are wanted, in order not only to rival Germany, but double her products, and we ought to go to work by treating portions of the Empire as plantations. We ought to produce those things, because we can produce everything within this Empire practically that can be wanted. It is a very practical thing that we are asking for. We are thinking what may happen, incidentally after the War, but we are thinking at this moment simply of turning the resources of this Empire to their maximum use at the present moment, and we are little concerned, provided no great injustice is done with problems of distribution. But if you are going to attain to the maximum production, if you are to get the necessary capital spent in order to refine ores and produce the necessary metals, whether rare or common, it is necessary that you should give security. You are bound to think of conditions after the War from that point of view. If you are to induce people to put money into banks for creating great metallurgical industries, then you must give them some assurance that they, and all their works, will not be jettisoned when the War is over. I do not say at this moment whether it is to be by tariffs or bounties or prohibitions, or by means of facilities in banking for obtaining capital—what you will matters not. But this is necessary: That the Empire should assure for those who venture on creating such a new spelter industry, those who venture on replacing the Germans in the refining of the rarer metals essential for the hardened steel, for instance, should be assured, and assured as emphatically and as authoritatively as can be, that they will find the Empire standing by them when they have invested their capital, which can give no adequate remuneration during the year or two more of the War, but which must bring in a remuneration extending over ten or twenty years before the very capital itself can be replaced. That service is essential, and for that reason, therefore, it is essential that this conference, whenever it meets, should to a certain extent look forward and should to a certain extent keep, at any rate, the beginnings of the permanent policy in view.

We have had references by hon. Gentlemen here to the cases of shipping, and to the cases of ores within the Empire. I would like to refer to just one other subject, in its nature comparable with those, and it is to what are often called key industries. We have heard a great deal in old days of dumping from German sources on the basis of a great hundred million market, consuming a portion of its own product, and

using the remainder of its product as so many projectiles for destroying the fixed capital in neighbouring countries. Thus, things which were economic projectiles in the economic war which preceded this War were not used so much on our great industries, but on the key industries. The case of dyes is notorious. There is a key of two millions for the purpose of unlocking a two hundred million industry. The Germans captured the key, and when we went to war they kept the key in their own pocket, and you have been left hampered, not only in your home production, but seriously, as I know at this moment, in your export of manufactures to that very American market where you are so desirous of paying your debts. The same is true with regard to rare metals, electrical machinery, and with regard to the very glass you would put into the optical glasses wanted by your soldiers. Scientific Germany took the keys from you. She damaged or destroyed your small key industries necessary to open our great industries. We are attempting a great task at this moment in all portions of the Empire to re-erect those key industries, and there must be no question about it, by whatever method we do it, in one way or another the key industries which are necessary to the great industries must never again be lost to this country and Empire. From that point of view it does seem to me that the speech made by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Swansea (Sir A. Mond), indicating as it does willingness from his side for economic unity in the nation, is the most important fact we are likely to have to-day except the speech we are hoping to hear from the right hon. Gentleman who sits opposite.

Sir Croydon Marks: I approach this question, not from the point of view of controversy, but from the point of view of building up industries which must inevitably be built up at the close of this War, and of maintaining those industries which at the present time have been destroyed. This War is now being contributed to industrially, and from a manufacturer's standpoint, by all the Allies. We have made an alliance by means of which the manufacturer in Canada, equally with the manufacturer in Italy, and the producer in France, and the manufacturer in England, joins hands to fight a common enemy. I want to suggest that this alliance which has already taken effect shall never be permitted to be broken down again. We have to remember that when this military War is over there will still be a commercial war and an industrial war, propagated with stronger and more embittered means than have been hitherto known to us. If, therefore, our Dominions and the Allies with all the resources they have—obviously when allied greater than Germany and Austria together—continue when the War is over, thus in alliance we can win in that War which they intend to carry on, and which they must carry on when the other war is finished. Therefore, to-day I am in the strongest possible agreement with the Motion of the hon. Member for Hereford, that we should lose no time, that we should in this matter not be too late, and that we should in this matter not lack the effort which is needed to make ready for the work which will have to be done if we are to begin our commercial war, and propagate our industries as they ought to be propagated now that we have made this alliance.

The whole world depends upon its industries. By the inventive genius of its citizens there are new processes, new inventions, new discoveries made every day in every nation. Each nation expects its own citizens to contribute to its success by giving to the nation that which they have discovered, rather than keep to themselves the benefits, and, therefore, the most ardent Free Trader has the most absolute confidence in the right that the State has to impose a monopoly upon the whole of its subjects for a period of fourteen years, so that the man may have the sole benefit of that which he has produced, while the others pay him toll, in order that after the fourteen years the State may benefit by that which the man has himself developed. Now every nation posseses that to-day, and there is a very practical way, without treaties of an elaborate nature, by which the alliance, at the present time a matter

of solidity, can be made a matter of permanence. If all the nations now linked together in this fight against Germany so far as the military standpoint is concerned continue to be linked together to fight against Germany so far as the discoveries are concerned, we can beat Germany no matter how she tries, because no nation can lay claim to, or have a monopoly of, the inventiveness of the minds of those thus scattered about.

I, therefore, suggest His Majesty's Government should take steps to make all the Allies know that any invention produced in one country need not of necessity be compulsorily worked in the other countries, but that the working in one country shall be considered to be sufficient working in the other countries without the patent itself lapsing in those countries. Hon. Members may not appreciate that at the present time if any one in this country produces something which is valuable, unless within a certain time he sets up a manufactory in Australia, say, that invention becomes of no account. Any one in France producing an invention, and setting up an important manufactory there, giving himself great difficulty at the initial stages, unless within four years he sets up another manufactory in this country, then at the end of that time his patent may become of no effect to him. The same thing happens in all the other nations allied together. Therefore, I suggest that His Majesty's Government should make it known that hereafter there will be no penalty attaching to a man of his patent being taken away from him in one country of the Allied area, provided he gives to the other countries the same facilities of not being obliged to work there that we seek to give in this country. We at the present time have gone some steps in that direction already. We passed in this House the other night in twelve minutes through all its stages a Bill which exempts the citizens of France, Italy, Belgium, and Russia from being obliged to work in this country any invention they may have patented here during the four years in which they were supposed to work, and that has produced a good effect, and if that can be continued hereafter we can have an alliance that will build up industries of which we know nothing at the present time. But do not let it be imagined, as some hon. Members seem to imagine, that we have lost our industries in this country before, owing to the fact that the Germans possessed a mind to appreciate their advantages and develop them more than we ourselves have done. We have lost our industries in this country—I could give dozens of examples, but I will not weary the House with them—not from the fact that we not invent them, do not originate them, and are not concerned with them, but from the apathy, the indifference, and the satisfaction of the British manufacturer to do just a little, and then retire upon that which he has done. We have not enough pride in our manufacturers. The man who succeeds very often to a great business has not that initative which would have produced it. He succeeds to a competence, and he is more concerned in being a rich man in his own district, or a man about town, or a countryman, or a sportsman, than he is to be known as a manufacturer. To such a man in his own district the last thing he would like them to know is where his money came from, or as to how he produced his wealth if it came from trade. That kind of thing has to go down and be destroyed if we are ever to be the first industrial country in the world. I am supporting the Motion of the hon. Member for Hereford to-night, and I am sure he would not have imagined some years ago that that at any time would have been possible for me to do. I am now supporting his Motion, as I am supporting other things because when one sees a civilized nation resorting to barbarity in order to conquer the world, the ordinary lines of cleavage and differences of opinion must go, and you must meet that nation by means never dreamed of before. Therefore, I want to join most strongly in an appeal to the Government not to treat this as an academic Debate, or a kind of letting steam off by Tariff Reformers, using arguments because some of their supporters are in the Government. I ask them to treat this from the standpoint of a desire on the part of all hon. Members to develop the interests of this country, and let the nations of the world see that we intend to conquer Germany industrially, scientifically, commercially, as well as from the military standpoint.

Mr. ANNAN BRYCE: I hope that the appeal which has been made by the hon. Gentleman who has just sat down will not be lost on the Government. There has been a feeling, which I have no doubt has partly actuated the Mover and Seconder of this Motion, that there has not always been through the action of the Government a realization so complete as there ought to have been of the methods of warfare which are waged upon this country by Germany. The Government have always professed a desire to meet the German warfare in every way, and in their speeches the members of the Government have all through been admirable, but we have always felt that the Government have been too much inclined to think that when they have made a speech they have done something, whereas, as a matter, of fact, all that has usually characterised them has been more strength in speech than in action. I believe that the hon. Member for Hereford was really anxious in bringing forward this Motion to get the Government to define its position, and tell us whether they mean at the end of the War to pursue the fight against Germany, as it will certainly be necessary to pursue it, or whether they are going after the War to kiss and be friends. There has been an impression that that has been the action of certain members of the Government, but I am sure that is not the attitude of the President of the Board of Trade who is going to answer us to-night. We beg the right hon. Gentleman to remember that what we want to see is not merely words but actions. I can corroborate from my own experience a great many of the facts stated by the hon. Member for Devizes (Mr. Peto). He referred to our trade further east than Ceylon in the China Sea, where the same class of warfare against English trade and shipping was pursued for many years with the result that the transport trade with the Malay Archipelago and the China Seas was taken away from the British Isles. I was glad to hear the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Swansea (Sir A. Mond) say that he would not object to a war against subsidies. That would mean either that we should have no subsidies ourselves, or that we should prevent subsidised firms from trading with our ports. No one can tell the vast amount of damage done during the last thirty years by the subsidising of the two great German lines of steamers, the Hamburg-Amerika Line and the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd.

The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Swansea underestimated and did not seem to think that the benefits alleged by the hon. Member for Hereford and the hon. Member for Devizes justified them in attaching so much importance to German economic warfare and he seemed to think that the War had been mainly promoted for racial and military reasons. I do not think in that he is altogether right, because there is a great deal of evidence that the most vigorous supporters of the War in Germany and the most active haters of England were the members of the National Liberal party which had very little sympathy in its origin with the Emperor's party, but was entirely dominated by the idea of the increase of the German language and German trade at the expense of English trade all over the world. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Swansea seemed to blame the English banks, as compared with the German banks, for the small support given to the interests of English trade. The English banks are doing quite a different service to the trade of the world to that done by the German banks, and it would be impossible for the English banking system as conducted to-day to adapt itself to the necessities of the case. The English banks have an enormous proportion of their deposits from the public in proportion to their paid-up capital, and it would weaken them if they were to invest their money in assets which were not mobilisable, such as those in which the great German banks invest their assets The result has been that although the German banks have a comparatively small proportion of liabilities to the public, as compared with the English joint stock banks, they are often in times of industrial crisis very much embarrassed, and you have, as a result, a much more serious state of finance in Germany from time to time with the varying course of industrial success or failure. There have been in the course of the last fifteen or twenty years practically no crises in England in this respect, whereas in Germany there have been several very severe crises. If English banks are to perform the func-

tions which German banks perform in spreading trade over the world, there must be some institutions supported for that particular purpose in England. There are some institutions which do that kind of business, but it is perfectly true that there are not at the present moment a sufficient number of institutions of that character.

I think it would be necessary if the Government is to make any serious effort in the direction suggested by the Motion, and if we are to make any serious attempt to meet the difficulty of the position, especially in the case of our Allied nations, they must be prepared to come forward either with a subscription of the nation's capital or by giving guarantees which will enable English industries to effect a lodgment in the Allied countries. There have been proposals which the President of the Board of Trade told us in his speech on the Motion for the Adjournment he was considering upon that question in the case of Italy, and I hope since that time the right hon. Gentleman has made some progress in his enquiries. The case of Italy is very important, because there has been a very complete penetration of Italy by German trade, and the way in which Italy can be rescued from that position is by some English institutions in alliance with Italian institutions to provide methods of finance which so far have been provided by the Germans. I think if the right hon. Gentleman will give us a satisfactory assurance with regard to the determination of the Government to act in these matters, the object of the Mover and the Seconder of this Resolution will have been amply fulfilled.

Mr. PENNEFATHER: I would like not only to support the Motion of the hon. Member for Hereford, but also to congratulate him, the House and the country upon the initiation of a Debate which is evidently going to be one of first-class importance. One of the encouraging features of this War I hope will be that we shall be able to say that it has united the people of the country not only in the arts of war, but also in the arts of peace. When we come to consider a commercial matter of such vast importance as the reversal or upheaval of our former policy in regard to international trade, it is perhaps as well that we should endeavour to have clearly before us the details of that trade in some degree in their relative proportions. I think it might be invidious for any hon. member on this question to compile his own figures, because he would be open to the imputation at home and abroad that he had been impelled by his patriotism, or by some other motive, to juggle with the figures unduly in favour of this country and against the enemy. It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that two or three days ago I received from an old friend of mine in America, the editor of a well-known newspaper called "Commerce and Finance of New York," a very complete analysis of the international trade of the world. He was dealing with that international trade very much on the lines upon which we have to consider it at this present juncture. He was dealing with it from the points of view of war, and I would like to quote one or two brief passages from the paper which he has sent me:—

"This is a war of economic endurance."

My friend, Mr. Price, states,

"On the one side as aggressor is a group of three nations"——

the three nations which are our enemies—

"who control 18 per cent of the world's trade and about the same proportion of its wealth and population. Against them there is actively arrayed another group"——

ourselves and our Allies—

"who control 50 per cent of the world's trade. To the flags of this group half the population of the world owes allegiance, and under their flags more than half the wealth of the earth has found protection. The neutral portion of the world is, for the most part, linked by commercial self-interest or racial and political sympathy with this same faction which dominates half the population, wealth and commerce of the planet. It is unthinkable, with such a preponderance of men, wealth, and commercial power on the side of law and democracy, that the small minority of lawlessness and autocracy can triumph."

That strikes me as being a very sound summary of the position. It is a summary taken at large. If might interest many Members of this House to have it divided up and analysed a little more closely. I therefore quote these figures:

"In round figures the world's international trade prior to the War was distributed as follows: Great Britain and her Allies 50 per cent; United States and Latin America, 18 per cent; Neutral Europe and China, 14 per cent; and the Teutonic Allies, 18 per cent."

That totals up to 100 per cent. Then it goes on to say:

"Of the goods exported from the United States and its Colonies, 57 per cent went to the Allies and 14 per cent to Germany, Austria and Turkey; and of the imports into the United States and its Colonies, 46 per cent came from the Allies and 11 per cent from Germany, Austria and Turkey."

Those figures seem to establish that not only have we a superiority, as we believe, in naval and military matters, but that we have most indubitably a superiority in commercial matters. In other words, the Allies, controlling more than half the international trade of the world, are in the position of senior partners in the great business of the world, and the Allies must inevitably, with the assistance of the friendly neutrals, be able to impose upon our enemies whatever policy the Allies consider to be advisable. That is the position of the Allies as a whole. They control more than 50 per cent of the international trade of the world. But the British Empire is again the senior partner in the great firm of the Allies, because the British Empire controls nearly one-third of the total international trade of the world. That in itself is a very strong reason why it is up to the British Empire to form a league with the other Allies in this matter of regulating the trade of the world when the War is over. I ought at this point to say that some critic might with reason point out that the figures which I have quoted relate to before the War, and that since the War many and important changes have taken place. It is true, as a previous speaker has pointed out, that the Germanic Powers have, temporarily, at all events, increased their territory by the absorption of territory formerly belonging to other Powers, but, as against that, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Allies have conquered or are conquering from the Central Powers immense territories overseas—territories which I think exceed 1,000,000 square miles, and include a population of something like 18,000,000. That is something to put against any gains in territory and population which Germany may have made in Europe. There is another thing to be said about the calculations I have read out. It has been assumed that the Central Powers have 18 per cent of the international trade of the world. Not now; thanks to the British Fleet and the Fleet of the Allies the international trade of our enemies to-day is practically nil.

We must not be content with considering the part which the empire plays in international trade. We have also, and this is really the business before us this evening, to press on the Government the consideration of the part which the British Government are playing in giving a lead, not only to the Allies, but also to our fellow citizens of the Empire. The lead must come from this great and wealthy country, which, after all, does the bulk of the international business of the Empire. It is true that we have upon us at this time a great financial burden, but it is also true that never in the history of this country were we in a better position to bear that burden. Making all allowances for the expenditure which we are now incurring, the figures which I have before me show that our National Debt is not likely to exceed one year of our national income. When we consider that our forefathers a hundred years ago bore a National Debt which was equal to three years of their national income, we can, I think, make up our minds that we can bear our share of the sacrifice and yet weather the storm. When we have come through the War, and have come through that period of great expenditure, then I believe will emerge the necessity for carrying out a policy such as has been indicated to the Government this evening.

We are talking even now of the necessity of restricting our imports on economic grounds. That necessity will not pass away with the War. When the War is over we shall still in this country want to economise, we shall still want to reduce our imports to the very utmost. In what direction are we going to reduce them? Are we going, any more than we can help, to reduce our imports from our Dominions and from our Colonies? Are we going to put an embargo that we can avoid on the products of the men whose name is associated with the word "Anzac?" No; if we are going to economise on our imports, we are all agreed that we must not, if we can possibly help it, economise on imports from within the Empire. Then where are we going to economise on our imports? Are we going to economise on our imports from our Allies who have fought with us during this War? Not if we can help it. There is one direction in which we can economise on our imports—economise reasonably—and that is on our imports from the countries which have been fighting against us. We should be entitled, even on the highest moral grounds, to say that we would not enter into the ordinary trafficking of commercial life on any terms with the men whose hands are stained with the blood of our men and whose consciences are stained with the crimes which they have committed against humanity. We should be justified on the highest moral ground in going so far as to prohibit, as far as we could, traffic with such men, putting them outside the pale of civilized society. I do not think this is sentiment; I do not think it is hatred. I believe it is justifiable; but it is one thing to be justifiable and another thing to be practicable, and I am not quite sure that it is practicable to go to these extreme lengths, although it may be justifiable. We can at all events reasonably and properly go to the length of saying that for reasons of war and for reasons of peace we will do as little business as we possibly can with those who have brought us to the brink of disaster, and that we will make it as difficult as possible for them to recuperate, because when this War is over we all know in our hearts that the struggle which will very probably begin will be whether the Allies or our enemies will recuperate most quickly and be most ready again to take either the offensive or the defensive.

We owe it to ourselves, as a matter of war policy, to take any and every measure which may be possible, not only to shatter to the utmost possible degree the credit upon which our enemies are depending for a continuance of this war, but also to prevent to the utmost in our power our enemies from recuperating more rapidly than ourselves can recuperate. If we adopt those principles of being as friendly as we can to our friends and of being reasonably inimical to those who are our enemies, our policy seems to emerge very clearly. It is not, perhaps, for me at this point to endeavour to suggest to His Majesty's Government what their policy should be; but I am convinced, when once they take this question seriously in hand in all its aspects as a question for the War and as a question for after the War, they will find that they are faced with certain problems which can only be dealt with in one way. Unless I am mistaken, unless they deal with this problem boldly and bravely, and in
7.00 P.M. accordance with the principles which have been laid down this evening, I am afraid they will find that the people of this country and of our Empire will be bitterly disappointed. I do not think that the Government need be afraid of going too fast or too far, because, however fast they go and however far they go, they will not go fast enough or far enough to offend or frighten the people. There have been symptoms—we all know them—that a new heart is being born in this country as a result of this War. Nobody cares twopence now about Free Trade or Tariff Reform. Economic text-books can be thrown into the fire. We are all realising that we are now in a new world. We have to face fresh facts with fresh minds, and the old economic text-books and the old theories are not only useless, but worse than useless. It is quite possible that, in carrying out this policy, we may, as the right hon. gentleman the member for Swansea (Sir A. Mond) suggested, have to make some sacrifice. That is possibly true, but, in a long experience, I have never found that one

can get anything for nothing. If we are to adopt this policy it will undoubtedly cost us something, but I do not think that the people of this country will shrink from the cost.

When I hear people talk about cutting off your nose to spite your face, I must say I feel rather sad that one of those old copy-book maxims, which misleads so many people, should be applied to a case of this kind. There is nothing of the cutting off one's nose to spite one's face, or anything so foolish, in this policy. The policy is one rather that of a wise surgeon who amputates a gangrenous limb in order to save the rest of the body . We have had our body, commercial and polical, penetrated by German influence, and we may have to perform an operation in order to cut that out, for if there is one thing which the people of this country are determined upon more than another it is to cut out from our social and political body the gangrene of German influence and German power. That is a very different thing to cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. I apologise for having detained the House so long, but there is one word I would like to add. We may be told that there is a danger of retaliation if we adopt such a policy as that which has been suggested. If there were such a danger it would, I think, be our duty to meet it. But we know, and the Germans know, that there is very little danger of retaliation. How can a country which has only 18 per cent. of the international trade of the world retaliate effectively upon a group of nations that control 50 per cent. of the trade. It is not so easy, and the Germans know it. In proof of that, may I read a very short extract from the writings of a German authority on Economies written a few years before the War. This German professor said:—

"Imperial Britain would be as compact as a world within itself, self-supporting, self-protecting, and in a position to dictate to the world without."

That was written by Dr. Weisengreen (Author of "England's Wirtschaftlich Zakunft"). We, I am sure, have no desire to dictate unduly to the world without, but in conjunction with our fellow citizens of the Empire, and in conjunction with our brave and noble Allies, I believe that we will, as we ought, dictate to our present enemies the place which they shall take in the commerce within the territory and with the population under the influence of the British Empire and its Allies.

The PRESIDENT of the BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. Runciman): This discussion has been opened to-day in a speech by the hon. Member for Hereford (Mr. Hewins), which more than justified the reputation the hon. Gentleman has long held outside this House, and I think everyone who listened to him, whether he sits on the same benches as the hon. Member or on this side, appreciated not only its deep sincerity, but also the wide outlook which the hon. Gentleman brought to the discussion of the Motion which stands in his name. One of my hon. Friends said he hoped that this would not be a merely academic discussion. I can assure him if it were a merely academic discussion I should have asked the leave of the House to be absent from this Chamber, in order that I might attend to practical business elsewhere. But this is not an academic discussion. It is one which has a direct bearing on the prosecution of the War, and any decision which this House or Government comes to with regard to trade matters at the present time has a direct bearing either on the strength of this country or on the strength of our enemies. So far we have succeeded in living through nearly a year and a half of hostilities without any serious break in either our financial or industrial strength. Of course there has been a diminution in our output. Our exports have fallen, and our imports in some commodities have gone up. In others they have declined. I could only wish that the import of unnecessary articles had disappeared altogether.

Mr. RONALD MCNEILL: Why do you not stop them?

Mr. RUNCIMAN: The hon. Gentleman can help us even in his own household. Everyone is open to the same charge. We are all apt to go on buying unnecessary articles without realising whether they come from abroad or are produced in our own country, and are likely to make a drain on our national wealth. Many of our imports have of necessity gone up, and I am sorry to say many of our exports have gone down. But in spite of that widening of the breach between the two there is no doubt that the economic strength of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire has been so well founded that we have stood the strain far better than the Central Powers. I have no desire to exaggerate the condition of Germany or Austria, but signs are not lacking that at last the stocks of their materials are giving out, and the food supplies of their people are shorter than ever they were. We have had reports of bread riots in Berlin and in nearly every other big town in Germany, and they could not have been circulated without there being good reason for them. I shall find it difficult to believe, after considering carefully all the information that comes to us, that Germany is not at last beginning to realise that our blockade of the North Sea and the interruption of her trade in the Baltic has not now depleted her of many of the necessities of warfare and possibly of some of the necessities of life.

I have recently had through my hands correspondence which has reached us from a neutral country. Some excellent authorities who have travelled through Germany nearly every month since the outbreak of war say that they find a shortage of food in nearly all the big towns being felt by the poor people, and, as happens always in time of war, the poor are the first to feel the strain. That has been evident particularly with regard to all fatty foods, and for very obvious reasons. At the opening of the Reichstag recently there was a big demonstration of women singing patriotic songs, but when they approached the Reichstag building they shouted, "Give us butter and milk. Give us cheap nourishment." That cannot go on long without having a great effect not only on the opinion of Germany, but ultimately on her stability. To some extent that justifies the policy of the Government. I regret that the gradual pressure which we have been able to bring to bear upon Germany—the economic pressure—has not been felt sooner, for it is clear that by economic pressure possibly more than by any other means we shall be able to persuade the German Government of the fruitlessness of continuing the struggle. For our own part we can stand the strain a longer time than she can. Our own people are just as determined as hers. Our supplies are increasing rather than diminishing. If we only husband our own resources there is no doubt we can outlast Germany, and the disaster which will fall upon her will be almost irreparable. In that policy undoubtedly economic questions ought to bear a large part. The hon. Gentleman who moved this motion frankly admitted that all idea of a Zollverein, or what I may call Free Trade between the Empire—which is much the same thing—was impracticable.

Mr. HEWINS: They are not the same thing. I said that a Zollverein was impossible.

Mr. RUNCIMAN: I do not care which you take—one or the other. The same comment will be equally germane to both. The idea of Free Trade as between the Allies is even more difficult than complete Free Trade between different parts of the Empire. As he truly pointed out, the action of our Empire has been more individualistic than that of any other Empire in the world. The individual policy of the Dominions is not likely to be modified as far as we can see in any measurable time. They are determined to raise revenue in their own way and to foster their industry in their own way, and I think we must dismiss the idea of Free Trade within the Empire. So far as the Zollverein, if you include the Allies as well, is concerned, I would point out that the difficulties are very great. I am certain if a Zollverein between this Empire and the Allies were necessary to end the War successfully a Zollverein we should have, for there is no arrangement which we are not prepared to

make in order to bring the War to a successful conclusion. A request was made that we should not allow any of our commercial treaties to stand in our way. So far as treaties with Austria and Germany are concerned, they are non-existent. When the War broke out they came to an end, and history cannot go on, when the War is over, exactly at the same point. No doubt the old treaties in many respects did this Empire great injustice. The working of the Most-Favoured-Nation Clause, as everybody knows, as every school of thought realises, the working of that Clause by Germany was to a certain extent to our detriment. It became increasingly to our detriment in recent years. The last tariff arrangements which were confirmed between Germany and Russia, which ended the great tariff war which I think lasted for seven or eight years, left us in the position of getting most-favoured-nation treatment, with a very low tariff on things which did not matter to us and a fairly high tariff on some things which did matter to us.

I do not think that Russia is likely to make that mistake again. Russia will now listen, I have not the least doubt, in the most friendly spirit to the representations we make to her with regard to any arrangements she makes in the future. How far she is prepared to go no one can say. I do not believe any Russian statesman can at the present moment describe in the Duma or elsewhere exactly the lines on which her economic development is likely to proceed or her economic policy is likely to go. Least of all can anyone assure us of the lines she will follow. Of this I am confident—she is not going to make herself the tool of Germany. She will not permit the same kind of penetration, which was sarcastically called peaceful penetration, although it was in the highest degree economic warfare, to continue in the future in Russia.

The exhaustion from which all the belligerents will undoubtedly suffer will lead ot a period of great effort, and I hope that in all of them—I say, without distinction, in all of them—to a greater degree of recuperation. [An Hon. Member: "All of them?"] Yes, all of them. I wish to make that point quite clear. But I would like to qualify it to this extent: the recuperation which will be necessary within this Empire will probably be less than that within the boundaries of any other Power. I believe we have it within our capacity to make up for the vast losses which we have incurred in a shorter period of time than any other State. It will be our duty, so far as we can, to aid Italy, France, and Russia in the same process. I said "all of them" because I do not wish to see, and I do not think any humane man would wish to see, a period of prolonged poverty in Germany, but I put Germany at the bottom of the list, and, if our policy is successful, I hope she will remain at the bottom of the list. Recuperation is undoubtedly, and will be, one of the first necessities of the whole of Europe. Some of the Neutral States have been doing very well out of the War. There are none of the belligerents who have not suffered every month as the War has gone on. Our debt has increased, we have lost in our manhood, and in many respects our trade has been diminished. We have not grudged these sacrifices, and we would be prepared to make more. The point I wish to press is that such sacrifices as we have made we can repair quickly, and such sacrifices as have been made by our Allies they can, I believe, with their great natural resources, fertility of mind, and scientific attainments, repair fairly quickly.

What we have a right to demand is that in the recuperation of Germany we should allow nothing to be done which would make either Italy, France, Russia, or Great Britain suffer. How far is that possible? I believe it is only possible by our making it clear that when peace is to be signed that we cannot permit on the conclusion of this War the outbreak of another economic war which Germany is to wage against her neighbours. Our own national and commercial interests must, in all these matters, be the first, and, so far as we are concerned, our only guide. Our second consideration will be the extent to which we can help those who have been fighting with us and for whom we have fought. I am not prepared, however, to wait until peace is declared for that process to begin. It has been very easy to jeer at the patriotic

efforts—sometimes a little mistaken—of those who have urged the public to capture German trade. There has been, undoubtedly, a good deal of nonsense talked on that subject. It is very difficult to go in for capturing German trade when your own output is decreased and has come down to such a low level that you cannot fill the orders of your own clients. There have been a good many concerns which have lost a good deal of their connection during the War, and it would indeed have been short-sighted of us, and especially those who had influence in commercial circles, if we had not pressed the policy of capturing German trade wherever opportunity offered and wherever we had commercial ingenuity which enabled us to take advantage of our opportunity. The transit of all German goods, or nearly all German goods, was interrupted. Their connections were broken, and undoubtedly it was our duty as a commercial people in the best national interest to see to it that we got as much of the foreign trade which had been held by Germany as we could lay our hands upon, for I have always held the view, which undoubtedly is held by every successful financier, that whatever we can do to increase and foster our export trade, *pro tranto* increases our financial strength.

How best were we able to capture German trade during the War? I take the case of South America first. Undoubtedly in South America a great opportunity was open to us. I am glad to think that many of our most enterprising firms have not lost that opportunity, but have built up connections which, I hope, may last long after the War is over. They have studied their customers' taste, if I may say so, with greater ingenuity and faithfulness than they ever did in times of peace. They have been making efforts in commercial travelling which have been almost unprecedented. Indeed, I have seen that, on the Continent, we have been accused of actually using the War for commercial purposes. In so far as there has been commercial activity I think we should all welcome it. I do not believe that our English commercial classes, while showing that activity, have not thrown themselves heart and soul into the prosecution of the War. With credit shrunk and labour insufficient really they have worked wonders. They have made great progress along the line of commercial development, to which we should have given more attention in the past. One hon. Gentleman —I have forgotten for the moment who he was—in the course of this Debate drew attention to the fact that there were some industries which were almost entirely in German hands before the War broke out. One of the most striking that is known to nearly all of us is that of optical glass. We have been placed under grave disabilities owing to the fact that optical glass was made almost entirely in Austria and Germany, and so little of it was made in this country. It was one of the first articles in which the Board of Trade took an interest in the autumn of 1914. We gathered together all the information we could on that subject of optical glass. We gave every possible assistance to those in this country who were prepared to undertake its manufacture, and already they are producing optical glass which never before had been equalled here. We trust that the monopoly which was held by Germany before the War will never go back to her.

In chemicals we have produced to a remarkable degree a large number of articles which before the War were almost entirely in German hands. Take the case of dyes. Not only the company which, by leave of this House, was assisted out of our national funds, but also other concerns, have produced an enormous amount of the dyes during the War. They have increased their output by extending their plant and improving their processes. They have naturally been fostered in that by the enormous demand and the high prices they have been able to obtain from their customers. Electrical apparatus, in some particulars, was almost entirely in German hands. Every one of these articles, glass, chemicals, dyes, electrical apparatus,and I could name about a dozen others, were industries of vast importance not only to us as a great commercial country but as a fighting country. Without these glass articles, without some of the porcelain articles which are essential for electrical construction, without the best type

of magneto, without some of the best of our chemicals, and without a great range of dyes, which used to be manufactured in Germany, we were placed at a great disadvantage. Never again should that happen.

This is more than a mere matter of competing with Germany. It ought to be part of our national organisation. There should be no essential article, either for the arts of peace or for the arts of war, upon which we cannot within the Empire lay our hands. Such progress as has been made in these directions cannot be made purely with Government assistance. When we had a short discussion on this subject on the Adjournment some weeks ago I observed it was suggested that at the Board of Trade we had the idea strongly fixed in our minds that merely by assistance given in Government Departments it would be possible for us to foster trade and industry. Let me say quite frankly that I have never been so foolish as to foster that notion. Government Departments can do a great deal, and I believe they ought to do more, but without the personal ability, without the training, skill and industry of the individual nothing can be done by Government Departments. I therefore put down, as one of the first necessities of this country if she is to hold her own during times of war and when war is over, that we must improve our research methods, the education of our people, and the training of our young men. We should not attempt to economise on the money we now spend on technical colleges and modern appliances. There are other directions in which we can cut down expenditure with less national damage.

The next quality what undoubtedly is requisite in order that we can hold our is that we should be adaptable. The War, at all events, has taught the commercial people of this country the necessity of adaptability. The whole commercial world has changed. Men have had to go into almost entirely new businesses. They have had to consider almost entirely new conditions, and that adaptability which was not supposed to be our characteristic in the past has been fostered rather than hindered by the War. I agree with my hon. Friend the Member for Inverness (Mr. A. Bryce) that the extension of commercial banking, as distinct from the more conservative form of banking which is our custom in this country, might well be fostered here. There is nothing that is more likely to aid English industry and commerce and place it on a level where it can compete with that which is organised in Germany than by assisting young firms to get on to their feet. I have sometimes regretted that the great joint stock banks, by gradually absorbing all our country institutions have, to some extent, removed that close touch between the individual banker and the individual trader which was of the very essence of our industrial prosperity. There are no institutions in the world that are better managed than our joint stock banks, but the mere fact of their being centralised in London, and having only managers instead of partners in the provincial centres has actually placed our traders and manufacturers and commercial men at a disadvantage compared with those who, in Germany, are in touch all over Germany with a more enterprising or, shall I say, more adventurous institutions. If we are to do more in the future, our banks must be a little more adventurous. If they cannot, in consonance with their present system, be more adventurous, let us have some additional institutions. At all events, commercial banking must play a large part if we are to hold our own against Germany. I agree with my hon. Friend the Member for Cornwall that we must overhaul once more our patent system. However much we may affect industry by changes of policy, there is no doubt that the development of new inventions and the restrictions which we put on their use may have a greater influence on the extension of our trade and industry than even the juggling of a tariff. With that I should like to couple copyright.

It has been necessary to review a great many of these questions within the four walls of Government Departments, but I can assure the House that we have not restricted ourselves to purely official inquiries. We held last autumn and spring a number of what are called exchange meetings, in order that the samples of foreign firms should be seen by British firms, which might copy them, or excel them, or at all

events make use of this opportunity to establish themselves, if necessary, in new directions. Following on that it became necessary to inquire into means whereby these new extensions should be well and solidly established when the War was over. I remitted these questions to the Commercial Intelligence Committee, which is composed almost entirely of business men. I think there are only something like three or four officials on it. All the others are business men—eighteen or twenty—and they have themselves selected their sub-committee, which consists entirely of business men. They are, I believe, only to-morrow discussing the Report which they have drawn, and in due course we shall see how far we can take advantage of their advice, and at the Board of Trade we will not hesitate to press their recommendations, if they appear to be worth pressing, on other Government Departments as well. But whatever is done in these directions, however far we may carry our inquiries in the future, whether by that means or through other Committees which we set up, let the House be assured that we are looking ahead. We are anxious to prosecute the War with all our strength, but we must look ahead. Peace might come very much sooner than some of us expect, and we are not going to be taken unawares. We are bound therefore to run through the whole range of commercial topics as thoroughly and as rapidly as time permits. There are some of these great subjects which strike at the very root of national prosperity, and in these certainly we must ask for the co-operation of the Dominions.

In the course of the afternoon reference has been made to the production of raw material in this country. The control of metals passed to Frankfurt years ago. It was Frankfurt that really dictated the production of metals in many parts of the world. Even in our own Dominions the influence of Frankfurt in Australia was so great that the Australian Government went to the extreme length of cancelling by legislation every contract on the outbreak of the War in which the great metal organization of Frankfurt was concerned. We have control within the British Empire of some of the most valuable metals on which we now depend. Manganese from India, tungsten and wolfram from the Antipodes, zinc in large quantities from Australia, and spelter dependent upon it, and nickel very largely from Canada. I should like to say, so far as these metals are concerned, that nothing could have been more whole-hearted than the support which has been given to us by the Dominions. Long ago, at the beginning of the War, we pointed out to them how largely we were dependent on them and how short our supplies might be if they were dissipated too widely, and they at once, without any hesitation, took the most drastic action, so that we have an abundance of manganese here; tungsten and wolfram we can get now in sufficient quantities; zinc and spelter made from zinc are being produced in increasing quantities every month; and thanks very largely to the fact that the Empire is with us to a man in the prosecution of the War they are able to get through their Parliaments, with far greater rapidity than we can pass Bills in this House, any measure which may be necessary to restrict the resources of the Empire for the use of ourselves and our Allies. Then we must carry further our investigation into the control of oil. We never seem to get to the bottom of that fact. We must see to it that the control of coal within this country, or within the Dominions, does not pass out of British hands.

I agree with the hon. Member (Mr. Peto) that in shipping it is necessary that we should overhaul our position. I think he suggested that we might have a revival at all events of the spirit of the Navigation Acts, but I understand that he severed himself from the details of the old Acts. I express no opinion on that, but in passing I should like to say—I have some of the instincts of the Free Trader—that when the Navigation Acts were repealed we became a much greater shipping Power than ever we were before, and we have succeeded in accumulating such vast strength in our mercantile marine that we are not only able to supply our own needs, but to supply the needs of our Allies as well. Without that mercantile marine I cannot tell where

the Allied Powers would have been. But the important thing is this, that so far as our Empire is concerned no privilege should be given to any foreign shipping which are not enjoyed by our own. We have to equalize, we ought to equalize, the conditions under which British shipping labours. Heavily subsidized foreign lines ought not to have the same run of our ports as those which receive no artificial assistance whatever. I do not wish to see an increase of subsidies so far as we are concerned. I should personally oppose them, for I believe subsidies, except for mail service—for services rendered—are unjustifiable, but there are other ways of dealing with this very complex and difficult question. Why, for instance, should great German liners—the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American, the Kaiser being a prominent shareholder in one and Prince Henry in the other—be allowed to originate their voyage in Hamburg and be permitted to come over to the Isle of Wight, take large bodies of passengers aboard, and escape all harbour dues, for all practical purposes getting the full advantage of the dredging, lighting, and quay accommodations of Southampton, and really be put in a position at the Isle of Wight of great advantage, while our own liners going out of that same port have heavy dues to bear? I am sure the House will not wish me to indicate the direction in which we shall have to deal with our rates and dues, but I hope they will rest satisfied that the mind of the Board of Trade, in so far as I can express it, is proceeding along these lines.

During the War we have had to deal with shipping problems of great magnitude, and as this motion makes special reference to the extent to which we and the Allies have co-operated with each other, and have been in consultation, I should like to point out that my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in Opposition occasionally raised shipping questions in this House, was himself the Chairman of a Cabinet Committee which recently made arrangements whereby the trading of British vessels between foreign countries was put under strict control, in order that the Empire—our own Empire—might receive the full advantage of our own merchant shipping. That may be regarded as a small step. It naturally created a considerable upheaval in some portions of the shipping trade, but we are bound to serve the Empire first in time of war and the recommendations of the Committee over which my right hon. Friend presided, and of which I was a member, were carried out. We may have to go further. As events change, as markets fluctuate, as the difficulty of carriage by sea becomes greater and greater—and the demand placed on our shipping has caused a heavy rise in freights which is burdening every industry in this country—it may be necessary for us to make changes, and no one would ask that having taken a step we should ever regard it as final. I mention that in order that I might point out that we are in fact mobolizing for Imperial purposes and for the purpose of the Allies, the whole economic strength of the British Empire.

The hon. Member (Mr. Hewins) and those who have supported his Motion to-day have wished us to take action in a hostile spirit against Germany. While the War is on I believe we ought to do everything in our power to injure and to ruin German finance. During the War we should do everything we can to destroy German credit, and to that end we should do everything in our power to cripple, cramp, squeeze and destroy her trade. We must at the same time lay the foundations for future action. But we have been doing a great deal to destroy both her credit and her trade. In many quarters the demand has been made that we should increase the number of articles upon our contraband list. It is the longest contraband list this world has ever seen. It exceeds the list which was prepared under the Declaration of London three or four times over. Every article which was believed to be necessary, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of the war, we put on the contraband list without hesitation. We have been asked why under the Order in Council of March last, we have not put an absolute stop to every form of traffic in and out of Germany. The House knows full well that in some directions Germany

had outlets which at that time it was not in our power to prevent. She had for some time a certain amount of traffic in the Baltic, which we were not able to place under naval control. We have since signally interfered with her traffic. Our submarines have almost stopped the supply of ore which came from Sweden. At all events, we have so diminished those supplies that the German iron works have been short of the main necessities of that manufacture for some months past.

The Order in Council went such a long way that there was not a single neutral that did not feel itself unfairly treated under that order. Not that that should altogether decide our action. Many of the neutrals have done fairly well out of the war. There is no doubt that some of them believe they had good grounds for complaint because we interfered with the traffic between their countries and Germany. I do not believe neutrals were ever better treated than they have been by us during this war. Unfortunately, there was for a time a leakage of material into and out of Germany through Italy before she declared war, through Switzerland before we came to an arrangement with Switzerland, which has certainly impeded the traffic between Germany and the outer world through Switzerland, through Holland before we came to an arrangement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust, and to some extent there may be smuggling through those countries which we find it very difficult to prevent. This is not the first war in which smuggling has been a profitable enterprise. Through Scandinavia, certainly, material has passed and may be passing now, but it is all passing in much smaller quantities than ever before. I should be prepared without too fully outraging neutral rights to go even further in the injury of German trade. Fortunately, there are some things that we can do in which the neutrals can have no concern. For instance, we can prevent Germany getting supplies of wool without any neutral being agreed. There, again, the co-operation and the cohesion between ourselves and the Dominions have been of inestimable value. Australia, as soon as she knew that we needed wool badly, prohibited the export of wool outside the British Empire, and when in the course of time it became clear that we should be likely to need merino produced in Australia, we made an arrangement with her and with one of the largest organisations in the United States, whereby her surplus of merino went to that organisation, and was distributed to concerns who did not export their products to Europe. Australia throughout from the very beginning, not only in regard to metal, but also in regard to wool, has acted in strict harmony with us, and with enthusiasm. That has been extended to the wheat market as well. When she discovered that we required large supplies of wheat here she immediately took possession of the entire wheat crop of Australia, and, with the aid of the Australian Government, and the aid of the Home Government, Australian wheat is coming here in increasingly large quantities for ourselves and for the purposes of our Allies. My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies and I at one time together co-operated to provide Australia with more tonnage, and we only regret that the shortage of tonnage should make it impossible for us to bring over the whole of the wheat crop of Australia; but it is at our command. Australia has seen to it that it shall not go elsewhere if we want it. It has been the same in regard to frozen meat. No sooner did they realize in Australia and New Zealand that we required larger supplies of frozen meat than they at once, with all the enthusiasm of youth, said that they would take every animal, and that every animal that passed through the abattoirs of Australia and New Zealand, should be placed at our disposal. Without that large and direct control we should have found it difficult to have kept ourselves supplied. In these directions undoubtedly the Dominions have shown what their spirit is, and I am not without hope that any approach that is made by my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government to the heads of the Dominion Governments, and any suggestions which may arise from a discussion here in London, will meet with the same warm-hearted reception as every proposal made by us has met with up to the present. To that extent I believe that the hon.

gentleman (Mr. Hewins) was more than justified in putting down his motion to-day. He knew that he was sowing on fruitful soil, and I think he can rest assured that as his motion goes down on the paper it will not only give encouragement to our friends, but may disturb to some extent the equilibrium of our enemies, and that they will realise that we have not come to the end of this war, or to the end of our ingenuity for winning the war.

When we are waging war we should wage it as war. An economic war should be well within the range of our powers. How long that economic war is to be waged is another matter. At any rate, we must see to it that, having ended this war victoriously, we do not give Germany a chance of re-constructing her commercial position. The longer Germany holds out, the worse it will be for her. The other day, when I spoke in the House, I said that commercially Germany was a beaten nation. Shortly afterwards I observed from a cutting which was put before me by an hon. member, that I was described on the strength of that statement as the blindest of Englishmen. A man would indeed have to be blind if he could not see the fact that commercially Germany is a beaten nation. Her ships are swept off the seas; her export trade is practically at an end; her commercial travellers in South America, in the East, in India, in China, and in Ceylon, are idle; the amount of goods she gets out now are a mere fraction of what she got out in former years, and as the war goes on that quantity will become smaller and smaller. We recognised, and we did it for the purpose of not finding ourselves in conflict with neutrals, the right of those who had made contracts before the Order in Council to have fulfilment of their contracts within strict limits. That period is rapidly expiring; it has almost come to an end, and the quantity of goods going out is a diminishing stream. If Germany is not commercially a beaten nation, there never was a beaten nation in this world. The real trouble is that when the war comes to an end, and she is beaten at sea, and, I hope, beaten ashore, she may wish to embark upon a new campaign. It is in connection with that new economic campaign that it will be necessary for us, in making peace, to see to it that she does not raise her head.

Mr. Bigland: I think we must congratulate ourselves that this motion has been brought before us. I want to thank the Government for having given us this opportunity of discussion, and for having made such a wide statement of intention as that made by the right hon. gentleman. It is always well to have a statement of intention, although it is not possible to pass an Act at the moment to carry out that intention. We are pleased to have had the position explained, and the mind of the nation will be clarified to a large extent. So far as I am concerned, I am still a little doubtful about the right hon. gentleman's position. He has told us a good deal of what Australia is willing and ready to do, but he did not tell us very much what we as a nation are ready to do in order to meet their views. I think we might have had a little more clear exposition of the Government's view on that point. The right hon. gentleman did, however, tell us that any recommendation that we make will be sympathetically received by the Government. That is not quite the point. It is the recommendation that the Government make that should be sympathetically received by us. If we could have that assurance from the Government, I think the people of this country would be more than pleased. The right hon. gentleman has told us of a good many things that the Government have done, or that they have tried to do, but I would like to point out that I think in one respect he has made some mistake, because, although we have prevented wool going from Australia to neutrals and Germany, I have received figures from the River Plate which tend to show that the policy of the Foreign Office has not been sufficient to keep Germany unsupplied with wool from the Argentine. According to the information I have just received, 6,800 tons of wool were shipped to Holland and Sweden this season up to the 4th November, as against 1,000 tons for the same period last year, so that I am afraid there has been a considerable leakage there. The right hon.

gentleman admitted that there has been a great deal of leakage, and I am sure the House will be delighted to know that the efforts he is now making are reducing that leakage. In my opinion, and I say it with regret, I honestly believe that during the first nine months of this war Germany got nine months ordinary supply of every article she needed. We were horribly and terribly weak in our handling of the question as to the quantities of goods that were allowed to go into neutral countries. Instead of keeping the neutral countries to pre-War quantities, we allowed vast amounts of all kinds of materials to filter through to our enemies. No one could be more pleased than I am to have the assurance that this restriction will henceforward grow tighter and tighter.

The most disappointing point of the right hon. Gentleman's speech was that he did not contemplate in our handling of matters with Germany in future that when the war was over he was going to take very drastic measures to prevent the recurrence of trade between Germany and the rest of the world, or any rate, with the rest of the British Empire. The hon. Member for Kirkdale (Mr. Pennefather) emphasized what he thought was justifiable and practical. I would like to point out to the Government what may happen. As the right hon. Gentleman said, peace may come at an unexpected moment. I hope the Government will provide against that possibility. Supposing on the 1st June next peace was suddenly declared. The position and the economic state of Lancashire would, under those circumstances, be very serious. Cotton in Bremen might be 2s. 6d. a pound, and Liverpool 8d. a pound. There would be great demands from Germany for that raw material, and for articles stocked in this country, and the rise in price would be such that our own manufacturers would be very seriously handicapped. I hope the Government will use foresight in this matter, and absolutely prohibit for several months after the declaration of peace the export of all sorts of raw material from this country which Germany will want. The prices in Germany are so enormously high. We should safeguard our own necessities, because they cannot be brought across the ocean a long distance within a moderate space of time after War. The rush for traffic will be so great that it may take three months for a German cotton mill to get cotton from New Orleans. It would only take three weeks to get it from Liverpool. We must see to it that our available stocks of raw material are not taken away from the manufacturers of this country. It is a difficult matter to deal with, but in a declaration of intention, if it could be absolutely stated that as soon as the War is over the stocks of raw material in the British Empire will not be allowed to go either to neutral countries or to any other countries except our Allies until our own necessities are safeguarded, it would prevent what may turn out to be a panic.

Mr. Booth: Can the hon. Gentleman define what he means by "raw material"? What would he call pig-iron?

Mr. Bigland: I think we know pretty well what the Germans want. We have at the present time very effective committees at work, and the War Trade Department. It might necessitate the passing of an Act of Parliament—an Order-in-Council, stating that the War Trade Department should continue its work, and supervise every application for export from this country. Our Colonial and Allied Governments should do the same thing, so that we may prevent what would be a panic if nothing is done beforehand. We have heard something of the idea of using our economic strength to weaken our enemies. Not only is there a possibility of strengthening our position by putting tariffs on imports, but also export duties on commodities that the British Empire has great need for herself. There are arguments which may be used against that, but I am strongly of opinion that the British Empire can use up far more of the products of the British Empire than ever she has done before. We have a monopoly in the supply of certain metals, and in other raw materials, such as palm kernels. The right hon. member for Swansea (Sir A. Mond) said it was the technical education and scientific knowledge of the Germans

that had taken many of our industries and trades away from us. I would like to quote one trade that they have robbed us of, not by scientific knowledge, but by the adaptation of their scientific tariffs. In Liverpool, when I was a young man, we had the import of the entire palm kernels from West Africa.

All these kernels come from British possessions. The whole of that trade, nearly, was filched from us. Two hundred and eighty thousand tons a year were going to Hamburg before the war, and I say the whole of that can be brought back by a very simple process. If we say that £2 a ton export duty will be charged on palm kernels leaving the coast, but that that shall be rebated to Britain's Allies, then Germany would have to pay £2 a ton for the raw product which is a necessity and can only be secured within the British Empire. That would entirely preclude her from doing an export trade. She would still buy for home consumption, but would be entirely cut off from the export trade of the world. In Liverpool she killed us by the persistent sale of manufactured articles at less than cost, and when that goes on for ten years no manufacturer can live against it. We must be preserved in future from these unfair uses of a hostile tariff which the Germans were so clever in handling. The hon. member for Kirkdale referred to another point very clearly in my mind, and that is that public opinion in this country has reached a point of such intense feeling on this matter. There is such anxiety in the mind of many people who say, "What are you going to do when the war is over? Are you ever going to allow Germans to trade again on their own terms?" That I hope we may have before many months are over, perhaps it may be when the next Budget is introduced, a declaration of intention of the British Government as to how they mean to act. Let them begin to act now. Let the policy be foreshadowed in the next Budget, and the nation will then know the intention of the Government. I say you cannot do it three months after peace is declared, and if you are going to take this inimical action, you must take it now. My right hon. friend said he did not see how it was going to be possible to make an arrangement with France and Russia. We shall make it possible if we open up the development of Russia, which is one of the most undeveloped countries of the world. I am convinced, as an expert in this matter, that if we and our sister States come together and agree that the Canadian basis should be the universal basis of the Empire, that each part of the Empire should fix its own tariff, that within the Empire 33⅓ per cent rebate should be allowed, that having fixed that we should go to France and Russia and say, "We will agree with you that you should be allowed by the British Empire to come in on the same basis as ourselves of enjoying this 33⅓ per cent, and that you shall give the whole British Empire a 33⅓ per cent rebate on your tariff, fixing your own tariffs at whatever rates you like," that would put us in a position to place Germany out of the market and enable the British trader to take his place in supplying the manufactures and articles which Russia wants in the overseas trade.

8 p.m.

I claim that that is a definite issue and a definite proposition of which we might ask the Premiers of our sister States when they come to this country: "Is that a reasonable proposition?" Let the whole Empire put its own taxes on its own imports, in any way they think right. Accord to all parts of the British Empire a 33⅓ per cent rebate, take that position and go to our Allies, Japan included, asking her to cancel that foolish treaty we made with her. The hon. member for Oxford University (Mr. Prothero) spoke of the drawing power of the Central Powers which were making a league in the centre of Europe. He spoke of the effect that would have on Greece, Rumania, and the other surrounding countries. Think of the drawing power we should have, if our Allies and the Empire arrived at this arrangement, and if we said, "Fiscally, you can join the British Empire, fixing your own tariffs and guaranteeing to us and our Allies a 33⅓ per cent rebate on your tariff." That would, to my mind, give a drawing power which would weigh against the Germanic influence in a way greater than anything that has been named or thought of. Then

I claim that you have in your hands, shall I call it, the peace control of the world, because the other countries would gradually come into our league, and all united, none dare break the terms of that league, as the writing out of that preference would mean their commercial ruin. I honestly believe this may be the beginning. In this Imperial Parliament we have for the first time, so far as I know, for thirty years talked with something of one voice, only urging one another to do more than others have suggested they were prepared to do, but we are all ready to take that first step in bringing about the commercial unity of our own Empire. With that enormous fulcrum for us to go on, with that proposition to make to our Allies of the terms on which it would be agreeable to us fiscally to use our unity in order to keep Germany from ever again taking a front position in the commerce of the world.

Sir J. D. Rees: I have only risen because my hon. friend's motion in its terms excludes India and Ceylon. I will not keep the House more than a few minutes, although I believe it is far better occupied in discussing this matter than in condemning the Minister of Munitions, who is doing such service to his country, and who should be supported rather than attacked by all the members of this House. An hon. friend of mine says that the Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions, but why not India and Ceylon, more particularly India, because it is already in possession of a moderate import tariff, which would allow it more easily than any other British possession to establish that discrimination between the products of the British Empire and the products of foreign countries than could happen in regard to any other British possession. My hon. friend who has just sat down referred to the way in which Germany had taken trade in which he is interested. I should like to point out that no Dominion would co-operate more whole-heartedly in this action than India, which has been the subject of a long-drawn-out, calculated, cruel action, for years carried on at a great loss by Germany, in killing the native indigo trade by the highly subsidised competition of the Bädische Anilin Fabrik Company. For years they sold below cost price until they killed it, and then put up the price and began to reap the advantage of their action. India, again, would co-operate more readily than any other country, because it requires protection for its mercantile marine in the same way as was referred to in the case of England. At the present time Japan enjoys the whole Indian coast for its mercantile marine, while India is refused reciprocity as regards the Japanese coast. Japan is an ally, but that does not alter this fact, and as we have to tax the wines produced by our nearer ally, France, I will not refrain from pointing this out with regard to Japan. It is a relevant fact that India at present pays double income tax and Australia treble income tax, and in this arrangement that is the subject which should have attention. At the present time we have Japan beating Lancashire in India in cotton goods. Lancashire has only been able to maintain her position in India by the imposition of a duty on the lower counts of cotton goods. Even then she is being steadily beaten, and I think will be, unless arrangements are made. Here I think an opportunity exists for giving Lancashire a preference in India and Japan a preference in this country. Without some such arrangement the Lancashire cotton trade there is, I think, eventually doomed. I think it is not too soon to take that into account, and it rather surprises me that this matter has not been referred to, although one of the utmost importance to this country and to the greatest of our possessions. The only portion of our Empire that is an Empire has absolutely not been referred to at all in this debate, and it has brought me up at the eleventh hour to refer to it. Nor can I understand how the representatives of trade unions here, who are on their legs complaining if any particular trade in this country, or any firm, does not pay full wages, if anything gets in which has not been placed under all the disabilities with which we load all our products in this country, can contemplate with equanimity the competition of Japan and China with their goods in this country. That is also a point which requires to be attended to when effect is given to my hon. friend's reso-

lution, as I understand from the speech of the Board of Trade action is likely to be taken. While our labour objects to the competition of everything that is not subject to the innumerable taxes which the right hon. gentleman piled on in the name of social reform on our own products, they apparently do not object to goods coming in from China, where wages are one-fifteenth below what they are here. This question of labour certainly requires to be attended to wherever action is taken under this resolution. I do not know whether the financial secretary to the treasury (Mr. Montagu) still thinks, as in 1911, that piling on a few more countervailing duties on India would be the proper method of emphasising the fact that that country, though an independent financial unit and a prosperous one, is connected with Free Trade England. I hope he does not think as in 1911, but at any rate this range of subjects on which I am very briefly touching is one which goes to the very root of the resolution of my hon. friend, and are on no account to be forgotten when action is taken.

A reference was made by my hon. friend here to the necessity of a conference with Russia under this resolution. I heartily support that. I have lived in Russia. I am an interpreter, and I declare that there is not that difficulty in learning the Russian language that is generally assumed, and that it would be perfectly possible for our commercial travellers to equip themselves with that language. Without it it is impossible to compete with Germans in Russia. I am glad to see that in some parts of the country classes are being started for the learning of Russian, and I declare that what he wishes to see brought about will never be attained until we have a different class of traveller. Every German who goes there speaks Russian. He studies the idiosyncrasies of the Russians, and until we do something of that kind debates here are a waste of time and cannot lead to any satisfactory result. I have not prepared a speech in any way, and I would not have taken part in this debate but for the absolute omission of the greatest of our foreign possessions from the debate, so far.

The President of the Board of Trade said that the list of contraband was already the longest in the world, and longer than was intended by the Declaration of London. That is only another nail in the coffin of that disastrous effort to impair our sea power, and which would have been a millstone round our necks in this contest but for the patriotic action taken in another place—which action should never be forgotten when our position with regard to this war is considered. My right hon. friend also said that we must continue to persevere with our technical education in order that we may give effect to my hon. friend's resolution. That is very true, but I hope that the right hon. gentleman's advice will not be taken to mean that further funds are to be expended on a class of education which has hitherto proved so unsatisfactory, and before necessary changes are made.

I had occasion to write to the President of the Board of Trade as to chemicals. He said that we were making chemicals because we could not get them from Germany. That is true. In regard to patent medicines, I would point out that the Medical Committee had to deal with this matter, and they did so in an entirely satisfactory manner, because we are not able here to make certain patent medicines that are made in Germany, but it is a pity, and a great pity, that in regard to one patent medicine which is required in this country and which cannot be made here, as we have not learned to make it, that an exception was not made on that occasion in respect of that small matter, instead of in regard to other larger subjects in regard to which I think too great consideration has been shown to neutrals, and too little use made of our preponderant sea power. I should like to ask the hon. gentleman representing the Board of Trade how many manufacturers who have turned their factories into munition works are going to recover the trade which they have lost by the commandeering of their works, unless an import duty is put upon the products which they make in order to help them to recover their trade. That is an extremely important point. It affects manufacturers in my own constituency, who have given up their factories to

the making of munitions of war, and I ask how are they to recover their trade unless they get an import duty. This is not a Tariff Reform Debate, and I will not further develop that point, but I trust that the hon. Gentleman opposite will convey what I have said to the President of the Board of Trade.

Sir JOHN SPEAR: I feel that my constituents desire me on their behalf to give the heartiest possible support to the motion moved by the hon. Member for Hereford, and which we have been discussing this afternoon. It is encouraging to find that the Government, through the President of the Board of Trade, recognises the importance of the reasonable and businesslike proposal contained in the motion to re-establish, in the altered circumstances of the country, our trade under fruitful conditions, and that we shall, dismissing any ideas of prejudice, combine, without regard to differences of opinion on fiscal questions in the past, to do what we believe the best interests of our country demand. We must all feel that it will be a big job to rehabilitate our business arrangements after the War, and to establish trading conditions which will restore to us some degree of commercial prosperity. One lesson surely we have learned through this war, and it is that we must in future be more self-contained in regard to the production of the necessaries of life, and endeavour to so develop our own industries and our own agriculture that if a similar crisis should ever occur we shall not have to send to America, for instance, for so much stuff as we have had to do in this war. In the interests of labour and in the interests of the country we should combine to develop our own industries, and thereby be less dependent on other countries than we have been in the past. We have all felt that in this very expensive war it has been embarrassing that we have had to send so much gold to America to purchase things which, with sufficient encouragement, might very well have been produced at home.

The motion not only alludes to the importance of developing our own industries, but the President of the Board of Trade, if I may say so, dealt very ably with the methods which the Government are prepared to adopt in order to effect this development of home production. There are one or two matters to which I shall briefly allude. One is the importance of sufficient money being available for starting our new industries, and, in that connection, it is absolutely essential that in our endeavour to establish a system of small holdings in this country it should be possible for the small holders to obtain at reasonable interest money wherewith to develop the land which has been put in their hands. That is one part of national development which I think will be assisted by the suggestion of the President of the Board of Trade, that the joint stock bank system, though very honourably conducted, yet makes it harder for the small trader and also the small holder to obtain money on the same terms as he could do from private banks. I am glad to hear that the President of the Board of Trade spoke of that as one of the necessary developments of our own industries. I think we can develop our own industries and yet carry out the spirit of the Motion, namely, to give to our Colonies preferential treatment in the trading conditions of the future. The President of the Board of Trade has spoken with great eloquence of the patriotism and loyalty of the Colonies, to which we are all grateful and of which we are all proud. He spoke very strongly of Australia's self-sacrifice in refusing to sell wool and corn even to neutral States. Surely that is an additional reason why, in rebuilding our business fabrics, we should see that our Colonies who have done so much for us in this crisis shall receive liberal and adequate treatment in trade conditions.

I felt as the right hon. gentleman was speaking that, while he enlarged on what the Colonies were doing for us, he did not show any desire that we should make a return to them by preferential trade conditions that would show our appreciation of the patriotism and loyalty which they have displayed at this crisis in the history of our country. The Motion goes beyond even our Colonies, and I am fully in accord

with the view that we should give to our Allies better trading conditions in the future than we shall be prepared to give to those countries which are now our enemies. Surely in future we must remember those who have co-operated with us in this great work, and by giving them better conditions of trade exchange, enable them to regain some of the great financial loss which they have sustained through this terrible War which has been forced upon us and upon them by Germany. My constituents are determined that Germany shall not fatten in future on this country as she has done in the past. We in this country enabled Germans to make fortunes, and she has used the money in an attempt to destroy our best interests and liberties. I heartily support the Motion and am glad it is receiving consideration from the Government. The President of the Board of Trade assured us that he is alive already to the question and is moving in that direction. I hope his efforts will result in giving to our Colonies preferential trading conditions with the Homeland, and to our Allies better conditions than we shall be prepared to give to those countries with which we are now at war. I hope that the Motion will not merely rest with the reception which has been extended to it in this House, but that the Government will take steps to develop it. If they do I believe it will tend to strengthen the alliance and to prevent Germany ever again attaining a position which will enable her to inflict upon this country and the other nations of the world the terrible disasters which she has brought about by her avarice and ambition.

Mr. Montague Barlow: The hon. gentleman who has just spoken has put before the House the views of his constituents. He represents with honour and dignity an agricultural constituency. I should like to put myself in very much the same position with regard to my constituents, who are in the main engaged in industrial pursuits. I think all of us who have been interested in trade, both on the theoretical and practical side, for a good many years, have been looking forward during the last few days with great hope and anticipation to this Debate. I think this Debate has risen to the height of that anticipation, both as regards the speech of the Mover and the others who have spoken, and as regards the reply which has been vouchsafed by the Government. There were certain portions of the speech of the President of the Board of Trade which I could have wished had been a little stronger and a little firmer, but I do not think that anybody who looked back over the economic history of this country for the last two or three or four or five years could have been anything but surprised and, with the best interests of the country at heart, pleased at the speech made by the right hon. gentleman to-day. The President said, and quite rightly in my opinion, that it was no good leaving this question over till after the War or till the moment when peace was declared. Germany has set us an example in this matter. She has been up and doing. I do not know whether it is generally known, but it is the fact that there was a Conference in the middle of December which met in Vienna representing the Central Allied Powers. They discussed with care and consideration the future of commerce, so far as the Allied Powers were concerned, and they came to a series of resolutions. I am speaking now of a translation from the report which appeared in the "Vossiche Zeitung." The first resolution was that an economic rapprochement was to take place between the Central Allied Powers, and the second resolution went on to say:—

> "This economic rapprochement is to be brought about on the basis of reciprocal preferential treatment which must embrace as far as possible all aspects of economic life."

In other words, the Central Allied Powers are going to work deliberately, unless they are prevented by adequate means by ourselves and our Allies, at the same kind of campaign of commercial warfare as that which they waged against this country before the great War in which we are now engaged. Of the dangers of a war of that kind there can be no question. The President of the Board of Trade, in a speech made a

few weeks ago, on the occasion, I think, of the Adjournment, gave a few instances, known to very many of us, of the way in which Germany had her hand on the throat of British industries in more directions than one. He mentioned finance, he mentioned shipping, he mentioned the question of company law, and he mentioned what is even more serious and startling, the ownership of British land by German companies, including the ownership of coal mines. He did not on that occasion mention the ownership of the metal industry. He went into that fully to-night. The control of the whole metal industry of the world, exercised from Frankfurt, by that enormous octopus the German Metal Company, is one of the most extraordinary fables, if it were not so terribly real, of modern industrial life. Take so small a thing as wolframite, and the manufacture of tungsten steel for machine tools. Everyone knows that the manuacture of machine tools, in which at one time this country was pre-eminent, has largely passed out of this country altogether into the hands of Germany and America. The manufacture of steel tools depends on tungsten, and the manufacture of tungsten depends on wolframite. We had the only source of wolframite in the world in this country and in the Allied countries. The main source for us was in Cornwall. Twelve years ago wolframite was a waste product in Cornwall. Its utility was discovered and a company was started for the treating of it, and at the same time, or almost immediately afterwards, a company was started in Hamburg, also for the purpose of treating it. The Germans captured the wolframite supply of Cornwall. They cut down the normal price of 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. They killed the English company, which had sunk some £20,000 of capital, by lowering the price, and when the English company was put out of business they, of course, raised the price to 7s. 6d. That is only a small instance, but that is the kind of process which has gone on and the process which will go on, and which Germany means shall go on, after the War, unless proper steps are taken to prevent it.

I desire to say a word or two with regard to the financial aspect of the case, which was very ably dealt with by the President of the Board of Trade. In using the word "capital" it must not be assumed that I have not very much at heart the interests of labour, because this question of capital is at the same time an intensely important one for labour. If, after the War, capital, for one reason or another, is unavailable for developing infant industries or carrying on such industries as we have, it will be an extremely bad day for labour in this country. I do not think it is a rash thing to prophecy that when the War is over capital will be difficult to raise for new industries, and it will be able to command such a price in the international market that there may be great stringency not only in the creation and development of new industries, but also in carrying on old ones where they have large advances from the bank or mortgages. Rates of interest are certain to rise, and the wages which capital can command are sure to be much higher. If that is so, what you must see to is that capital, if it is to be sunk in industry, shall be sunk under such terms that it can have reasonable security.

I remember going into some large works in my own part of the world some years ago, and taking up some small brass tabs. I asked where they came from? I was told from America. I suppose they sold at 2s. or 3s., but the wholesale price was a 1d. I asked the manufacturer whether he could produce them at that price He said, "No, I can only produce them for 1½d." I asked, "Can you not put down machinery and produce them at that price?" He said, "Yes. If you give me security that my market will not be taken away and ten years' life for my capital, I will put down machinery and do it." Everyone knows that, according to what economists call the law of increasing returns, you can produce an individually cheaper article if you produce an enormously greater number of that article. If the manufacturer was given anything like a secure and reasonable market for a reasonable period of time, it would be worth his while to raise the capital to put down plant to produce the cheaper article.

That is only an instance of the kind of security which must somehow or other be given to capital after the War if you are to see that this country is not starved. I am glad to know that with regard to optical glass the Government have taken a very wise step. They have encouraged by direct action, whether by bonus or whatever you call it, the manufacture of optical glass in this country, so that it is worth the while of firms to take up the manufacture of optical glass where it would not have been worth their while if that security had not been given.

The question of capital leads naturally to the question of the machinery in order to feed the manufacture of capital, and there I rejoice to hear the words of the President of the Board of Trade with regard to the English banking system. The English banking system is an extremely sound and cautious system. It has two aspects, the aspect of banking so far as the internal trade of the country is concerned and the aspect so far as the international trade is concerned. I think it is usually estimated by the economists that the commission business which is the result of our international position in the money market is worth some £30,000,000 to £40,000,000 a year. That is a very substantial sum. Largely in the interests of that international trade and the international position of the money market in England, the process of amalgamation of banks has gone on until now we have three or four large banking groups, all or mainly managed from London—there is one in Birmingham—and these groups are so constituted that the local manager has little power. That is an excellent system from the point of view of international banking and from the point of view of the short money market and so on, controlled in London. But it is not a good system from the point of view of the individual English trader. Under the old arrangement of private banks, when the banks throughout the country were in the hands of private partners or of small companies, a local trader could get credit, which he cannot get now because the manager has not a free hand. If you have such a huge agglomeration of banking facilities managed from London it is necessary to have a rule for the local managers that they may advance only so much and no more, and as a rule the limit is very low.

There are instances on record—I think the President of the Board of Trade has personal knowledge of one—in which a local bank and a small tradesman between them have built up a vast fortune and an entirely new industry. The banker has had the account of the local trader, he has watched him, he has seen him gradually growing, has fed him with credit when necessary, has pulled him in a little if he was going too fast, and has enabled him to launch out when on right lines. That is practically impossible in England at the moment. In Germany the reverse is the case. Germany takes a different view of the functions of banking. It would be a bad day for England if, in order to keep the international position, the power of England with regard to international trade, and that annual profit of from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000, we sacrificed the individual trader of the country. Therefore I welcome most heartily the promise of the President of the Board of Trade. If the bankers continue to take, as I think, a rather too narrow view of their responsibility in the matter, if they say that to assist traders is not banking business but money-lenders business, then the President assures us that a new type of bank will be set up—an industrial bank or commercial bank, or whatever you choose to call it—which will take a rather wider view, be prepared to incur larger risks, and which, if not willing to go quite as far as in Germany, where bankers practically go into partnership with traders, will assist traders who have not very much more than their personal capital and personal credit on which to raise money.

It is notorious that in new countries like Canada, Australia and America, personal character is the best credit on which to raise money, but it is practically no credit at all in this country. Unless a man has some collateral security of some kind, if he goes to a bank and says, "I am capable and healthy; therefore lend me money," he will be shown out very rapidly, whereas in the new country he would not be. It is because we want more help in a direction of that kind that we welcome the President's assur-

ance that if help cannot be forthcoming from the banks under the present system some new system of banks will be set up. In Germany if a man goes to the local bank his case is inquired into; the matter is probably sent to Berlin, where it will be considered from the point of view of high State policy whether it is desirable to have a new industry of that character in the town; and if it is approved the man gets his credit from the bank, and the bank gives him so much credit that it becomes practically a partner in the undertaking. I thank the President of the Board of Trade for the reception which on behalf of the Government he has given to the Motion. We shall watch with interest the carrying out of his pledge that he will not wait until peace is declared, but will set in motion at once machinery for dealing with the evil of German competition. Not only that, but we welcome his assurance that never again, so far as he and other responsible authorities are concerned, will we have such a state of things as that under which Germany should have her hands on the industry of the country in such a way as she has done before.

Mr. FELL: As one who feels very strongly on all matters of Colonial interest, I should like to add a few words. I am sorry that in discussing the question as to whether or not the conference of Colonial Ministers was or was not to be held this year, the President of the Board of Trade was not more explicit. I gather that he was entirely in favour of such a meeting, and that the interests of the Colonies, which are bound up so much with those of this country, will be looked after when this unfortunate War has ended. Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman felt that a more explicit statement was a matter for the Prime Minister. I hope that one may get a reply at an early date, perhaps in reply to a question. The proposal put forward in the Resolution before us is a conference with the heads of the great Colonies: that we should confer at the earliest possible date to see what steps should jointly be taken in reference to the condition of affairs at the conclusion of the War. When we have done that we ought, I think, approach our Allies with definite proposals. Our fiscal policy has, as is well known, been different from that of our Allies. Three of our great Allies in Europe are protectionist countries. We have hitherto been an entirely Free Trade country. They would, therefore, naturally feel very great—I will not say diffidence—but reluctance in approaching this country for conference, and the settlement of any policy to be hereafter pursued, if they were not entirely assured that in so doing they had the sympathy of this country in regard to the protective duties which they might think it necessary to put on against our present-time enemies. They will, therefore, look for a lead from this country, and for us to approach them. We know their feelings and fiscal views, but they do not know our views at the present time, for, in view of speeches made from the other side, it would appear that there is very great difference of opinion in the country, and views held now are not the same as those held a short time ago. Many who originally would most strongly have opposed any protective duties would now, I think, be not unwilling to put them on to prevent our country being flooded with goods from enemy countries who have accumulated large stocks of goods that they will be very anxious to dispose of—indeed, it is absolutely necessary for them, in view of the need to dispose of them, to stimulate their exports to pay the immense debts they have contracted. They will endeavour to push their exports in every direction. I believe we have the sympathy of many who were Free Traders who will, at the end of the War, say that they will not for a moment endure that this country should suffer by reason of these accumulated goods being forced upon this country possibly below market price, or at any rate at very low prices. I am sorry that the President of the Local Government Board did not a little more explicitly refer to the Colonial Conference which has been suggested. I hope that it is a matter which will be dealt with before very long by the Prime Minister.

It is clear that this War has been really going on for twenty years between this country and Germany. It only reached its head when it became a war of armies in the field. The attack by Germany upon this country, and this Empire, has been

expedited immensely within the last ten years. It is only within that period that Germany has resolutely, both in this country and in our Colonies but in neutral countries, endeavoured to oust England from markets which she previously entirely controlled. The home trade was referred to. Some portions which used to be flourishing have been entirely killed. I would refer more particularly to the immense progress which Germany has made in South America, both on the East and West coasts, in Chile, Peru, and the other countries where we had almost a monopoly of the trades. For a decade Germany has done the most diligent work there, and by exceedingly close attention to the business in hand, with the aid of their Consuls, by subsidizing customers, and by facilitating trade in every way, has largely obtained command of the trade in places that were once considered to be almost the freeholds of this country. I do not say we are not to blame. I believe we are very seriously to blame. But it is no less the fact that Germany has been competing for the trade, and has been successful, and that we are suffering from it, and that unless we make a change, both in our methods of business and in the way we compete with Germany, we ourselves will be supplanted in markets that we might fairly call our own.

One of the speakers to-day referred to the case of Ceylon. The hon. Member gave some very pointed instances of how the Germans had in that entirely English Dependency obtained a strong foothold commercially. Let me call attention to another strong instance. that of Burma. Burma is an English Colony, with the trade there almost practically in our own hands. Within the past ten years great German firms have been established at Rangoon, and they have supplanted us. I believe a number of rice firms at Rangoon were German-Hamburg firms before the War. There is no conceivable reason why such a state of things should be. Some four or five years ago I was talking with one of the members of a firm. He told me very confidentially that his income as one of the partners was at least £5,000 a year, and he said that he made that £5,000 with the greatest ease. He said, "Why you English people allow us to come in this way and steal your business, and become prosperous like my firm in what one would have thought would be an English preserve, passes my comprehension." I spoke with him further, and found his explanation of the prosperity of German businesses. He said, "Many of your young Englishmen want posts and appointments. That is the chief thing they look forward to, particularly when they go abroad to the Colonies. You will not get any of your young men to come out to Rangoon on his own account and start a business. He wants an appointment with an assured income of £300 or £400 a year. He will not strike out in a new line." There is, I believe, a good deal of truth in what was said by this partner. "Look," said this gentleman, "at the position of a Commissioner. He gets his £1,500 or £2,000 a year, and he thinks himself a very big man. What is his position compared with my £5,000 a year, with less work, and holidays three or four times a year?" We shall have to turn over a new leaf in these matters. Business, of course, has been suspended for the present, but I hope some English firm will secure that business, and take precious good care that German firms after the War do not regain their lost opportunities. You can say we can do all this. At the end of the War, there is not the least doubt, there will be the intensist feeling in this country, and we shall have a boycott of German goods. Newspapers will write it up, and everyone will be considered a traitor to his country if he buys any German goods. That may happen for a short while. I believe it will happen for a short while, and, possibly, the keener this boycott for the moment the sooner it will pass; but it will pass, and pass very soon. The goods at first will be said to be Dutch, Swiss, or those of some country other than Germany, but, after a very little while, when the people have got used to these cheap articles, they will buy them as German goods again. I have not the slightest doubt about it. If they are a little cheaper than other goods, the feeling will die away, and people will buy these German goods as in the past. If something is not done at present we shall have the German hotel managers—I have heard them say so—

all back again managing our hotels in England; also the waiters running the country as they did before the War. The question is whether we cannot by this conference stop that. There will be a severe boycott for a little while, but it will not last. We can, however, in this House, in conjunction with our friends in the Colonies and our Allies, make such arrangements that this will not be an ephemeral boycott of German goods, but permanent steps will be taken which will stop the flooding of this country with these cheap things at the end of the War, depreciating the value of our labour and capital, and tending the sooner to put that country on its legs again competing with us.

We have read of meetings being held in our Colonies. I saw the other day there was one in New South Wales and in other places where they are only too ready to join us, or to take whatever steps that can be introduced for the advantage and safety of our Empire. Then, with regard to our Allies, I know something of Russia, and I believe that Russia will gladly welcome any steps we may take in conjunction with our other Allies to get rid of the weight which has been hanging round their necks of the German influence which was so very large in that Empire at the outbreak of the War. Many of the firms in Russia had German partners, and a great deal of the capital in Russia was German. Iron and steel works were very largely German, and under German management. I believe in Moscow there were large German firms operating. Nothing, I believe, Russia desires so much as to get rid of the position in which she has been of not having either capital or sufficient experience in these industries to conduct them successfully in her own country. Now we can, I hope, although it may be difficult at first, find the capital and lend her the men who will be able to organise those industries as well as the Germans have done, and there is nothing the Russians will welcome more gladly than the advent of English capital, experience and skill in developing her industries, particularly the iron, coal, and steel and such like industries. As for France, she is always very chary of making any suggestions to this country with regard to any fiscal or other problems of that nature, as she knows very well we have our own views and opinions. But recently there have been suggestions for a closer inter-communication between the Parliaments of England and France to the mutual advantage of both.

9.0 P.M.

There are, we know, one or two proposals with regard to that. A fortnight ago I had a letter from a deputy, a friend of mine, in France. He is a well-known man—I will not mention his name, as I have not his permission—but he wrote me with regard to this closer association of the French Chamber and this House of Commons by mutual meeting, and if I may read one extract, I think he put it as well as, and better than, I have seen it put in any English papers. He writes:

"After the War, we shall certainly have to unite all our efforts to continue on the economic field the fight we are waging at this moment against Germany. It will be necessary to prevent her recovering the position and the power this War has cost her, and which she will struggle to regain. We shall do well from now onwards to prepare ourselves for this fight."

It is for this, which this French Deputy foresees, and which we in this House really all foresee, that we must prepare ourselves, and the sooner the better. He writes that it is high time we should begin. I entirely agree with him, and I believe I have the agreement of all the Members of this House that no time should be lost, but that we should confer with our Allies in seeing what we can do so as to wage the economic fight when the War is over in a more successful manner than we have begun the soldier's fight which we are now carrying on. In the end it may be the same, but do not let us in the economic fight make any of the mistakes and blunders we possibly may have made at the beginning of the War.

Mr. LYNCH: I propose to say a few words on a subject which, although it has not been much dealt with in the course of the Debate, underlies it all, and that is the question of technical education. In the course of the Debate, which has been highly interesting and instructive, the President of the Board of Trade recited several instances where Germany had built up great industries, some of them on the basis of

inventions which had emanated either from this country or from France, and he cited in particular the industries of the aniline dyes, of optical glasses, and of electrical machines. I think I could show in every one of those cases what was the real source of Germany's power in acquiring these industries. But before coming directly to that aspect of the question, I ought to say this, that although the Debate so far has been highly instructive, I cannot but think that it began at the wrong end, and that unless the deep foundations are laid of commercial prosperity in the way of high scientific education, and of its derivative, technical education, then simply to juggle with tariffs, or even to devise details for improving trade, places the expert somewhat in the same position as the physician who, having to deal with a disease, occupies himself solely with the symptoms instead of investigating the profounder causes of the malady. I believe that prosperity in trade depends upon so many factors, some of them elusive and not apparent, that a thorough examination of this subject would eventually lead us to the investigation of the cause of the rise or the decline and fall of nations.

On the one hand, I do not think that even in this Debate sufficient importance has been given to the purely military side. The right hon. Member for Swansea said that those who made this War in Germany, the military party, were amongst those who most despised trade and commerce; and he accounted for the fact that the German had given up that great weapon of fiscal penetration by asserting that the traders had been stampeded by the military power. This statement is mainly true, but I think that it would be a false impression to give that military strength in a nation is in any way incompatible with its commercial expansion. I believe that when the causes are investigated of the commercial prosperity of this country during the last hundred years one may find the turning point in some great military exploit, such as the Battle of Trafalgar, which gave Great Britain supremacy of the seas and left her a free hand in all the remote countries, and placed her in such a condition that, even without great initiatiive, and without high efficiency, she was able to push her trade and secure high prosperity.

In course of time, with the development of civilization, other nations have entered into the lists as competitors, and before this War England was being hard pressed by Germany. The foundation of the prosperity which Germany enjoyed before the War was laid generations ago. I will take the turning point, that of the advent of Wilhelm von Humboldt to the position of Director of Public Instruction, in the year 1809. He was not a politician in the ordinary sense, but a man of very wide learning and imbued witih the scientific spirit. He was called by the Prussian nation to establish a system of education, and in two years he laid the foundation of a system of education which has been the real root and source of the prosperity which Germany subsequently enjoyed. I would here point out that those in this country who occupy a position corresponding to that held by Wilhelm von Humboldt have never been chosen as great educationists. At the present moment it would be hard for any hon. Member of this House to say who is our Minister of Education, for he is suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and, say, the earth. The man who held this position in Germany for two years exercised such a wide influence and power that the reverberations of his efforts are felt for a century afterwards, while some of our educationists, if they had been in power a hundred years, would not have left their reverberations for a succeeding two years. For that I blame the Government, who appoint men not for their competence in education, or their scientific attainments, or for their study of vital problems, but for quite extraneous reasons relating to the juggling of party politics. I would even blame the Minister of Munitions in this regard for not having exercised to the full that clear intelligence and luminous mind which he possesses so as to see the vital importance of such a problem and to secure that it should be adequately dealt with.

In a few words I hope to show another factor arising from the same scientific sources of Germany's supremacy in commerce. In November, 1914, there was an article published in "Nature," but really taken from the "Revue Scientifique," under the name of Sir William Ramsey, in which, in a very masterly way, he analyzed the causes of German superiority in many respects in commercial enterprises. On the one hand he pointed out that a board of directors in a German company is not a show board or a board composed of City men popularly called guinea-pigs, with an ornamental peer to give social lustre; but it is composed of men who are experts in their particular business, and who have gained their expert knowledge after adequate training by long study and experience.

Again, the question of inventions is not left simply to haphazard. There is a proper organized committee to deal with inventions, not in that passive way which prevails here even now in this crisis, but in a thoroughly active manner by always keeping on the watch for new inventions, seizing instantly upon suggestions which emanate from other countries, testing them, using the best endeavours to utilize those suggestions and inventions in order to turn them to practical commercial advantage. There is another department devoted to the special study of cheap production, and this branch the Germans call the active war party of their commercial enterprise. That matter is not left to chance. It is not left to a passive body but to an actively working committee who study for themselves these problems not merely in Germany but in other countries which are their competitors. Then these commercial enterprises are directly stimulated and encouraged where necessary by the German Government.

I will give point to those general observations mentioned by the President of the Board of Trade. Here we seem to regard it as a sort of grievance that aniline dyes after having been invented in this country, the trade was seized by the Germans. Dr. Perkin, in 1856, produced the first aniline dye, but he was not the first investigator in this department of chemistry, nor the first to produce coloured materials from the by-products of coal tar. Dr. Perkin, however, was the first man to produce an aniline dye—mauve—and the Germans seized upon that discovery, organized themselves into a committee of research, and after Dr. Perkin had produced one dye, the German chemists in a short time were producing a whole series of them; and they soon laid the foundation of this great industry. The fault of this lies at the door of this House.

Then take the question of the optical glasses, which have been described by the hon. Member who sits for Glasgow (Mr. Mackinder) as one of the key-industries. The great pre-eminence of Germany in the industries of optical glass arose in this way: A German physicist of eminence, Dr. Abbe, having observed how much his own researches were vitiated or retarded by the want of good optical instruments, one day turned aside from his own province of science and said, "Would I not be a greater benefactor of German science if I neglected my own immediate researches and devoted all my scientific skill to the investigation of the production of the best kind of glass?" That had hitherto been left to manufacturers and men who work mainly by rule of thumb. When the German Government found that Abbe was working on this line they encouraged him, stimulated him, and helped him in his work with money, and so he was able to lay the foundations of another of the vast industries which have redounded to Germany in millions of pounds which might have been obtainable by her competitors.

Let us take another example also mentioned by the President of the Board of Trade, that of electrical apparatus. In electrical apparatus this country had the start of Germany. In many of the inventions of electricitiy this country was also ahead of Germany, as was also France in some particulars; and, although perhaps one of the greatest names of the science of wireless telegraphy is German, or two even, Helmholtz and his pupil Hertz, yet those discoveries and inventions which led to

immediate practical utility emanated from France and from Italy in the person of Marconi, and were also fostered by representatives highly endowed with scientific knowledge in this country. But having this advantage, this country failed to pursue it by reason of its deficiency in a general high state of education. The Germans saw the commercial advantage, and having the means at their hands in the high training which they had established in their own country they threw themselves into the matter with great energy, and once more we find one of these industries founded upon scientific research, the product of scientific attainment, and it has redounded in millions to the advantage of Germany. I could pursue the same theme in other enterprises, as, for instance, in that of aeroplanes, and so forth, in many of which the initiative, and the great invention, have remained to the honour either of this country or of France. What is the cause of it? The original cause is in that system of education of which Humboldt was the founder.

Another cause has been that this country, either in an individual way or as a Government, has never given sufficient encouragement to high scientific studies or to their project, technical education. I remember coming into this House when first elected, and, with an audacity and hope which experience has chilled, asking for £10,000 for research, and being soundly snubbed by the pundits who sit on that bench. At that time I thought, and I still think with greater force, that if instead of coming for £10,000 I had appealed to a Government with true intelligence I would have demanded £10,000,000; and if I had duly expanded the whole scope of scientific and technical education I would have demanded £100,000,000; and that £100,000,000 would have been seen in the end to have been a vast economy. Had such lines been taken up, not merely within recent years but from two generations back, we would have obviated this War which is costing us £5,000,000 a day.

I will cease now on that theme, and I will touch very briefly in closing on another aspect of this question of co-operation with the Dominions. I speak as one born in the Dominions, and therefore, perhaps, with a feeling, and even with a passion, which could be hardly comprehended by those who have not been born there, a passion for the future of that glorious country of sunshine which gave me birth, and of which I see the destiny written in letters of gold.

I would like in some measure to see closer co-operation between this country and the Dominions, but I would like to know on what terms. Although I hope for that closer co-operation I would be bitterly opposed to it if it meant any surrender on the part of the Dominions of the rights which they have thus far acquired, any surrender whatever of their home rule or self-government, because I feel to some extent that life is with them, vigour is with them, and the future is with them. If they linked themselves, I will not say with this country, but with the regime of this country, it would be like pouring the young wine of their fresh energies into the old bottles of a played-out system. When the Prime Ministers meet I hope that, while giving every assistance in their power to this country in carrying on the War and in laying the foundation even for a closer bond and greater co-operation in the future, they will be careful not to bind themselves in any way which would mean the perpetuation of our systems here, for in many respects of which we are living in an atmosphere of sham and of humbug. I hope that in any alliance of that kind which may be subsequently formed it will be rather the Dominions and not the Mother Country who will point the way and set the tune.

I will not continue on that line, but, perhaps, upon a subsequent occasion I will raise the matter. I refrain now because if I were to speak I should break all bounds and utter words which would astound you all. The vision which I have for the future of these Dominions is very different from that sort of pinchbeck Imperialism so often advocated in this House, and which differs from German Imperialism only in this, that it seeks to copy it in every element and can only plead that in every element its

fibres are degenerate and its virus diminished. I hope in forming a closer bond between this country and the Dominions that it is this country which will be stirred up by those ideas of complete freedom and expansion, and regard for reality and truth, which I believe is the very spirit and essence of the life of these great Dominions.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved, "That, with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the Prosecution of the War, His Majesty's Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions in order with their aid to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy."

RETURN

[79]

To an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1916, for a copy of all correspondence and reports on the Claims of Sealers of British Columbia under the last treaty with the American Republic.

PELAGIC SEALING COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To the Honourable John D. Hazen,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

The undersigned commissioner, appointed by an instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1913—pursuant to an Order in Council, of the same date, duly annexed to the said commission,—" to investigate in respect of the claims of certain Canadian pelagic sealers alleged to have been damnified by reason of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, of the 7th July, 1911, between Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Japan, and by the Paris Award Regulations of 1893, which were made effective by Imperial and United States legislation in 1894," having taken upon himself the burden of the said commission, took oath of office and proceeded to discharge the duties thereunder.

The text of the commission, Order in Council and oath of office are filed herewith and respectively marked exhibits Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

The hearing of this matter was proceeded with before the undersigned at Victoria, B.C., Halifax, N.S., Sydney, N.S., and Ottawa, respectively, when evidence was adduced on oath or affirmation, and when all suitable authentic testimony was received concerning official documents, and when the undersigned was also attended by counsel on behalf of the Dominion of Canada and by counsel on behalf of the several claimants, and upon hearing the evidence adduced and what was alleged by counsel aforesaid, the undersigned having carefully and impartially examined the questions submitted, do in like manner by this report decide and determine the said questions in the following manner, viz:—

One thousand six hundred and five claims have been submitted, involving the aggregate amount of slightly over $9,200,000. The evidence is very voluminous, and the questions submitted numerous and intricate.

The subject-matter of this great contest is to be approached and decided according to the true principles of equity and good conscience, *ex aequo et bono* having regard to what is fair and just in the relation between the State and its subjects and the duties and obligations arising therefrom, respectively, and not according to the strict principle of law, because none of the sealers have any legal claims.

As a prelude to the consideration of the cases submitted it is thought advisable to make a preliminary statement showing under what circumstances the present claims arise, and what is " pelagic sealing."

Alaska or Alaschka (a corruption of a native word possibly meaning "mainland" or "peninsula") and formerly called Russian America is situate at the extreme northwestern part of America, and was discovered in 1741 by Behring and Tchirikoff. In 1867, Alaska and the adjacent islands, comprising the Pribyloff islands in question herein, were sold by Russia to the United States of America for the sum of $7,200,000, and as against that sum the revenues returned to the United States since that date have been mentioned as colossal and phenomenal.

This territory, on two occasions of great general interest, has been the subject of international controversy between the United States and Great Britain. First, the Behring Sea Arbitration, which, sitting at Paris, France, on the 15th August, 1893, made an award, in pursuance of the treaty of the 29th February, 1892, determining the questions which had arisen between the two Governments, "concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to the said sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur seals in or habitually resorting to the said waters." Secondly, there was also the Alaska-Canadian boundary disputes, settled by an International Tribunal of British and American jurists in London in 1903. But we are here especially concerned with the Paris Award of 1893, formulating the regulations under which the largest number of claims come in.

This long-standing and important Behring Sea question of seal-fishing dispute between Great Britain and the United States, originated in the year 1886, when the United States revenue cutter *Corwin* seized in the Behring sea, far out from land, the British sealing vessels *Carolina, Thornton,* and *Onward,* and also warned out of that sea the British schooner *Favorite.* Several other British sealing vessels were seized in 1887, 1889, and 1890, amounting to 19 in all.

The boundary between Russia and the United States, as laid down by the Treaty for purchase in 1867, is a line drawn from the middle of Behring strait southwest to a point midway between the Aleutian and Komandorski islands, dividing Behring sea into two parts, of which the larger is on the American side of the line. This portion included the Pribyloff islands, which are the principal breeding grounds of the seals frequenting those seas.

In 1886, as already stated, the United States assumed and postulated, *inter alia,* the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the sealing industry in Behring sea, and contended also that the protection of the fur seal was upon grounds both of morality and interest, an international duty and should be secured by international arrangement.

The British sealers, highly indignant over the seizures of 1886 and following years, appealed to England for protection. Briefly stated it may be said that England answered the call of its subjects. Seizures were stopped, international negotiations and diplomatic correspondence were started which resulted in the agreement for the *modi vivendi* of 1891 and of 1892 followed by the appointment of the Paris Arbitration Tribunal to decide the questions in controversy.

When before the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Paris, the United States abandoned the exclusive right of sealing in Behring sea and their contention that the latter was *mare clausum.* Compensation to the amount of $473,151.26 was paid as damages to the injured Canadian sealers as resulting from the above mentioned seizures.

The Paris Tribunal at the same time formulated regulations for the protection of the seal herds, involving restrictions and inhibitions which form the subject of a large part of the claims heard before the present commission. The matter will be hereafter disposed of when dealing with that class of claim.

What is pelagic sealing? No better definition can perhaps be given than the one found in Article IX of the Treaty of Washington of the 7th July, 1911, which reads as follows: "The term pelagic sealing is hereby defined, for the purpose of this convention, as meaning the killing, capturing or pursuing, in any manner whatever, of fur seals at sea."

The etymon of the word "pelagic" is the Greek word "pelagos," which means ocean. In zoology it is a term applied to such animals as inhabit the open ocean.

Pelagic sealing really means the killing of the fur seals in the open sea with spears or shot-guns, by means of small boats operated from a schooner as a base, and this practice was almost unknown until the year 1881. Save, of course, the operations from the shore by Indians in small boats, mostly with spears.

Now, for convenience of reference and in the interest of brevity, it has been found desirable in framing this report to arrange and divide the 1,605 cases submitted in five different classes, offering reasons and opinion upon each class which will apply to all cases coming thereunder, respectively, thus avoiding numerous and unnecessary repetition:—

Class A.—This class will embody claims which do not come within the scope of this commission, as arising from sealing previous to 1894.

Class B.—This class covers claims made by sealers who never sealed in the North Pacific ocean.

Class C.—This class of cases—much the most important, in ratio of the amount claimed and the number of claimants—is in respect of claims flowing from the Paris Award regulations and alleged arising out of the restrictions and inhibitions created by the said regulations which came into force on the 1st May, 1894, under the "Behring Sea Award Act, 1894 (Imp. 57 Vict., ch. 2).

Class D.—This class covers claims by those who were sealing in 1911, and who recover under the Treaty of Washington of 7th July, 1911, which came into force on the 7th December, 1911.

Class E.—This class deals with various claims by persons who are or were neither sealers nor mariners—and schedule E, corresponding to class E, also embodies the names of cases which have been abandoned, withdrawn, not prosecuted, duplicated, and tried under another case and number.

Class "A."

Claims arising out of sealing previous to the 1st May, 1894, the date at which the regulations came into force.

The scope of this commission begins with the 1st May, 1894, the date at which the Paris Award regulations came into force, under the provisions of the "Behring Sea Award Act, 1894 (57 Vict., ch. 2, Imp.). Claims arising out of sealing previous to the 1st May, 1894, were presented and filed, notwithstanding the undersigned's warning. However, as it was represented by counsel that their clients were anxious to place these claims before the commission, leave was given them to do so. All of these claims are obviously disallowed, the undersigned having no jurisdiction to entertain the consideration of the same, they being beyond the scope of the present inquiry.

(See Schedule "A" hereunto attached for the names of the sealers coming under class "A.")

Class "B."

Claims by sealers who sealed South, in the Atlantic, and not in the North Pacific Ocean.

The proposition or contention propounded by the Nova Scotian sealers is that, in some cases, their license or clearance, issued at Halifax, included and covered the

right to seal in the South Atlantic as well as the right to seal in the North Pacific ocean. But as the regulations and the treaty only affected the North Pacific ocean, and as they never sealed in that ocean, these claims obviously fail. These sealers are still at liberty to seal where they have been sealing in the past, and their claims do not come within the ambit of either the regulations or the treaty, which only apply to the North Pacific ocean.

True these sealers had heretofore a right to go and seal in the North Pacific ocean, just as much as any other British and Canadian subject, but as they did not avail themselves of that right, and did not seal in that ocean, the regulations did not affect them. This is equally true of the Treaty of 1911, and the moneys coming under that treaty fall into the Canadian exchequer and form a national fund for the benefit of the community at large, as represented by the State, thus compensating the nation for their abandoning the right to pelagic sealing as provided by the treaty.

This reasoning is equally applicable to the case of schooners built in Nova Scotia, operating for a time in the South Atlantic and afterwards taken over to British Columbia, and arriving there in 1912 after the Treaty of 1911 had been passed and signed and was in full force and effect.

These claims are disallowed.

(See Schedule "B" hereunto attached for the names of the sealers coming under class "B".)

Class "C."

Claims arising out of the restrictions and inhibitions created by the Regulations, made under the Treaty of Paris, 1893, and which came into force on the 1st May 1894.

The majority of the claims presented come within the scope of this class.

For the proper understanding of these claims, arising out of the inhibitions created by these regulations, it will be well to give a brief sketch of the life-history and habits of the fur-seal herds in the North Pacific ocean.

The fur seal of the North Pacific ocean, *Callorhinus ursinus,* is a mammal of certain genera belonging to the order Carnivora and to the section Pennigrade, which differ from the typical carnivores merely in points connected with their semi-aquatic mode of life.

From a perusal of the evidence and of the exhaustive monograph published by Prof. Henry W. Elliott, upon the life and habits of the seals, I have been enabled to reach the following conclusion upon that subject:—

The adult males of the seal herds are the first to arrive, in the spring, on the seal grounds or rookeries of the Pribyloff islands, in Behring sea, which had been deserted by all of them since the close of the preceding year, somewhere in the early part of November, when in obedience to their roving instinct they had travelled south and wintered along the western coast of North America, the adult females extending their migrations as far as the South California coast.

In the beginning of the following year the herd begins to travel in a northerly direction, and early in May the adult males or bulls begin to appear on the rookeries, where each is subsequently joined by thirty females, on the average, the height of the breeding season occurring about the middle of July. By the middle of June, all the male stations on the rookeries have been mapped out and fought for and held in waiting by the bulls.

The cows make their first appearance, as a class, on and after the middle of June, in very small numbers; but rapidly after the 25th June, every year, they begin to flock up in such numbers as to fill the harems very perceptibly; and by the 8th or 10th July they have all come, as a rule—a few stragglers excepted. The breeding

season is at its height from the 10th to the 15th July every year, and it subsides entirely at the end of that month and early in August. Shortly after her arrival each cow gives birth to a pup, and after a sojourn of perhaps two weeks, during which time she is served by the bull, she puts out to sea on the first of the several journeys in search of food both for herself and her pup. The seals travel very quickly in the water, and it is said that the females will, at times, make a dash for a distance of between 60 to 150 miles from the rookeries to get food for themselves and their young ones.

Early in August the disorganization of the harems commences, and the bulls leave for the water in a desultory and straggling manner, and by the middle of September the rookeries are entirely broken up. Many of the seals do not leave before the end of December; but by the end of October and the beginning of November, all the fur-seals of mature age have left the islands, and appear off the coast of southern California in the following January or even in December. Thence they again gradually work their way along the coast of the Pacific, through the gulf of Alaska and move back to the Pribyloff islands.

The regulations which came into force on the 1st May, 1894, read as follows, viz.:—

"ARTICLE 1. The Government of the United States and of Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects, respectively, to kill, capture, or pursue at any time and in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur-seals, within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

"The miles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are geographical miles of sixty to a degree of latitude.

"ARTICLE 2. The two Governments shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture, or pursue in any manner whatever, during the season extending each year from the 1st of May to the 31st July, both inclusive, the fur-seals on the high sea, in the part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of the Behring sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the Treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Behring straits.

ARTICLE 3. During the period of time and in the waters in which the fur-seal fishing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur-seal fishing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars or sails as are in common use as fishing boats.

"ARTICLE 4. Each sailing-vessel authorized to fish for fur-seals must be provided with a special license issued for that purpose by its Government, and shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag to be prescribed by its Government.

ARTICLE 5. The masters of the vessels engaged in fur-seal fishing shall enter accurately in their official log-book the date and place of each fur-seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured each day. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two Governments to the other at the end of each fishing season.

ARTICLE 6. The use of nets fire-arms and explosives shall be forbidden in the fur-seal fishing. This restriction shall not apply to shot guns when such fishing takes place outside of Behring sea during the season when it may be lawfully carried on.

ARTICLE 7. The two Governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in fur-seal fishing. The men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which this fishing may be carried on.

ARTICLE 8. The regulations contained in the preceding article shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coasts of the territory of the United States or of Great Britain, and carrying on fur-seal fishing in canoes or undecked boats not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails, and manned by not more than five persons each in the way hitherto practiced by the Indians, provided such Indians are not in the employment of other persons and provided that, when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats, they shall not hunt fur-seals outside of territorial waters under contract for the delivery of the skins to any person.

This exemption shall not be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring sea, or the waters of the Aleutian passes.

Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with fur-sealing vessels as heretofore.

ARTICLE 9. The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur-seals, shall remain in force until they have been in whole or in part, abolished or modified by common agreement between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

The said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, so as to enable "both interested Governments to consider whether in the light of past experience, there is occasion for any modification thereof."

Ever and anon in the course of the hearing of these cases, it was contended that Great Britain should never have been a party to regulations embodying such inhibitions—that the seals are *ferae naturae,* and that it is the right of every subject of the Realm to fish in waters beyond the territorial limits of the nation,—a right which attaches to every person in the world.

True it was only by the act of the powers entering into the convention, which resulted in the Paris Award regulations, that any limit was placed upon the subjects of the High Contracting Powers, making themselves the owners of this valuable industry, that the Crown or the Powers have taken from these sealers the right they had in common with the rest of the world. But it was to protect the breed, to prevent its destruction and thereby protect their subjects, and that right they obviously had.

Indeed, Phillimore, in his "Commentaries upon International Law" (Vol. I, p. 248 and seq., 3rd ed.), states that it is competent to a nation to renounce a portion of its rights in the open sea or main ocean, and that there have been instances of such renunciation, both in ancient and modern times, citing the same.

The Crown has the undoubted paramount right to make laws in regard to the ocean, the open sea beyond territorial waters for all its liege subjects—and every such subject is bound by the Treaty of his Sovereign, just as much as if he had been a party to it himself. Baron de Rode *v.* The Queen, 13 A and E 382.

The contention denying such right would, indeed, come of bad grace from the sealers who, on the one hand would deny the British Crown to so legislate in respect of the open sea, and yet on the other hand when the Canadian vessels were illegally seized in the open sea in 1886 and the following years, have turned to the Sovereign for protection. Inasmuch as the Crown has the right and power to protect its subjects against any invasion of rights possessed by them upon the ocean, it also has the

right and power to legislate as it did by the Paris Award regulations and the Treaty of 1911 in respect of the North Pacific ocean. In accepting the regulations prepared by the Arbitration at Paris, the Government was acting as *Parens Patriæ* in the interest of its subjects.

Fault is further being found with Lord Salisbury, who was Prime Minister of England at the time these regulations were first suggested, for not exacting that the observance of the same should not become obligatory upon the High Contracting parties, until all other maritime powers should have accepted them. Lord Salisbury did endeavour in November 1892, to embody such clause in the submission after it had been signed and closed, but Mr. Blaine, on behalf of the President of the United States objected to it, regarding this as a natural change in the terms of the arbitration agreed upon, and said that the President did not feel willing to take it into consideration. Lord Salisbury did not press the point any further for fear it would cause the breaking up of the arbitration altogether. And, indeed, no one with a conscientious appreciation of what is right and just, could criticise and accuse Lord Salisbury with disregarding the interests of British subjects and especially those of the sealers, or of the proper discharge of his duties under the circumstances.

And bearing in mind the regulations had become absolutely necessary to save the seals from extermination, and assuming such a clause would have been enacted, and that the regulations would not have come into force until accepted by all maritime powers,—what would have been the outcome if not so accepted by some of the powers or only receiving, a protracted and delayed acceptation by some of them? The result is too obvious. But for the regulations, the seals would have been absolutely exterminated, as they had been in some other parts of the world, when unprotected, as demonstrated by Mr. Poland,—and Canada would never have been in a position to enter into the beneficial Treaty of 1911.

Criticism is always easy. It is the constructive policy which is difficult, and which requires both foresight and political economic acumen.

Furthermore, at that time the subjects of the High Contracting parties were practically the only sealers engaged in pelagic sealing, and foreign nations had little inducement to engage in the industry, in comparative proximity to the field of operations; and, they had to face the almost certainty that their vessels would be seized by the United States under their alleged claims of right, which, whether well founded or not, would have to be contested and settled with that nation either by arbitration or war. From the happy result of the submission, by the Paris Award, their claim to the exclusive rights are authoritatively denied and it is decided that the United States have no legal right to interfere with pelagic sealing outside of their territorial waters. The Paris Award established the freedom of the sea and placed the comity of nations upon a firmer and broader foundation. Rules have been thereby framed for preventing the extinction of the seals, and enabling the Indians, not in the employment of other persons, to carry on their fishing operations in the manner hitherto practised by them.

No doubt, Great Britain all through these negotiations was animated by a high sense of justice and by an earnest desire of conciliation, and was anxious to remove every possible cause of irritation or sense of wrong which the Government of the United States had or believed themselves to have against Great Britain on this conflicting question of Behring sea sealing, which originated as far back as 1886, but it did terminate and settle it in a most satisfactory manner for Canada.

Consistent with their contention that pelagic sealing was most detrimental to the seal herds, as will be hereafter shown, the United States under a law passed by Congress in 1897, prohibited and abolished pelagic sealing in so far as their subjects were concerned and provided for no compensation to the sealers in that respect. They made no compensation.

The seal is polygamous, and a male serves about 30 females, thus giving a large margin for the killing of males.

The killing of seals on the rookeries of Pribyloff islands has been suspended by the United States for a period of five years from the 24th August, 1912, the date at which the Act of Congress ordering it was passed. Similar action, in respect of the rookeries on the Commander islands, has been taken by Russia, for a period covering the years 1912 to 1916 inclusive. A ten years' rest to all killing has also been resorted to by Russia more especially from 1834 to 1844, with the view to give the breed a chance to recuperate. Pelagic sealing was unknown to the Russians.

Time and again in the course of the proceedings, it was said by sealers and by counsel (vol. 3, p. 728) for claimants, that the regulations would have been reasonable, but for the interference of other nationals, the Japanese, because these inhibitions were imposed at the time the heaviest drain was made upon the herd.

However, in 1897-98, before the Japanese had ever come east sealing, before the time they became a factor in pelagic sealing, and when the United States and Great Britain were the only nations engaged in pelagic sealing, the Canadian sealers formed an association and among other steps taken, addressed letters to Sir Louis Davies, then Minister of Marine, with the object of making an arrangement with the United States providing for the cessation of pelagic sealing on compensation to the Canadian sealers as they were financially bankrupt. Indeed, with the low catch of 1896, the year 1897 had been marked by the loss of valuable vessels and a tremendous drop in the price of seal-skins. The uncertainty of the industry, its contingencies, and hazardous precarious character both to life and capital, had been then especially demonstrated—besides contending with the disease among the seals that year, when a very large number of pups died from the parasitic worm *uncinaria*. After a protracted correspondence which resulted in the fixing of such compensation at the figures of $450,000 as representing then the value of the sealing fleet, the matter would have been submitted to the Joint High Commission then sitting at Quebec and Washingon, but for the refusal of the United States to also submit to the same tribunal the Alsaka Boundary question. The Canadian Government were willing to submit the sealing question, and the United States Government were anxious to do so; but the Canadian Government were only so willing upon the condition precedent that the Alaska Boundary question would also be submitted at the same time. Nothing came out of this attempt on behalf of the sealers for such a settlement. And it is here mentioned to show that ever so much before any competing national—before the arrival of the Japanese—they were willing to abandon this industry. So much has been said about the appearance of the Japanese, and it was so often repeated that but for them the regulations would have been justifiable, that it is thought advisable to show the true state of things between 1894 and 1911.

Under what circumstances and at what date did the Japanese appear in Behring sea?

It having been found that there were seals in Japan, in 1894, a large fleet of Canadian sealers, about thirty-two vessels, went over and were very successful, bringing back a very large number of skins. It took these Canadian sealers from three to four years (vol. 4, p. 963; vol. 1, p. 633) to all but destroy the seals on the Japanese coast, as they were unprotected by any regulations.

Japan made aware of this sealing industry by the incursion of the Canadian sealers,, and quick to recognize the opportunity, soon embarked in the enterprise which, after a while, became aided by a substantial subsidy or bounty from their Government. The international question then, to some extent became shifted, in importance at least, to one between Japan and the United States. In 1897, while nominally one of the owners of fur-seal rookeries, her rookeries had thus been all

but destroyed by pelagic sealers and raiders, and she was in a position to look upon pelagic sealing as a means of retaliation or of recouping her loss. By the treaty closing the Japanese-Russian war, however, she received the lower half of Saghalien island with a small fur-seal rookery on Robben's reaf, off the southern shore.

The Japanese sealers then began coming over to the American coast, and in 1902 or 1903, they were first met by the Canadian sealers, in the vicinity of the Pribyloff islands. By their arrival to this coast a new situation was created which appeared very vexing and annoying to the Canadian sealers who were not allowed to use firearms in Behring sea while the work of the Japanese fleet was carried on without limitation as to time or weapons and only excluded from territorial waters. The Japanese sealers must, indeed, have felt inimical to the Canadian fleet that had in reality usurped their industry in Japan, and it must have been without any compunction that they did retaliate and begin sealing in our own territory unhampered by our regulations and ignoring them entirely, not being bound thereby. Their appearance in our territory was a great factor in bringing the Treaty of 1911, when both the British representatives and the Canadian authorities shared diligence in working towards this common goal.

And it may be here said, as appears by the evidence, that almost ever since the arrival of the Japanese, the Canadian sealers only more or less observed the regulations, and from that time on firearms were pretty freely used by them in the prohibited zone.

From 1903 on, while the Japanese vessels were increasing in number and the Canadians were decreasing, and at the time sealing was entirely abolished in 1911, the Japanese vessels were in great majority,—only four or five Canadian vessels were engaged in the industry while something like thirty-six Japanese vessels were sealing. Under the circumstances who can find fault with the Japanese coming to our coast when the Canadian sealers had gone over to their country and had exterminated their seals?

The bold and ambitious claim made by some of the sealers that but for the keeping of their discarded fleet in the harbour of Victoria, the Treaty of 1911 would not have been reached, cannot withstand serious consideration and would be subversive of all known facts. In 1898 or thereabouts, and before the formation of the Victoria Sealing Company, the association by numerous memoranda, as above stated were representing to the Government that the industry was in a state of bankruptcy and finally expressed their willingness to accept the sum of $450,000 from the United States, in consideration of total cessation of pelagic sealing. They were keeping their fleet, because in their estimation, it could substantiate their claim.

What kept the herd alive and maintained pelagic sealing up to 1911, was beyond controversy the regulations, because without them the herd would well nigh have been exterminated long before 1911.

The regulations lengthened the life of pelagic sealing, only retarding and delaying the evil day of the herd's destruction, and rendered possible the signing of the Treaty of Washington of 1911. The interference of the Japanese accelerated events and brought on earlier the passing of this treaty, the only condition which would save the herd.

Both Great Britain and the United States conceded the necessity of regulating pelagic sealing and the nature of these regulations was settled by the arbitrators.

This brings us to the consideration of the regulations themselves which, without hesitation, it must be found were adopted in the interest of the sealers to prevent the extermination of the herd.

Under article 1 of the regulations, pelagic sealers are not allowed within sixty miles around the Pribyloff islands. At first sight this enactment appears drastic. However, one must not overlook what has already been said with respect to the habits of the

seals, and that while the bulls enter Behring sea comparatively early, the cows only come in by the end of June and the beginning of July. In the early part of July, the cows have all come in and the breeding season is at its height—they then give birth to their pups. If a female seal were killed in the first days of July, it meant the loss of two lives—herself and her suckling pup. If a female seal were killed at the end of July, it meant the loss of three lives. The pup she had delivered which could not live without her assistance for a few weeks, the pup she was carrying—she having been impregnated by the bull seal at the rookery—and her own life when shot down by the hunters. As has already been stated the cow will go sixty miles from the rookeries to get food for her young one. Hence this regulation.

By article 2 of the regulations, pelagic sealing is forbidden during the season extending each year between the 1st of May to the 31st July, on the well known territory and as above defined.

The reason of this inhibition is indeed very obvious if one bears in mind the habits of the seals which at that season travel up from the California coast to Behring Sea and Pribyloff Island-rookeries. From May to August the large majority of the seals travelling up are pregnant females, and if the sealers had been allowed to kill them, it would have been only a matter of a few years to exterminate the herd. It has readily been conceded by a number of sealers, as will be seen by a perusal of the evidence, that without the regulations, the seals would have been exterminated within a very short period. Then the majority of the seals that were killed, before the regulations, during May, June and July, were cows—and every time a cow seal was killed, two seals were actually destroyed, the cow and her pup.

It is also well to mention that it is impossible to distinguish the male from the female when in the water—and Mr. Poland, in his publication on "Fur-bearing Animals," at page 193 also says: "All the Victoria seal-skins taken are chiefly females, with the exception of a few old bulls * * * * * *."

It results from the evidence beyond peradventure that but for the regulations there would practically have been no seals left in 1911. They would have been exterminated—there would have been no treaty in 1911. Pelagic sealing would have come to an end of itself for want of seals.

Under article 6 of the regulations the use of shot guns was prohibited in Behring sea. From the evidence it appears clearly that the spear was the proper weapon to kill seals on the water—pelagic sealing; and that the use of guns was, indeed, very detrimental to the breed. One of the oldest sealers deposed that out of eleven seals shot by him, nine were lost, he only saving two out of eleven killed. A number of seals shot at were also only wounded and went away to die from the wound without any profit to the sealers. Moreover, the spear only makes a cut, a rent which can be sewn, while the shot makes a hole taking a piece out of the skin and thus damaging the skin.

The sealers, in their blindness, actuated by a desire of temporary gain, to use a popular and perhaps homely expression, would have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs but for the regulations. The enactment of the regulations came to their rescue, saved the extermination of the seals, kept the breed alive and enabled us to enter into the Treaty of Washington of 1911, a most advantageous treaty for this country. Canada sacrificed no national revenue by the treaty; and, according to Mr. Lambky, when the killing of seals is resumed on the rookeries, Canada will yearly recover very large sums of money.

Mr. Henry Poland, in his publication on "Fur-bearing Animals," speaking of the seals, with their habitat in the different parts of the world, deplores bitterly the indiscriminate slaughter of the breed, which in some countries have now been almost exterminated for want of due protection. And at page 174, he says: "The men engaged in such arduous avocations as they are in these wild and inhospitable

regions, must be expected to make all they can; and they care for none who come after them, but will kill old and young as they fall across them on their cruises."

Nothing so true, nothing more justifiable to promote urgent legislation to protect the seals. All over the civilized world will be found laws to protect both game and fishery. See B.N.A. Act, 1867, sec. 91, sub-sec. 12; Attorney-General of Canada v. Attorney-General of Ontario *et al.* (1898), A.C., 700. And one fails to see why the responsible regulation of an industry in the public interest should be regarded as entitling any one to compensation.

One of the claimants, Mr. Behtel, stated in his evidence, that there were a lot of nice seals at Prince Edward Islands, almost 1,000 to 1,2000 miles southeast of Port Durban, and that the first years the sealers went there they took everything and completely destroyed the rookeries (vol. 7, p. 152).

Canada has no rookery, but it has the salmon. Were it to-day, as has been already attempted, to legislate in conjunction with the United States for the protection of the salmon on the ocean, we would not hear of compensation to the American fishermen. The converse, with respect to seals, is equally true.

A large number of the sealers also started sealing in face of the regulations, after the restrictions were in full force and effect, and they would apparently be estopped from claiming under the circumstances.

It is conceded by all parties that the sealers have no legal claim. Their claims do not originate in tort, as in the case of the illegal seizure of the vessels under the British flag in 1886. This commission originated absolutely in the benevolence, grace and bounty of the Crown; and while I am not here holding the scale of justice on strict legal rights, but with rights emanating from equity and good conscience, I am unable to find that the sealers were in any manner injured and damaged by the regulations that would entitle them to compensation. It would be contrary to the principles of natural justice to declare these claimants entitled to recover, where no pretence of right in law, equity or good conscience (*ex aequo et bono*) has been made out.

It has been contended that because the nation is recovering a large amount in consideration for the entering into the Treaty of 1911, a monetary condition which would never have been obtained but for the regulations which kept the seals alive up to that time, that the sealers should recover. A most erroneous view to take under the circumstances. Whatever amount is recoverable—or recovered—under the treaty, forms a national fund absolutely at the disposal of the Sovereign under constitutional principles, and which falls into the Canadian exchequer, and it is not even in any way ear-marked to compensate the sealers under the treaty of 1911, and indeed, asserted with much more certitude not to compensate under the Regulations which were made under the Paris Award in 1893 and which did not provide for the payment of any money but only sought the protection of the herd.

If the Government were using moneys derived from the treaty of 1911, as claimed by some counsel, to pay the claimants under the regulations—moneys coming from two countries that had nothing to do with the regulations would thus be used. Hence it could not be done.

Having thus passed in review the general heads of complaint put forward by the sealers against the regulations, and approaching the consideration of this claim in a spirit of justice connoting the idea of doing what in equity and good consience is fair and just, and after giving this branch of the commission special care and labour, as it involved both large amounts and a large number of claimants, I have come to the conclusion and find that the Canadian sealers are not entitled to be paid any compensation by the Crown for alleged damage resulting from the said regulations.

(See schedule "C" hereunto attached for the names of the sealers coming under Class C.)

CLASS "D."

Claims under the Treaty of Washington, 1911.

(Sealers making claims both under the regulations of 1894 and the treaty of 1911, and who did not seal either in 1910 and 1911, are mentioned only in schedule "C," which deals exclusively with such claims as coming under the regulations and not within the ambit and provisions of the Treaty of 1911.)

By this treaty the High Contracting Parties have, *inter alia*, agreed and undertaken while the Convention remains in force that their respective citizens and subjects shall be prohibited from engaging in pelagic sealing within the territory therein mentioned. Further that their citizens will not be permitted to kill, capture or pursue sea otters beyond their respective territorial waters, article v; and article iv thereof deals specifically with respect to the Indians, a matter which will be hereafter referred to.

As already said, by the treaty—the culmination of what the regulations began by keeping the herds alive—an eminently satisfactory settlement has been effected of what for many years has been a difficult and vexed question, with the reasonable anticipation that Canada, during the term of the treaty, although the owner of no rookery, will receive a considerable revenue for its share of the seals killed on the various rookeries without any expense of moment to it. From the treaty results a very remunerative international partnership between the High Contracting Parties —a solution which could never have been considered in 1893 at the time the regulation were framed.

While the regulations could only but prolong the existence of the herd, the treaty was made necessary to prevent its extermination. The terms of the convention are equally advantageous to the United States, and the other High Contracting Parties, as it is to Canada, in the killing of the male seals on the islands will be under the superintendence of the State, thus maintaining the herd and assuring to Canada a yearly revenue for all time during which the treaty is in force.

Every citizen or British subject is to some extent affected by the treaty, inasmuch as no one can during the life of the treaty, embark in the industry of pelagic sealing, whether or not he had previous to the treaty tried his hand at it. But the class of people who are entitled to compensation are those, and those only, who were engaged in the industry up to the time of the treaty, in 1911. However, while the moneys payable under the treaty cannot be said to be specifically earmarked for the compensation of sealers actually engaged in that venture in 1911, they are apparently seemingly clothed with such moral obligations, if any damage has been actually suffered, and the balance of the moneys, if any, remaining in the Dominion exchequer, is to be used for the benefit of the public at large.

These claims, as has already been said, do not rest upon legal right; they originate from the benevolence, grace and bounty of the Crown. Unlike in the cases coming under the Commission for compensation for the illegal seizure in 1886 and the folowing years, which arose absolutely *in tort*, the compensation here must be arrived at, bearing these circumstances into consideration. While in cases originating and sounding *in tort*, compensation is to be made to the hilt, to the full extent it can admit, it is otherwise under the present circumstances because the cessation was legal. In general, injuries unaccompanied by malice and not lying *in tort* are only visited with damages proportionate to the actual pecuniary loss sustained. When damage to property arises, not directly from wilful injury, but indirectly only, indemnity against actual loss is all that, by the law of England or by any principle of general jurisprudence, can possibly be awarded. *See* per Lord Cockburn, in Alabama Claim, p. 4363. Only what in equity and good conscience is considered fair and just—and that would not cover this intangible element of prospective damages

which was refused in the Alabama claims—is allowable. No claim could either be predicated with respect to interest on legal or equitable grounds, which is only made payable by the Crown by contract or by statute.

Having refunded the capital invested and paid practically one year's wages or profits, the Crown will, in the opinion of the undersigned, have done liberally what is fair, just and equitable, and satisfied all moral rules dictated by the general standard of equity and good conscience.

The mode or method followed in arriving at the amount to which the sealers of 1911 are entitled, may be stated in a general way, as follows: The owner of a vessel or schooner, recovers the value of the vessel and retains her. The masters and hunters recover as far as it has been possible to ascertain and sometimes modified by circumstances, the amount of the previous year or previous years' return. The A.B. or boat steerer or boat puller, with a lay, recovers 70 per cent of the previous year's return, ascertained as above mentioned.

The Indian stands on special circumstances under the Treaty. Under article 4 thereof, it is provided as follows:

> It is further agreed that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to Indians, Ainos, Aleuts, or other aborigines dwelling on the coast of the waters mentioned in article 1, who carry on pelagic sealing in canoes not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and propelled entirely by oars, paddles, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons each, in the way hitherto practiced and without the use of firearms; provided that such aborigines are not in the employment of other persons, or under contract to deliver the skins to any person.

The Indian stands on special circumstances under the Treaty. Under article 4 by the treaty, among the sealers while he was also especially well treated and protected by article 8 of the regulations. He is now put back to his regular and natural avocation to seal off the coast, as he, his father and fore-father did before him. However, it may be said, that in latter years, especially after some mishaps and accidents to some of the schooners his superstitious nature made him very unwilling to continue the dangerous life of the sealer, and he is now seeking in preference to sealing, the more permanent industries assuring him more reliable employment in the salmon factories, lumbering, hop-picking and fishing.

The Indians will, under these circumstances, recover only fifty per cent of the previous year's return ascertained as above mentioned.

The above method or rule for ascertaining such compensation applying to all sealers as above mentioned has been somewhat modified in a very few instances in that it embodied and covered also sealers, but not schooners that could be manned without its owner, who in the course of 1910 manned licensed sealing schooners, but who afterwards suspended work on account of illness, wounds or any other unavoidable cause, as disclosed by the evidence.

There are in this class a few meritorious claims by heirs of sealers against which the legal maxim of *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* has been set up. However, it may be said that it is peculiarly in respect of actions *ex delicto* and sounding *in tort* that the maxim applies. The class of cases in question herein obviously partakes of contract, since the sealers were mostly earning under a contract of lay with the owners of the schooners. Then with regard to the case where capital had been invested in schooners, it must be found that such claim partakes of an equitable "chose in action" which would pass to the widow. "Williams on Executors," 10 Ed. vol. 1, pp. 604, 640; "Warren's Choses in action," pp. 220 *et sequi;* "Broom's Legal Maxims, 8 Ed., 697 *et seq;* "Elphinstone's Conveyancing," 5 Ed., p. 200.

It is unnecessary to enter into the details of each claim in this class, the form of adjudication of a sum in gross having been adopted. The amount recoverable, with the name of the claimant, is to be found in Schedule "D" hereunto attached.

CLASS "E"

Claims abandoned, withdrawn, not prosecuted, duplicated and tried under another case and number, together with claims made by persons who were neither sealers nor mariners.

It has been found necessary to prepare class "E," and schedule "E" in order to dispose of and classify the several cases which did not come within the ambit of classes "A," "B," "C," and "D."

All cases mentioned in this class have been disallowed. Besides the cases abandoned, withdrawn, not prosecuted, duplicated and tried under another case and number, the schedule also covers cases made by cooks, and merchants. The cooks are not sealers, and would not come either within the purview of article 7 of the regulations; moreover, they can resume their pursuit as cooks on board other vessels or on land. The merchants claim that their business has been injuriously affected by the disappearance of the pelagic sealers, a far fetched and remote claim which does not come within the ambit of the present inquiry.

(See schedule "E" hereunto attached for the names of the claimants coming under class "E.")

Therefore, I, the undersigned commissioner, having carefully and impartially examined the questions submitted to me, do hereby in like manner by this report, determine, adjudge and award in and upon the premises in the manner above mentioned, and in the result find that the only sealers entitled to recover are those coming under the treaty of 1911, whose names and whose compensation are set forth in schedule "D" hereof.

Furthermore, it is hereby declared that each and every one of the said claims hereunder, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, or made, preferred, or laid before this commissioner, shall henceforth be considered and treated as finally settled, barred and inadmissible; and

All moneys coming hereunder to any Indian is to be paid to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to be in turn dealt with or paid over to the Indians under the provisions of the Indian Act, as more especially thereby provided under the heads of "descent of property" or "management of Indian moneys."

And I have the honour to report accordingly,

In Witness whereof, the undersigned has set his hand this tenth day of January, A.D. 1916.

L. A. AUDETTE,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE "A."

Claims before Regulations in force (1894)—Beyond scope of Commission.

No. of Claim.	
1.	John L. Penney.
3.	Micajah Pinckney.
8.	Schooner *Mischief*: owners, Walter Walker, and others.
28.	Charles Spring, *re* schooner *Favorite*.
29.	Charles Spring, *re* schooner *Kate*.
332.	George H. Longard. (Sealed in 1892 and 1893 from Victoria, and in 1894-95 and 1906, under American flag.)
335.	James V. Kenny.
337.	James Kenny, sr.
436.	H. T. Jennisen.
437.	Hans Helgesen.
1018.	Weston, of Fort Rupert, Indian, 1893.
1019.	Bench, of Fort Rupert, Indian, 1893.
1329.	James Moore. (Claim called at closing of commission: no one appearing, default entered.)
1331.	William Eastman.
1332.	Hector McDougall.
1333.	Thomas Sturgess.
1341.	Henry Moore. (Sold shares in *Teresa* before July and August, 1894.)
1343.	Saul Bonnell—and the owners of schooner *Carmelite*.
1347.	Joseph Devaux.
1351.	Charles McLean.
1352.	Thomas Desmond.
1353.	Capt. Thomas Desmond.
1354.	Thomas Lovell.
1356.	William Hackett.
1363.	Fred. Cochrane.
1381.	Charles Spring.

SCHEDULE "B."

Claims by sealers from Halifax and Sydney, who never sealed in North Pacific.

No. of Claim.	
11.	Schooner *Isabel May*—owners of. (See also Schedule "C.")
305.	Havelock Baker.
306.	Ellis Leslie.
307.	William McFatridge.
308.	Canada Sealing Company, Limited.
313.	James Parsons. (No appearance.)
314.	Frederick Rossiter.
315.	Robert Rossiter.
317.	John Maithus.
324.	J. A. Hiltz. (Claim abandoned.)
331.	Clement B. Christian.
339.	Lewis Dicks.

SCHEDULE "C."

Claims arising under the inhibitions created by the Regulations made under the Treaty of Paris, 1892, which came into force on the 1st May, 1894.

Regulations came into force on 1st May, 1894, under the "Behring Sea Award Act, 1894" (Imp. 57 Vic., Ch. 2.)

(Sealers making claims both under the Regulations of 1894 and the Treaty of 1911, and who did not seal either in 1910 or 1911 are only mentioned in schedule "C," which deals exclusively with such claims as coming under the regulations, and not within the ambit and the provisions of the Treaty, 1911.)

CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

No. of Claim.	
2.	Charles Campbell.
5.	Joseph Boscowitz, schooner *Ada*.
6.	The Victoria Sealing Company, Limited.
7.	Owen Thomas.
10.	Victor Jacobson, schooner *Eva Marie*.
14.	Wentworth E. Baker.
17.	George Peddle.
19.	Charles Croft.
25.	Augustus B. Whidden.
26.	James Barnswell.
31.	Antoni Ferrini.
32.	Schooner *Kate*, owners—Smith, Warren, Buckholtz & Bishop.
34.	Alice Cox.
35.	John Joseph Whiteley.
36.	Adelina Hughes, widow of Captain Wm. Ottis Hughes.
37.	George Bromley.
38.	Arthur Bellamy.
39.	Daniel George Macaulay.
43.	Mrs. Lily Sophia Townsend, widow of Captain John O. Townsend.
44.	Thomas Horold.
45.	George Wellington Cessford.
46.	W. D. Byers.
47.	George Roberts.
48.	Henry Crocker.
49.	Joseph Poirier.
50.	Captain Oscar Scarf.
51.	Charles Israel Harris.
52.	Captain Patrick Martin.
53.	William Henry Whiteley.
55.	Adolphus Poirier.
56.	James Poirier.
57.	John Bromley.
58.	Abraham Kinslow Billard.
59.	Robert Purser.
60.	Moses Kiel.
62.	Captain Frederick Cole, by his widow Emma Cole.
63.	Isaac Archibald Gould.
64.	Captain Charles Henry White.
66.	Darius Barry.
67.	Captain Charles Hackett.
68.	James Farrell.
69.	Captain John Daly, by his widow.
70.	Thomas Henry Brown.
71.	Thomas Henry Brown.
72.	Captain Robert Esdale McKeil, by his widow Sarah Ada McKeil.
73.	William Heater.
74.	Hiram J. Robertson.
75.	Henry Parsons.
77.	Victoria Emma Heath (widow of Clarence Nelson Cox).
79.	William Goudie.
80.	Mark Pike.
81.	Augustus Gerow.
84.	August J. W. Morley.
86.	Reuben Balcom.
87.	Captain Michael O'Keefe, by his widow Mrs. Agnes O'Keefe.
88.	Abia Albert Milley.
89.	William Cox.
90.	Henry Alexander Munn.
91.	Beaumont Boggs.
92.	Samuel Verge.
93.	Thomas Henry Brown.
94.	John Barnsley.
95.	John R. Collister.
96.	Captain John McLeod.
97.	Walter White.
98.	Charles W. A. Neil.
99.	Andrew Lazard, of Sooke; Indian.
100.	James Armour.
101.	Joseph Martin.
102.	Francis Lazard, of Sooke; Indian.
103.	Joseph Caffrey.
104.	W. R. Scafe or Scarfe.
105.	William Thomey.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

106. Captain Frederick W. Gilbert.
108. Charles Todd.
109. William O'Leary.
110. William Poirier.
112. George Herman.
113. Sydney Carr.
114. James Caffery.
115. James Lawson.
116. William Hallgreen.
117. L. F. Guptill.
118. A. Lange.
120. Frederick Fletcher.
121. Lachlan McLean.
125. Douglas V. McGary.
127. The Burrard Inlet Sealing & Trading Company, Ltd.
130. John Mahaffey.
131. John Cotsford.
132. Harry Bishop (schooner *Ocean Rover*).
133. Cornelius T. de Grand.
134. John Pitcairn Elford.
135. Orba Emily Munro.
136. William John Smith.
138. William McFadden.
139. George Barker.
140. Nicholas S. Mason.
141. Eli Hutchins.
142. George A. Janes.
143. John Farrell.
145. Harry Yonomura.
146. James Kennedy.
147. William Tyson.
148. Daniel Arnason.
149. John Arendell (besides not being a British subject).
150. M. R. Fanning.
151. James Stewart.
152. Thomas Maddicott.
153. B. E. James.
155. Robert Armorsen.
156. Ugi Otsuka.
158. Neils R. Neilson.
159. Ross Todd.
160. Alfred McDougall.
161. Henry A. Lund.
162. William Baker.
163. Frank Glawson.
164. Oscar Cameron.
165. George R. Ferey.
169. William McDonald.
170. Andrew Davidson.
173. Sparks Joyce.
174. Frank Fernandos.
175. Josh F. Gosse.
176. Joseph Tahoney.
177. James W. Magill.
179. William Mather.
182. George March.
184. Daniel McNeil.
186. William D. McDougall.
187. John Morrissy.
190. Edward Goudie.
191. William H. Gillen.
193. Amos Ellis.
194. William English.
198. John Pilgrim.
199. Frank Risser.
204. Hedley V. Hughes.
205. James Hall.
206. Edmund Hutchins.
208. George H. Keays.
210. Hans Kiesow.

No. of Claim.

211. Charles E. Kilby.
215. Ben Axhorn.
216. Ezekiel Taylor Ash.
217. J. W. Ackerman.
218. H. Andricius.
221. Charles Axhorn.
223. Rex. D. Flewin.
225. R. S. Findley.
226. Anton Jansen.
235. Abner St. Clair.
236. William Shepard.
239. John Simpson.
241. James W. Young.
242. J. F. Noel.
244. Charles Newman.
245. B. G. Nickerson.
246. Henry Campbell.
247. John T. Coles, for his son Jordan Coles.
248. Coa Kai.
249. John T. Coles, for his son John Coles.
252. William Clare.
254. John Cessford.
255. Thomas Cummings.
258. George Brown.
262. Otto Buckholz.
264. Stephen Baker.
265. J. H. Tahoney.
266. Charles Tite.
267. Joseph Charles Dennis.
272. C. Warncher.
276. Thomas Wilson.
277. William C. Ware.
278. H. Warner.
279. F. H. Warrington.
281. Harold Earl.
285. Albert Parker.
289. Theodore Anderson.
290. John Pynn.
291. William Paterson.
292. Fred. Paine.
293. Diedrich Wilke.
294. Henry Paxton.
296. A. F. Mallory.
299. Alfred R. Bisset.
300. Theo. Magnesen.
301. William Anderson.
303. Thomas Shaw.
309. Edgar F. Robbins. (He also sealed south.)
310. Matthew Ryan. (He also sealed south.)
311. William Dominey. (He also sealed south.)
312. John Clark.
318. Samuel McCully Smith.
319. James Moore.
320. Thomas H. Byers.
321. George Naugle. (He also sealed south.)
322. Isaac Bowser.
323. Charles LeBlanc. (He also sealed in South Atlantic and Indian oceans.)
325. James Henneberry. (He also sealed south.)
326. William Edwards.
327. Richard J. Gilbert. (He also sealed south.)
328. Charles F. Caine. (He also sealed south.)
329. William Nisbet.
330. Hardy Murray.

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CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

334. William H. Henneberry. (He also sealed south.)
341. Fred. Hackett.
342. Alex. Dingwell.
343. Charles Keil.
344. Mrs. Emily Douglas, widow of Alfred Douglas.
346. Andrew J. Bechtel and Wentworth E. Baker—owners of schooner *Pioneer*.
348. John Anderson.
349. S. H. Balcom.
350. James Matthews.
351. John Christian.
352. Charlie Winususes, of Nitinat; Indian.
353. Big Gibbs (Klips), of Nitinat; Indian.
354. Alfred Livingstone, of Cloose; Indian.
355. Johnnie Cheelitza, of Nitinat; Indian.
357. Chief Mac, of Nitinat; Indian.
358. Joe Shaw, of Nitinat; Indian.
359. Captain Joe, of Nitinat; Indian.
360. Sam. Wilson, of Nitinat; Indian.
361. Harry Johnson, of Nitinat; Indian.
362. Sackie, of Nitinat; Indian.
363. David Dick, of Nitinat; Indian.
365. Frank Johnson, of Nitinat; Indian.
366. Charlie Chipps, of Nitinat; Indian.
367. Sam (Campbell), of Nitinat; Indian.
370. Sam. Edgar, of Cloose; Indian.
372. Tenas Peter, of San Juan; Indian.
373. Jimmy Nyeton, of San Juan; Indian.
374. Chief Charlie Quisto, of San Juan; Indian.
375. Chief Peter, of San Juan; Indian.
376. Quisto Jack, of San Juan; Indian.
377. Pachena Joseph, of San Juan; Indian.
378. John Brown, of San Juan; Indian.
379. Big Jack, of San Juan; Indian.
381. Lucy, of San Juan; Indian.
382. Willie Quisto, of San Juan; Indian.
383. Charlie Jones, of San Juan; Indian.
384. Jimmie Seeasin, of San Juan; Indian.
385. Mrs. Charlie—Annie Chips, of San Juan; Indian.
387. Mary Ann, of Clayoquot; Indian.
388. Peter Dandy, of Clayoquot; Indian.
389. Tommy Halem, of Saanich; Indian.
390. Jack, of Alert Bay; Indian.
391. Big Tom, of Kyuquot; Indian.
392. Westchopset, of Ahouset; Indian.
393. James, of Ucluelet; Indian.
394. Jacob Williams, of Ucluelet; Indian.
395. Toquart Jim, of Ucluelet; Indian.
396. Billy, of Ucluelet; Indian.
397. Barney, of Ucluelet; Indian.
400. Nathaniel Andrew McDowell.
401. Edward McNeill.
402. John McPherson.
403. Louis Olsen.
405. Arthur H. Jones.
406. H. D. Linthlop.
407. Peter C. Peterson.
409. Thomas O'Leary, by his widow Charlotte Clemont O'Leary.
411. Joe How.
412. O. M. Lundberg.
413. S. Konishi. (Naturalized after sealing over.)
414. Hatela Tateoka.
416. Tommi Owada, alias Pukuowada.
417. Tokusaburo Kwata.
418. George W. Linfield.

No. of Claim.

419. George McDonald.
420. William Will.
423. Henry Arthur White.
424. Frank Johnson (on account of Tommy Johnson), of Cloose; Indian.
425. Sackie (on account of his brother Tom), of Nitinat; Indian.
426. Peter (on behalf of Old Tom, his uncle, deceased), of San Juan; Indian.
427. Peter (on behalf of Tom, deceased), of San Juan; Indian.
429. Charlie Thompson (deceased)—(By his brother Jimmie)—of Nitinat; Indian.
431. Mrs. Wilson (for former husband Shewish, deceased), of Nitinat; Indian.
432. August Charlie (deceased)—(By Chief Charlie Quisto, his son), of San Juan; Indian.
433. David Quisto (deceased)—(By Chief Charlie Quisto, his brother), of San Juan; Indian.
434. Old Quisto (deceased)—(By Chief Charlie Quisto, his son), of San Juan; Indian.
438. Henry Helgesen.
440. Charles Pike.
441. Henry Pike.
442. Charles J. McDonald.
443. James Murphy.
444. T. Montgomery.
448. August J. Bjerre.
449. John J. Kent.
450. Walter Heay.
451. Captain Melville F. Cutler.
452. Andrew Mathieson.
453. John Snow.
454. Robert Mellberg.
458. Ernest Jordan.
459. Captain William Shields.
460. William Thomas Bragg.
462. Mark Burton.
463. Captain M. Foley.
465. Emily Susannah Lang, in the right of her deceased husband, Andrew Deas Lang.
469. Mrs. R. G. Johnston, as widow of Charles O. Burns.
471. William Moore.
473. Samuel G. Davis.
475. John Friday, deceased, by his mother Mary Friday, of Victoria; Indian
477. Harvey Copp.
478. T. Hirai. (Japanese, naturalized in 1913.)
482. George Alexander.
483. James Bourget.
484. Oscar Anderson.
487. Robert Conn.
489. R. Caines.
490. Kogen Oyadomari.
492. Kanada.
493. Kamamura.
495. John Haan.
496. Pete Jollibois.
497. Alfred Lewis.
499. Alex. Finlayson.
500. Arthur Jeffery.
502. Thomas Sherman Howe
503. William McArthur.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

505. Daniel Martin.
506. Ah Jim.
508. James Burt.
509. David F. McPhee, deceased, by his widow.
511. Henry Ward Dodd.
512. James Doering.
518. Mathias Mathieson.
519. Edward Mason.
520. John Morrissy.
521. Katy Alex, of Clayoquot; Indian.
522. Chief Joseph, of Clayoquot; Indian.
523. Paul Jackson, of Clayoquot; Indian.
524. Phillip Louise, of Clayoquot; Indian.
525. Alex, of Clayoquot; Indian.
526. Harry, of Clayoquot; Indian.
527. Matthew, of Clayoquot; Indian.
528. Yukum Jim, of Clayoquot; Indian.
531. Fred. Hansen.
532. Herbert Bayley.
533. John Noble.
534. Robert Hanna.
536. Louis, of Clayoquot; Indian.
541. William LeLievre.
542. George Johnson.
543. Masso Jack, of Clayoquot; Indian.
544. T. Najema. (Naturalized after sealing was over.)
545. Ginger, of Clayoquot; Indian.
546. George Dan Simon, of Clayoquot; Indian.
549. One Eye Johnny, of Clayoquot; Indian.
550. John, of Clayoquot; Indian.
551. Tseseke, of Clayoquot; Indian.
552. Chipps, of Clayoquot; Indian.
554. Annie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
555. Pretty Charlie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
556. Little George, of Clayoquot; Indian.
558. Mary, of Clayoquot; Indian.
559. Charlie Williams, of Clayoquot; Indian.
562. Jessie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
563. Kitty, of Clayoquot; Indian.
564. Kilsomat Charley, of Kilsomat; Indian.
565. Katie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
566. Mary Gray, of Clayoquot; Indian.
567. Jackson, of Clayoquot; Indian.
569. Lucy, of Clayoquot; Indian.
570. John Davis, of Clayoquot; Indian.
571. Christian Clausen.
572. David Eldridge.
573. Olaf Westerlund.
574. Tommy Curley, of Clayoquot; Indian.
575. Tenes Peter, of Ucluelet; Indian.
576. Major Brown, of Clayoquot; Indian.
577. Michael Brown, of Clayoquot; Indian.
578. William, of Clayoquot; Indian.
580. Jack Yacksoos, of Clayoquot; Indian.
581. Fred. David, of Clayoquot; Indian.
582. Police George, of Clayoquot; Indian.
583. Katie Louise, of Clayoquot; Indian.
584. Lilly, of Clayoquot; Indian.
585. Curley, of Clayoquot; Indian.
586. Eliza, of Clayoquot; Indian.
587. Lilly Jasper, of Clayoquot; Indian.
588. Lilly, of Clayoquot; Indian.
589. Maggie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
590. Mary Chipps, of Clayoquot; Indian.
591. Mrs. Chief Joseph, of Clayoquot; Indian.
593. Susie, of Clayoquot; Indian.

No. of Claim.

595. Hayes Howard, of Clayoquot; Indian.
598. Mrs. Cameron, of Ahousaht; Indian.
599. Chicken Tom, of Ahousaht; Indian.
600. George Tait, of Nitinat; Indian.
601. Mrs. Police George, of Clayoquot; Indian.
602. Charlie Lanook, of Clayoquot; Indian.
603. Annie, of Kilsomat; Indian.
604. Mary Ann, of Clayoquot; Indian.
605. Minnie, wife of Charlie Thomas, of Clayoquot; Indian.
606. Chief Joseph, of Clayoquot; Indian.
607. Frank, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
608. David Charlie, son of Doctor Charlie, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
609. Billy, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
610. Mary McLean, of Fort Rupert; Indian.
611. Charlie (2), of Cape Mudge; Indian;
612. Charlie (1), of Cape Mudge; Indian.
613. Lucy, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
614. George Robinson, of Nitinat; Indian.
615. Tom Kleshal, of Nitinat; Indian.
616. Billy Gibbs, of Cloose; Indian.
617. Billy Gibbs (brother of Old Chipps), of San Juan; Indian.
618. Jumbo, of San Juan; Indian.
619. George Robinson, of San Juan; Indian.
620. Touchee, of Ucluelet; Indian.
621. Annie, of Ucluelet; Indian.
623. Wadhaps, of Cloose; Indian.
624. Tom Wakemish, of Clayoquot; Indian.
625. Edward Joe, of Clayoquot; Indian.
626. Annie (sister of Johnson), of Cape Mudge; Indian.
627. Annie (sister of Joe), of Cape Mudge; Indian.
628. Thomas (son of Bighead), of Ahousaht; Indian.
629. Martha (daughter of old John), of Clayoquot; Indian.
633. Willie Jack, of San Juan; Indian.
634. Willie Jack (son of old Jack), of San Juan; Indian.
635. Yukum Jim, of Clayoquot; Indian.
636. Jack Dick, of Victoria; Indian.
637. Henry Charles, of Race Rocks; Indian.
638. Annie (daughter of Christian Tom, of Ucluelet); Indian.
639. Billy Charles, of Beecher Bay; Indian.
640. Mary (sister of Jimmie), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
641. Johnnie (brother of William), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
642. George Gibbs, of Nitinat; Indian.
643. Lucy Gibbs, of Nitinat; Indian.
644. Jessie (Mrs. Joseph), of Nitinat; Indian.
646. Sam Sayer, of Beecher Bay; Indian.
647. Mathilda (daughter of Dan O'Connor), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
648. Ida (daughter of Peter Baptiste), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
649. Henry Peter, of Saanich; Indian.
650. Jimmy Johnnie (brother of Billy), of Victoria; Indian.
651. Charles Lewis (uncle of Young William, deceased), of Beecher Bay; Indian.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

652. Minnie (daughter of Willie Johnson, deceased), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
653. Jacob Chipps, of Nitinat; Indian.
654. Dan Sitkelachi, of Cloose; Indian.
655. Annie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
656. Kitty, of Clayoquot; Indian.
657. Mary McLean (widow of George McLean), of Fort Rupert; Indian.
658. George David, of Clayoquot; Indian.
659. David, of Clayoquot; Indian.
660. Sam, of Clayoquot; Indian.
661. Phillip David, of Clayoquot; Indian.
662. Jessie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
663. Agnes, of Clayoquot; Indian.
664. James David (by Annie Howard), of Clayoquot; Indian.
665. Mary, of Clayoquot; Indian.
666. Maggie Lanook, of Clayoquot; Indian.
667. Paul Jackson (nephew of Sam), of Clayoquot; Indian.
669. Charlie Johnnie, of Kilsomat; Indian.
670. Johnson, of Kilsomat; Indian.
674. Captain George, of Nootka; Indian.
675. Emma, of Muchalat; Indian.
676. Andrew, of Ucluelet; Indian.
677. Chahmot, of Ucluelet; Indian.
678. Dan Mitchell, of Ucluelet; Indian.
679. Nokimis, of Ucluelet; Indian.
680. Sally, of Ucluelet; Indian.
681. Tenas Jackson, of Ucluelet; Indian.
682. Cecelia, of Ucluelet; Indian.
683. Joseph, of Ucluelet; Indian.
684. Mrs. Captain Mack, of Ucluelet; Indian.
685. Cedar Canim, of Ucluelet; Indian.
686. Chief Johnnie, of Ucluelet; Indian.
687. Toquart Jackson, of Ucluelet; Indian.
688. Klahwoto, of Ucluelet; Indian.
689. Mackay Jackson, of Ucluelet; Indian.
690. Louie, of Ucluelet; Indian.
691. Hee Hee Jack, of Ucluelet; Indian.
692. Big William, of Ucluelet; Indian.
693. Tommy (by brother Dan Mitchell), of Ucluelet; Indian.
694. Annie (by husband, Dan Mitchell), of Ucluelet; Indian.
695. Big John, of Ucluelet; Indian.
696. Monday, of Ucluelet; Indian.
698. Mrs. Yeskin Jack, of Clayoquot; Indian.
699. Kilasheet (by daughter, Joanna Cecelia), of Clayoquot; Indian.
700. Police Charley, of Nitinat; Indian.
701. Tom, of Ucluelet; Indian.
702. Joe Hayes, of Nitinat; Indian.
703. Alex. Hayes, of Nitinat; Indian.
704. Annie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
705. John, of Ahousaht; Indian.
706. Andrew, of Nitinat; Indian.
707. Tom (by Maggie, niece of Tom), of Nitinat; Indian.
708. Lucy, of Nitinat, Indian.
709. Maggie, of Nitinat; Indian.
710. Henry Chipps (for deceased father, Stanley Chipps), of Nitinat; Indian.
711. Mary Chipps, of Nitinat; Indian.
712. Willie, of Ucluelet; Indian.
713. Kinny, of Ucluelet; Indian.
714. Joseph (claim by niece Frances Joseph) of Nitinat; Indian.
715. Mary (claim by daughter Frances Joseph), of Nitinat; Indian.

No. of Claim.

716. Harry (by daughter Maggie), of Nitinat; Indian.
717. Mary, of Ucluelet; Indian.
718. Jimmie Smith, of Nitinat; Indian.
719. Peter Dick, of Nitinat; Indian.
720. Susan, of Nitinat; Indian.
721. Peter (by daughter Susan), of Nitinat; Indian.
722. Jack Wispo, of Nitinat; Indian.
723. Frank Davis (by sister Nancy), of Nitinat; Indian.
724. Lizzie, of Nitinat; Indian.
725. Frank Jones, of Clayoquot; Indian.
727. Old Tom (by his son Peter), of Clayoquot; Indian.
729. Chew Chop (by daughter Mary Ann), of Clayoquot; Indian.
730. Masso, of Clayoquot; Indian.
731. Julia, of Kilsomat; Indian.
732. Jacob, of Ahousaht; Indian.
733. Francis William, of Ucluelet; Indian.
734. Captain Mack, of Ucluelet; Indian.
735. Mackie (by his son Captain Mack), of Ucluelet, Indian.
736. Schooner Jack, of Ucluelet; Indian.
737. Mrs. Tommy, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
738. Tom Davis, of Nahwitti; Indian.
739. Tommy (by his sister Martha), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
740. Charlie Ocean (by his daughter Rebecca), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
741. Mary (by her brother, Francis William), of Ucluelet; Indian.
742. Tyee Jack, of Ucluelet; Indian.
744. Billy Stevens, of Massett; Indian.
745. Conrad (by wife, Alice Mack), of Nitinat; Indian.
746. Hancock, of San Juan; Indian.
747. Susie, of Ucluelet; Indian.
748. Johnnie Jack (by his brother George), of Victoria; Indian.
749. Abraham Low (by his wife), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
750. Jim (by his niece Annie), of Rocky Point; Indian.
751. Willie Callam, of Clayoquot; Indian.
752. Annie, of Kilsomat; Indian.
753. Willie, of Nootka; Indian.
754. Mary (Mrs. Willie), of Nootka; Indian.
756. Jim, of Nootka; Indian.
757. Big Jack, of Muchatlat; Indian.
758. Cosmos, of Nootka; Indian.
759. Bob, of Nootka; Indian.
760. Mary, of Nootka; Indian.
762. Mamie, of Nootka; Indian
764. George Michel, of Hesquiot; Indian.
765. Jackson, of Alberni; Indian.
766. Seewish, of Sechart; Indian.
767. Mr. Bill, of Alberni; Indian.
768. Emma, of Ahousaht; Indian.
769. Bearskin, of Clayoquot; Indian.
771. Old Jim, of Muchalat; Indian.
772. Aligator Tom (by his widow Mary), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
773. Johnnie Ukum, of Sechart; Indian.
774. Charlie Klootsie, of Alberni; Indian.
775. Mrs. Klootsie (by her widower), of Alberni; Indian.
776. Billy Yukum, of Alberni; Indian.
777. Sally, of Alberni; Indian.
778. Anna, of Alberni; Indian.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

779. David (by his daughter Anna), of Alberni; Indian.
780. Charlie John (by his daughter Cecelia), of Sooke, Indian.
781. Dick, of Alberni, Indian.
782. Tommy Tatoosh, of Alberni; Indian.
783. Mrs. Tommy Tatoosh, of Alberni; Indian.
784. Tatoosh, of Alberni; Indian.
785. Tyee Bob, of Alberni; Indian.
786. Big Frank, of Sechart; Indian.
787. Kitty Ukum, of Sechart; Indian.
788. Chinook Jack (by son), of Alberni; Indian.
789. Captain Bill, of Alberni; Indian.
790. Jennie, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
791. Frank William, of Alberni; Indian;
792. Williams, of Alberni; Indian.
793. Mrs. Williams, of Alberni; Indian.
794. Marion, of Alberni; Indian.
795. Queene, of Alberni; Indian.
796. Annie, of Alberni; Indian.
797. Harry Thomas, of Alberni; Indian.
798. Tom, of Alberni; Indian.
799. Cluitson, of Alberni; Indian.
800. Charlie Matkwa of Alberni; Indian.
801. Mrs. Charlie Matkwa of Alberni; Indian.
802. Santo, of Sechart; Indian.
803. Harry, of Alberni; Indian.
804. Douglas, of Alberni; Indian.
805. Tomish, of Alberni; Indian.
806. Bob Jackson, of Sechart; Indian.
807. Gallic, of Alberni; Indian.
808. Poll, of Alberni; Indian.
809. Big Joe, of Alberni; Indian.
810. Peter Kishkish, of Alberni; Indian.
811. Thompson Mispale (Peter Kishgish, son-in-law), of Alberni; Indian.
812. Noisy (deceased) (by his son Peter Kishgish), of Alberni; Indian.
813. Louis, of Alberni; Indian.
814. Gus, of Sechart; Indian.
815. Dan (by Gus, his wife's uncle), of Sechart; Indian.
816. Joe, of Alberni; Indian.
817. Charlie Ross, of Alberni; Indian.
818. Jack Klootsie (by Charles Ross, his nephew), of Alberni; Indian.
819. Watty Shewish, of Alberni; Indian.
820. Freda, of Ahousaht; Indian.
822. Bob, of Ucluelet; Indian.
823. Charlie Joe (by widow, Margaret), of Beecher Bay; Indian.
824. George Harry (by widow, Mary), of Sooke; Indian.
825. Louis George, of Sooke; Indian.
826. Dan (by son, Charlie Matkwa), of Ucluelet; Indian.
827. Long Jim (by his sister, Mary), of Clayoquot; Indian.
831. Melville Stauffer.
832. George Schon.
833. George Scott.
834. Frank Sanchez.
835. Henry Sacht.
836. J. S. Ross.
837. Peter Peterson.
839. Yashiro Tagawa.
840. Henry F. Sieward.
841. Tommi (besides being an alien at time of sealing)

No. of Claim.

842. Harry Whitman.
843. N. Allen.
844. George Strickland.
847. John Roberts.
848. William Richards.
849. Edward P. Wiggs.
851. Yamamoto (besides not being a British subject at time of sealing).
852. Yow.
853. Peter, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
854. Dick, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
855. Bob Robert, of Alberni; Indian.
856. Jack, of Nitinat; Indian.
859. Aleck, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
860. Captain Tom, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
861. Long Tom, of Dodger's Cove, Indian.
862. Jinks, of Dodger's Cove, Indian.
863. Jackson, of San Juan, Indian.
864. Toquart Dan (deceased) (by his son Jim), of Ucluelet; Indian.
866. Charlie Ashbeatam, of Nitinat; Indian.
867. Charlie Chips (Jipson) (for schooner), of Nitinat; Indian.
868. Louie Noukimis, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
869. Ginger, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
870. Sam, of Uchucklessett; Indian.
871. Big George, of Alberni; Indian.
872. Billy, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
873. Jack, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
874. Jackson Jack, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
875. Mrs. Peter, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
876. Fred, of Alberni; Indian.
877. Charlie Boss, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
878. Mrs. Harry Joseph, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
879. Tommy Bill, of Alberni; Indian.
880. Mrs. Tommy Bill (by widower), of Alberni; Indian.
881. Klaywanuck, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
882. Mrs. Klaywanuck, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
883. Keecloosh (by niece Lucy), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
884. Chief George (deceased)—(by his brother Charlie Johnson), of Kelsomat, Indian.
885. George, of Kilsomat, Indian.
887. Sam, of Kilsomat, Indian.
888. Chief Mike (deceased)—(by daughter Lucy), of Kyuquot; Indian.
889. Mr. Sye, of Kilsomat, Indian.
890. Boston Bob, of Clayoquot; Indian.
891. Jackson Charlie, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
892. Dan Watts, of Alberni; Indian.
893. Tenas Tom Toutop, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
894. Robert Cootes, of Alberni, Indian.
895. Peter Nukimis (deceased)—(by brother Louis), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
896. August Nukimis (deceased) (by brother Louis) of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
897. Chief Nukimis (deceased) (by his son Louis), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
898. Lucy (deceased) (by her nephew Louis), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
899. Lame Ginger (deceased) (by his Nephew Louis), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
900. Mrs. Lewis (Towinisun), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
901. Charlie Jackson, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

902. Guss, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
903. Mrs. Jackson (for her deceased sister, Mrs. Johnson), of Ucluelet; Indian.
904. Lucy, of Kilsomat; Indian.
905. Imahap (deceased) (by his daughter Annie), of Alberni; Indian.
906. William Jackson, of Nitinat, Indian.
907. Louis Joe (on behalf of Johnny, deceased, through Joe's wife who was Johnny's widow), of Victoria; Indian.
908. Alexander Mearns.
909. Sailor Peter, of Kyuquot; Indian.
910. Mrs. Sailor Peter, of Kyuquot; Indian.
911. Jack Harry, of Kyuquot; Indian.
912. Jack, of Kyuquot, Indian.
913. Schooner *Fisher Maid;* owners, Lucy and Mary Chipps, of Sar Juan; Indians.
914. Schooner *Pachwellis*; owners, Jimmie Nyeton and others; Indians.
915. Schooner *Mountain Chief;* owners, Jack, Jim, Eva Jim and Agnes Jim, son and daughters of late James Nawassum; Indians.
916. James Gillet, of Kyuquot; Indian.
917. James Gillet (on behalf of his deceased father, Punch), of Kyuquot; Indian.
918. Emily, of Kyuquot; Indian.
919. Match, of Kyuquot; Indian
920. Sarah, of Kyuquot; Indian
921. Charlie Clouhie (by Sarah, his daughter), of Kyuquot; Indian.
922. Sallie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
923. Tom, of Kyuquot; Indian.
924. Dan, of Kyuquot; Indian.
925. Mary, of Kyuquot; Indian.
926. Lemo (or Nemo), of Kyuquot; Indian.
927. Joseph (deceased) (by his sister Annie), of Uchucklessett; Indian.
928. Charlie (deceased)—(by his son Jack Cook), of Sechart; Indian.
930. Maudie, of Muchtlat; Indian.
931. Louis Howard, of Nootka; Indian.
932. Effie, of Nootka; Indian.
933. Albert A. Argyle.
934. Mrs. Josephine Mathieson.
935. Mrs. George Collins (for George Collins, *non compos mentis*).
936. Tom (deceased)—(by his daughter Annie), of Nitinat; Indian.
937. Gibbs, of Kyuquot; Indian.
938. Peter, of Kyuquot; Indian.
939. Chief Charlie, of Nootka; Indian.
940. James, of Nootka; Indian.
941. Codfish, of Nootka; Indian.
942. Harry (deceased)—(by Louise, his daughter), Louise is from Esquimalt; Indian.
943. Jimmy George (deceased)—(by his son Hamilton George), of Alberni; Indian.
944. Lucy, of Nootka; Indian.
946. William, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
947. J. Williams, of Alberni; Indian.
948. Klepis, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
949. Jennet (Mrs. Klepis), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
950. Jim Chester, of Nitinat; Indian.
951. Moses, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
952. Charlie, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.

No. of Claim.

953. Tommy, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
954. Annie (Mrs. Tommy), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
955. Nelson, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
956. Dan Williams, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
957. Noukimis, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
958. Mary Lucy, of Neuchetlet; Indian.
959. Mark (deceased)—(by his sister Mary Lucy), of Neuchetlet; Indian.
960. Charlie Howard (deceased)—(by his sister Mary Lucy), of Neuchetlet; Indian.
961. Joe, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
962. Kenneth Joe, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
963. Sam, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
964. Clamhouse (deceased)—(by his daughter Mary), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
965. Frenchy, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
966. Dave, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
967. David Jack, of Ahousaht; Indian.
969. Annie, of Ahousaht; Indian.
975. Dan, of Ahousaht; Indian.
976. Samuel, of Ahousaht; Indian.
978. Mr. Cook, of Ahousaht; Indian.
979. Captain Stamp (deceased)—(by his daughter Louise), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
980. Moses, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
981. Mr. Taylor (deceased)—(by his son Otto), of Alberni; Indian.
982. Billy, of Nootka; Indian.
983. Mr. Sport, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
984. Mrs. Sport, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
985. Moses Sport (deceased)—(by the father Mr. Sport), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
986. Annie (deceased)—(by her daughter Agnes), of Ucluelet; Indian.
987. Jinnie, of Ahouset; Indian.
988. Mr. Pat (deceased)—(by his daughter Jennie), of Ahouset; Indian.
989. Jimmy, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
990. Mrs. William, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
992. Topsail Charlie, of Ahouset; Indian.
993. Mary, of Ahouset; Indian.
994. Johnson, of Ahouset; Indian.
995. Joe Titian, of Ahouset; Indian.
996. Albert Titian (deceased)—(by his father Joe Titian), of Ahouset; Indian.
997. Eliza Johnnie, of Ahouset; Indian.
998. John Mack, of Alberni; Indian.
999. Mrs. Jimmie, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1000. Frank (deceased)—(by his son Russel), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1001. Charlie Cocksanee (deceased)—(by his grandson George), of Dodger's Cove, Indian.
1002. Beaver Charlie (deceased)—(by his grand-daughter Ellen), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1003. Nimptsish Jack, of Alert Bay; Indian.
1004. Old George, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1005. Mary Quatlas, of Ahouset, Indian.
1006. Monday, No. 1, of Fort Rupert; Indian.
1007. Munday, No. 2, of Fort Rupert; Indian.
1008. James, of Alert Bay; Indian.
1009. Johnnie, of Alert Bay; Indian.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

1010. Joe (deceased) — (by his brother Johnnie), of Alert Bay; Indian.
1011. Charlie Wilson, of Fort Rupert; Indian.
1012. Ned, of Alberni; Indian.
1013. Stevens (deceased)—(by his widow, Matilda), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1014. Ahouset Tom, of Ahouset; Indian.
1015. Susie, of Ahouset; Indian.
1016. Tenas Joe (deceased)—(by his widow, Louisa), of Alberni; Indian.
1017. Joseph Titian, of Ahouset; Indian.
1020. Frank C. Stratford.
1021. James C. Stratford (deceased)—(by his son, Frank C. Stratford).
1022. Mark Alcock (deceased)—(by his sister, Catherine Alcock Rendell).
1023. Old Tom (deceased)—(by his nephew Klepis), of Ahouset; Indian.
1024. Charles Nowell, of Fort Rupert; Indian.
1025. Jim Eight Quah, of Cape Beele; Indian.
1026. Doctor Charlie (deceased)—(by his sister-in-law, Alice Mack), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1027. Thompson, of Fort Rupert; Indian.
1028. Jim Walker (deceased)—(by Emily his cousin), of Alert Bay; Indian.
1030. Mr. Swan, of Ahouset; Indian.
1032. Charlie (deceased)—(by his son-in-law Thompson Fatty), of Ahouset; Indian.
1034. Joseph Louis, of Ahouset; Indian.
1035. Fat Charlie (deceased)—(by his sister Katie), of Ahouset; Indian.
1036. Sailor Jack (deceased)—(by his sister Katie), of Ahousaht; Indian.
1038. Maggie, of Ahousaht; Indian.
1040. Annie John, of Ahousaht; Indian.
1047. Seymour Seecha, of Ahousaht; Indian.
1048. Peter La Ne Etlip, of Ahousaht; Indian.
1049. Oh Pat, of Ahoushat; Indian.
1050. Adams, of Ahousaht; Indian.
1052. Mack (deceased)—(by Fat Sam his brother), of Ahouset; Indian.
1053. Honest (deceased) (by Fat Sam his brother), of Ahousaht; Indian.
1054. Billy August, of Ahouset; Indian.
1056. Deerskin John, of Ahouset; Indian.
1057. Ahousaht George (deceased)—(by his nephew Billy August), of Ahouset; Indian.
1058. Old George, of Ahouset; Indian.
1064. Mrs. Paul, of Ahouset; Indian.
1066. Jim Quatlas, of Ahouset; Indian.
1070. Charlie, of Ahouset; Indian.
1072. Jim, of Ahouset; Indian.
1073. Young Frank (deceased)—(by his father Jim), of Ahouset; Indian.
1074. Edward Paul (deceased)—(by his father Big Paul), of Ahouset, Indian.
1076. Monica, of Kilsomat; Indian.
1077. Fat Charlie, of Kilsomat; Indian.
1078. Kilsomat Elizabeth, of Kilsomat; Indian.
1080. Joe Dasha, of Ahouset; Indian.
1081. Isaac Bishop (deceased)—(by his sister Mrs. Chief Billy), of Ahousaht; Indian.
1082. Napoleon, of Nootka; Indian.

No. of Claim.

1083. Young Captain Jack, of Nootka; Indian.
1084. Mrs. Captain Jack, of Nootka; Indian.
1085. Mary Ann, of Nootka; Indian.
1086. W. H. Dennis, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1088. Annie Catherine, of Nootka; Indian.
1089. Sootah, of Nootka; Indian.
1090. Tenas John, of Nootka; Indian.
1091. Sallie, of Nootka; Indian.
1092. Chester Jackson, of Nootka; Indian.
1093. Tom, of Nootka; Indian.
1094. Susie, of Nootka; Indian.
1095. Katie, of Nootka; Indian.
1096. Maggie Bishop, of Ahouset; Indian.
1097. Harry Bob, of Ahouset; Indian.
1098. Chief Joe, of Muchalat; Indian.
1099. Jim, of Muchalat; Indian.
1100. Sam Prather, of Muchalat; Indian.
1101. Katie, of Muchalat; Indian
1102. John, of Muchalat; Indian.
1103. Toutah, of Muchalat; Indian.
1104. Fatty, of Ahouset; Indian
1105. Job, of Ahouset; Indian.
1106. Harry, of Muchalat; Indian.
1108. Charlie, of Neuchatlat, Indian.
1109. Doctor (deceased)—(by Alice Mack, her child by former husband. Doctor Charlie), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1111. Old Moses, of Kilsomat; Indian.
1113. Meat, of Muchatlat; Indian.
1114. Jack (deceased)—(by his brother, Peter), of Muchatlat; Indian.
1115. Peter, of Muchatlat; Indian.
1116. Powan, of Muchatlat; Indian.
1118. Mary, of Nootka; Indian.
1119. Cecelia, of Muchatlat; Indian.
1120. Tommy (deceased)—(by John Ross for Tommy's sons)of Ahouset; Indian.
1121. Susie, of Kilsomat; Indian
1123. Charles Edward, of Nahwitti; Indian.
1124. Billy Williams, of Alert Bay; Indian.
1126. Joe, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1127. Katy Joe, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1128. Atzic Jim, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1129. Fish, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1130. Harry, of Nootka; Indian
1131. Antoine, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1132. Charlie Stamp (deceased) — (by his daughter Susan), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1133. Mrs. Antoine, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1134. Vincent (deceased)—(by his brother, Antoine), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1136. Louisa (deceased)—(by agent, her son-in-law), of Nootka; Indian.
1137. Austin (deceased)—(by Justin Jackson, his son-in-law), of Nootka; Indian.
1138. Frank (deceased)—(by Fat Charlie, his brother), of Kilsomat; Indian.
1140. Long Billy, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1141. Shanah (deceased)—(by his brother Dick), of Hesquiot; Indian
1143. Thomas, of Quatsino; Indian.
1144. James, of Quatsino; Indian.
1145. Willie (deceased)—(by his brother James), of Quatsino; Indian.
1146. Charlie, of Quatsino; Indian.
1147. Tom Kapino (deceased) — (by his mother Lucy Moon), of Quatsino; Indian.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.	
1148.	Johnson, of Quatsino, Indian.
1149.	Chunleg, of Quatsino; Indian.
1150.	Jumbo, Mr. Hunt, of Quatsino; Indian.
1151.	George, of Quatsino; Indian.
1152.	Bob, of Quatsino; Indian.
1153.	Monkey, of Quatsino; Indian.
1154.	Annie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1155.	Annie Nemo, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1156.	Jenny, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1157.	Louie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1158.	Long Charlie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1159.	Matchue, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1160.	Benjamin Joseph, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1161.	Louisa Nelson (deceased)—(by nephew, Benjamin Joseph), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1162.	Sam, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1163.	Jackson, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1164.	Ernest, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1165.	Moose Moose Jack, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1166.	Jimmie Totanos, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1167.	Sam Short, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1168.	Charlie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1169.	Peter Kaginich, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1170.	Jimmy Pickets, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1171.	Jack Chicken, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1172.	Dr. Punch, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1173.	Kitty, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1174.	Simio, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1175.	Dick Henry, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1176.	Stump Jack, Ehatisaht; Indian.
1177.	Yedsiken, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1178.	Constant, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1179.	Harry Mac, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1180.	Harry, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1181.	Agatha, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1182.	Wakenish, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1183.	Captain Stamp (deceased)—(by his widow, Sally, of Kyuquot); Indian.
1185.	Lucy Joseph, of Nitinat, Indian.
1186.	Annie, of Nootka; Indian.
1187.	Joe (deceased) (by his son August) of Nootka; Indian.
1188.	Pat, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1189.	Dick, of Nootka; Indian.
1190.	Annie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1191.	Bob, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1192.	Sennen (deceased)—(by his brother Constant), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1193.	Charlie (deceased)—(by his stant), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1194.	Constant, of Hesquiot, Indian.
1195.	Oscar (deceased)—(by his son Dieu Donne), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1197.	Eustace, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1198.	Tiaapshitle (deceased)—(by his son Matthias), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1199.	Lemo (deceased)—(by his brother Frank), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1200.	Frank, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1202.	Watson (deceased)—(by his son Frank), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1203.	Chipps, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1204.	Monat, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1205.	John (deceased)—(by his son John), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1206.	Tapush (deceased)—(by his son Aime), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1207.	Patrick Jackson, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1209.	Ignace (deceased)—(by his widow, Julia), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1210.	Michinsam, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1211.	Gips, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1212.	Hesquit Sam, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1214.	Sam (deceased)—(by his daughter Mary Ann), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1215.	Dionys Jacob, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1216.	Manuel, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1217.	Harry, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1218.	Thomas, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1219.	Basil (deceased)—(by his son Thomas), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1221.	Stanislaus (deceased)—(by his father Armand), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1222.	Victor (deceased)—(by his father Armand), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1223.	Bayle Basil, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1224.	Ubaldris, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1225.	William, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1226.	Cape Flattery (deceased)—(by his son Jonas), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1227.	Jonas, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1228.	Clahmatla, of Muchatat; Indian.
1229.	Pascal, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1230.	Sallie, of Clayoquot; Indian.
1231.	Peesa, of Hesquiot; Indian
1232.	Andrew (deceased)—(by Peesa his father), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1233.	August, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1235.	Teetacks (deceased)—(by his brother Hesquit Tom), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1236.	Jimmy (deceased)—(by his father Dieu Donne), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1237.	Dieu Donne, of Hesquiot; Indian.
1239.	Alex (deceased)—(by his son Neils), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1240.	Shakespeare (deceased)—(by his son Sabas), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1241.	James (deseased)—(by his brother Chief Eustace), of Hesquiot; Indian.
1243.	Jumbo Jack, of Ehstisaht; Indian.
1244.	Jimmie (deceased)—(by his brother Harry), of Muchalat; Indian.
1245.	Mrs. Robert, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1246.	Johnnie Philip, of uatsino; Indian.
1247.	Peter (deceased)—(by his son Johnnie Philip), of Quatsino; Indian.
1248.	Dont (deceased)—(by his brother Johnnie Philip), of Quatsino; Indian.
1249.	Johnnie, of Quatsino; Indian.
1250.	Ben Thomas (deceased)—(by his brother Tom), of Quatsino; Indian.
1251.	John (deceased)—(by his uncle Jim), of Nootka; Indian.
1252.	Sam (deceased)—(by his daughter Louise), of Quatsino; Indian.
1253.	Kelly (deceased)—(by his brother Johnson), of Quatsino; Indian.
1254.	Mr. Fuller (deceased)—(by his son Johnson), of Quatsino; Indian.
1255.	Punch (deceased)—(by his brother Peter), of Ahouset; Indian.
1256.	Sabbas, of Hesquolt; Indian.
1257.	George (deceased)—(by his brother George, by another father), of Quatsino; Indian.
1258.	Billy Williams (deceased)—(by his son Johnnie), of Quatsino; Indian.
1259.	Happy (deceased)—(by his brother Johnnie), of Quatsino; Indian.
1260.	Katie, Mrs. George, of Nootka; Indian.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

1261. Nootka Jim, of Nootka; Indian.
1262. Charlie (deceased)—(by his sister Susan), of Ucluelet; Indian.
1263. Old Bob, of Nootka; Indian.
1264. Louie, of Nootka; Indian.
1265. Jessie, of Nootka; Indian.
1266. Louie, of Ahouset; Indian.
1267. Ben, of Nootka; Indian.
1268. Dan, of Nootka; Indian.
1269. Mack (deceased)—(by his widow Emma), of Nootka; Indian.
1270. Johnson (deceased)—(by his second cousin Emma), of Nootka; Indian.
1271. Jimmie (deceased)—(by his Nephew Thomas), of Ahouset; Indian.
1272. Sam Saahie (deceased)—(by his nephew Constant), of Hesquoit; Indian.
1273. Louise, Mrs. Aleck, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1274. Clark, of Uchucklesett; Indian.
1275. Capt. Jack, of Nootka; Indian.
1277. Sam (deceased)—(by distant cousin Captain Jack), of Nootka; Indian.
1278. William (deceased)—(by Captain Jack, for father and sister of deceased, respectively named Toa Whis Nea and Oho Ha Haniss), of Nootka; Indian.
1279. Joe (deceased)—(by his brother Dan) of Ahouset; Indian.
1280. Jakes, of Sechart; Indian.
1281. John Smith, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1282. Sarah Ann Smith, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1283. Joseph (deceased)—(by his daughter Mary), of Checkletz; Indian.
1284. Jack, of Nootka; Indian.
1285. Gaskets (deceased)—(by his brother Tom), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1286. Benjamin of Kyuquot; Indian.
1287. Dick Chopps, of Totilshill, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1288. Guillod, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1289. Joe Mister, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1290. Clashit, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1291. Nanics, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1292. Dan, of Ehatisatt; Indian.
1293. Boh (otherwise called Big Bob), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1294. Hunter Jack, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1295. Alice, Mrs. Martin (deceased)—by her brother Tom), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1296. Dominie, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1297. Jessie, of Ahouset; Indian.
1298. Bill, of Muchtlat; Indian.
1299. Moutast, of Muchtlat; Indian.
1300. Tommy McLean, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1302. Matthew Yeomans, of Massett; Indian.
1303. Henry White, of Massett; Indian.
1304. Robert William, of Massett; Indian.
1305. George Hill, of Massett; Indian.
1306. Roger Weat, of Massett; Indian.
1307. James Kwot, of Massett; Indian.
1308. David Yethquwaas, of Massett; Indian.
1309. William Harding, of Massett; Indian.
1310. John Smith, of Massett; Indian.
1311. Edward Naylants, of Massett; Indian.
1312. Thomas Weir, of Massett; Indian.
1313. Rheuben Harris, of Massett.
1314. Benjamin White, of Massett; Indian.
1315. Walter Samuel, of Massett; Indian.

No. of Claim.

1316. Charlie Munday (deceased)—(by his widow Mrs. Charles Munday), of Salmon River; Indian.
1317. Joe (deceased)—(by his sister Mrs. Captain Jack sr.), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1318. Big Steve, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1319. Victor Jacobson, schooner *Minnie*.
1320. Victor Jacobson, schooner *Mary Ellen*.
1321. Harry Anderson.
1322. John Matthews.
1324. Fred. White.
1325. T. F. Fenly.
1327. Peter Neilson alias Nelsmose (deceased white man) by Louise his daughter by Indian woman of San Juan; Indian.
1328. William Groth (alien).
1330. Benjamin Gallop.
1334. Jacob Rodgers.
1335. James LeRich.
1336. Robert Fudge.
1340. Charles Pike.
1342. Matilda Strickland.
1344. Patrick Wadden.
1345. Daniel McRae.
1346. Robert Spencer.
1348. John Wadden.
1349. Donald A. MacCuish.
1350. Alexander J. Taylor (sealed in 1894 and out of prohibited territory).
1355. Job Rodgers.
1358. John Martin.
1359. John Edward Kirkbride.
1360. George Paine.
1261. William DeWitt.
1362. George Geuge.
1364. Louis Montobbio.
1365. James Baccock.
1366. Mark Gosse.
1367. Lewis Morell.
1368. Some Hirano.
1370. George Watson.
1371. James Cessford.
1372. George Nelson.
1373. Captain Sprott Balcom.
1374. Frank Muhrer.
1375. John Munroe.
1376. Charles George Bergstedt.
1377. Edward Minnie.
1378. George Deal.
1379. George Simpson.
1380. Elizabeth L. Gosnell, widow of Captain E. C. Shields.
1382. Harry Sansom.
1383. George Brunell.
1384. William Brunell.
1385. John Millson.
1386. Peter Weber.
1387. Charles Dahlberg.
1388. Thomas Burke.
1389. Frederick Gustavson.
1390. Edward Purser, by his widow Adelaide Purser.
1392. Captain Joseph W. Peppett (Estate of), *re* schooners *Brenda*, *Annie C. Moore*, and *Umbrina* (claim as master withdrawn).
1394. Frederick C. Dean.
1395. Jonathan Milley.
1396. Louis Pinson.
1397. John Chapman.
1398. George Nelson Joyce.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

1399. Robert Johnson (deceased), by his widow.
1400. Tanaka Naokichi.
1401. Mrs. Tum Tum, of Nootka; Indian.
1402. Frank Tum Tum, of Nootka; Indian.
1403. Peter, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1404. Kanaka, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1405. Jim, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1406. Queens Cove Jim (deceased)—by his nephew Queens Cove John), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1407. Queens Cove John, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1408. Mark Twain, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1409. Sam, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1410. Bob, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1411. Harry (deceased)—(by his brother Bob), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1412. Tom, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1413. Stevens (deceased)—(by his uncle Tom), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1414. Jinnie, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1415. Dick, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1416. Charles, of Kyuquot; Indian
1417. Harry (deceased)—(by his brother Charley), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1418. Jennie (deceased)—(by her uncle Charley), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1419. Tommy Purser (deceased)—(by his sister Annie), of Clayoquot; Indian.
1420. Jack Curley (deceased)—(by his mother Annie), of Clayoquot; Indian.
1421. William (deceased)—(by his brother Benjamin), of Clayoquot; Indian.
1422. Peter (deceased)—(by his brother Benjamin), of Clayoquot; Indian.
1423. Hanse (deceased)—(by his brother Benjamin), of Clayoquot; Indian.
1424. Jim, of Nootka; Indian.
1425. Inytie (Cloose), of Nitinat; Indian.
1426. Johnnie Moon (deceased)—(by his brother Moses Moon), of Salmon River; Indian.
1427. Tom (deceased)—(by his son Frank Tom), of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1428. Frank, of Neuchatletz; Indian.
1429. Short Charlie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1430. Jack Hattie (deceased)—(by Frank on behalf of his wife's former husband), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1431. Martin, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1432. Jimmy (deceased), by his sister Jinnie, of Neuchatletz; Indian.
1433. Jack, of Neuchatletz; Indian.
1434. Jack Bighead, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1435. Mr. Smith, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1436. Sally Smith, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1437. Jenny (deceased), by her brother Mr. Smith, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1438. Seymour, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1439. Billy (deceased), by his brother Seymour, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1440. Punch (deceased)—(by his brother Seymour), of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1441. Francis Smith, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1442. Jessie, of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1443. Bob (deceased)—(by his nephew, Francis Smith), of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1444. Harry Brown, of Neuchatlet; Indian.

No. of Claim.

1445. Peter (deceased)—(by his uncle Harry Brown), of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1446. Old Chips (deceased)—(by his son Charlie Chips), of Nitinat; Indian.
1447. Louie (deceased)—(by his daughter Jessie, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1448. Mary Ann Stamp, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1449. Johnson (deceased)—(by Mary Ann Stamp his widow), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1450. Jim Muggins, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1452. Johnnie, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1453. Andrew, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1454. Susie, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1455. Moses, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1456. Mac, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1457. Jack (deceased)—(by his brother Andrew), of Checklesitt; Indian.
1458. George, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1459. Harry, of Uchuckiesitt; Indian.
1460. Dan, of Uchucklesitt; Indian.
1461. Jim (deceased)—(by his brother Harry), of Checklesitt; Indian.
1463. Oscar Andrew, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1464. John, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1465. Saxie, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1466. Carmel, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1467. McLean, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1468. Patrick (deceased)—(by his son-in-law Paddy), of Checklesitt; Indian.
1469. Joseph Andrews (deceased)—(by his sister Mary), of San Juan; Indian.
1470. Emil Ramilose (deceased). Claim by heirs.
1471. Charles B. Webster, of Saanich; Indian.
1472. Louis Townsend (deceased)—(by his sister Janet), Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1473. Johnnie, of Nitinat; Indian.
1474. Alice (deceased)—(by her step-brother James Thomas), of Nitinat; Indian.
1475. Michael Ambroise, of Kyuquot; Indian
1476. Jennie, of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1477. Chief Charlie, of Checklesitt; Indian.
1478. Charlie Toquot, of Checkletzet; Indian.
1479. Tom, of Checkletzet; Indian.
1480. David, of Checkletzet; Indian.
1481. William (deceased)—(by his cousin William), of Neuchatlet; Indian.
1482. Thompson (deceased)—(by his niece, Mary, Mrs. Mac), of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1483. Albert, of Nootka; Indian.
1484. Tommy Harris (deceased)—(by his mother Sally), of Ahouset; Indian.
1485. Cedar Canim (deceased)—(by his sister Sally), of Ahouset; Indian.
1486. William, of Checkletzet, Indian.
1487. Jack, of Checkletzet; Indian.
1488. Jack Kietla (deceased)—(by Cosmos his nephew), of Blunder Harbour; Indian.
1489. Kilsomat Jim, of Kilsomat; Indian.
1490. Old Dick (deceased)—(by his nephew), of Kilsomat; Indian.
1491. Touche Sam (deceased)—(by his daughter Annie), of Checkletz; Indian.
1492. Tom (deceased)—(by his brother Campbell), of Checkletz; Indian.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

1493. Billy (deceased)—(by his sister Sarah, Mrs. Smith), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1494. Charlie (deceased)—(by his brother Peter), of Ehatisaht; Indian.
1495. Jimmite Woods (deceased)—(by Mary his widow now remaried), of Saanich; Indian.
1496. Mary, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1497. Mr. Smith (deceased)—(by his son Jumbo), of Checkletz; Indian.
1498. Willie (deceased)—(by his sister Annie) of Checkletz; Indian.
1499. Louie (deceased)—(by her brother Oscar), of Checkletz; Indian.
1500. Harry (deceased)—(by his father Mac), of Checkletz; Indian.
1501.. Dog (deceased)—(by his sister Annie), of Checkletz; Indlan.
1502. Issac (deceased)—(by his nephew Moses), of Checkletz; Indian.
1503. Johnson (deceased)—(by his daughter Mary), of Checkletz; Indian.
1504. Georgie (deceased)—(by his daughter Eliza), of Checkletz; Indian.
1505. George House (deceased) by his widow.
1506. Harry, of Checklesett; Indian.
1507. Tye George (deceased)—(by his brother Jack George), of Checkletz; Indian.
1508. Sam, of Checkletz; Indian.
1509. Peter (deceased)—(by his brother Sam), of Checkletz; Indian.
1510. Justin (deceased)—(by his son Ned), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1511. Joe Nelson (deceased)—(by his daughter Mary Ann), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1512. Mark (deceased)—(by his widow Emma), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1513. Alic (deceased)—(by his brother Clark), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1514. Nels (deceased)—(by his widow Lucy), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1515. Peter (deceased)—(by his sister Mary Ann), of Kyuquot; Indian.
1516. Frenchie (deceased)—(by William, his step-father), of Checkletz; Indian.
1517. Walter James Shaw (by his brother Thomas Shaw..
1519. John McConville.
1520. Peter Veicoh.
1521. William Charles Wilson.
1522. Albert Ross.
1523. Adolph Hansen.
1524. Constantin Carpet.
1525. Torval Birkland.
1526. William Thomas.
1527. Walter Borns.
1528. John McLeod.
1529. Peter Toneri.
1530. Coston Landry.
1531. Carl Strongren (deceased), by his widow Holda Strongren.
1532. William Harris, of Alert Bay; Indian.
1533. Julia, of Ahousat; Indian.
1534. Joseph Seawasum, of Ahousat; Indian.
1535. Mr. Joe, of Ahousat; Indian.

No. of Claim.

1536. Charlie Bishop, of Ahousat; Indian.
1537. Charlie Nuclenew, of Ahousat; Indian.
1538. Old Tom, of Ahousat; Indian .
1539. Mike (deceased)—(by his sister Annie), of Clayoquot; Indian.
1540. Cooper, Old Johnson, of Clayoquot; Indian.
1541. Billy, of Comox; Indian.
1542. James, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1543. Lucy, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1544. Logan Johnson, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1545. Billy, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1546. Dan, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1547. Louis, of Cape Mudge; Indian.
1548. Sam, of Dodger's Cove; Indian.
1549. Joshua Moody, of Fort Simpson; Indian.
1550. Oscar Fruit, of Fort Simpson; Indian.
1551. Mrs. Sam, of Kyuquot; Indian.
1552. Frank McHugh, of Nahwitti; Indian.
1553. Old John, of Nitinat; Indian.
1554. Jim, of Quatsino; Indian.
1555. Billy, of Quatsino; Indian.
1556. Job, of Quatsino; Indian.
1557. Louie, of Quatsino; Indian.
1558. Joe, of Quatsino; Indian.
1559. Tommy, of Quatsino; Indian.
1560. Charlie, of Quatsino; Indian.
1561. Jackson, of Seewit; Indian.
1562. Toquart Jackson, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1563. Nokimis, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1564. Captain George (deceased)—(by his daughter Mrs. Jim), of Ucluelet; Indian.
1565. Frank (deceased)—(by his brother Robert), of Ucluelet; Indian.
1566. Emma, of Ucluelet; Indian.
1567. Walter, of Victoria; Indian.
1581. Azariah Payne.
1582. William Hickman (deceased), by his sister Julia Dominey.
1583. James Annes.
1584. A. Williams.
1585. Fred. Waring.
1586. William J. Earl.
1587. A. B. Campbell.
1588. John Clark.
1589. John Burgess.
1590. Orville V. Dean.
1591. George Dusenburg.
1592. A. Fillmore.
1593. George Finlayson.
1594. Jacob Hansen.
1595. Charles Lear.
1596. Walter Johnston.
1597. Harry Lelievre.
1598. Julius Myers.
1599. Robert Marton (besides being an alien).
1600. Momozaki.
1601. Peter Neilson.
1602. Robert Pamphlet.
1603. Sing.
1604. William Vincent.
1605. J. D. Wemyss.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 79

Schedule "D"—Treaty, 1911.

(Sealers making claims both under the Regulations of 1894 and the Treaty of 1911, and who did not seal either in 1910 or 1911, are only mentioned in schedule "C," which deals exclusively with such claims as coming under the regulations and not within the ambit and provisions of the Treaty, 1911.)

No. of Claim.	Name.	Amount.
9.	Schooner *Thomas Francis Bayard*, to the owners thereof	$7,000 00 and retaining vessel.
12.	Schooner *Lady Mine*, to the owners thereof	$4,847 22 and retaining vessel.
16.	George Shepard (hunter)	628 00
18.	Enoch Grigg (hunter)	600 00
20.	George Allen (hunter)	775 00
22.	Carl W. Stolker	615 00
23.	Robert Stewart	438 00
24.	Evans Baker (hunter)	690 00
30.	Schooner *Jessie*, to the owners thereof	6,000 00 and retaining vessel.
33.	Jens Blackstad (hunter)	$ 800 00
40.	A. Thornberg (boat steerer)	206 50
54.	Charles Larsen (hunter)	315 00
65.	William Michael Delouchrey (master)	866 50
76.	Hans Blackstad (master)	1,431 50
83.	George Heater (master)	1,099 50
123.	Burton M. Balcom (master)	1,191 50
168.	Henry Hutchins (A.B.)	250 00
185.	Roderick T. McKinnon (A.B.)	260 00
189.	James Goudie (hunter)	315 00
196.	Richard McClure (A.B.)	283 32
197.	Olaf Olsen (A.B.)	321 12
207.	Angus Hartling (A.B.)	366 80
209.	Roland Keddy (A.B.)	350 35
219.	William Atkinson (A.B.)	288 52
232.	Max Lobrunner (hunter)	900 00
240.	James E. Stewart (A.B.)	289 10
256.	E. Coles (A.B.)	177 10
257.	Melville Collinson (hunter)	1,111 50
271.	Sidney Wambolt (A.B.)	186 35
273.	John Wilson (A.B.)	250 00
280.	Henry S. Blight	301 70
356.	Moses, of Nitimat; Indian	107 50
364.	Chief Williams, of Nitinat; hunter	100 50
369.	Sam Williams, of Nitinat; Indian	80 00
398.	Jim Touche, of Ucluelet; Indian	99 00
386.	Johnson, of Clayoquot; Indian	150 00
399.	Jimmie Thompson, of Nitinat; Indian	175 00
428.	Jasper Turner, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	224 06
481.	Johnny Jackson, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	127 50
491.	Charles Hansen (A.B.)	299 00
494.	George Gray, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	180 00
507.	August, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	205 00
510.	Success Jim, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	130 00
514.	Charles Grant	363 75
515.	Fred. Daurie (A.B.)	271 25
516.	Neil Morrison (A.B.)	335 82
517.	Joseph Andy, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	155 00
529.	Yeskin Jack, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	162 50
530.	Paul, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	148 50
538.	Tim, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	229 00
539.	Angus McDonald (A.B.)	249 00
540.	Joseph Morell (hunter)	722 00
548.	Harry Masso, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	108 00
553.	Paul Hayes, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	125 00
557.	Joseph William, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	127 50
560.	Edward Chipps, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	127 50
561.	James, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	130 00
568.	Bob, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	155 06
579.	James Peter, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	214 00
592.	Jimmy Jim, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	229 00
594.	Peter, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	140 00

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Concluded.*

No. of Claim.	Name.	Amount.
596.	Philip Johnson, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	$150 00
597.	Joseph Jackson, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	155 00
622.	Harry Pretty, of Clayoquot; Indian (hunter)	200 00
630.	Kilsomat Tommy, of Kilsomat; Indian (hunter)	160 00
631.	Robert Joseph, of Kilsomat; Indian (hunter)	222 00
632.	Jimmie, of Kilsomat; Indian (hunter)	205 00
668.	George Sye, of Kilsomat; Indian (hunter)	230 00
671.	Dave, of Kilsomat; Indian (hunter)	230 00
672.	Chips, of Kilsomat; Indian (hunter)	221 00
673.	Chief Dick, of Nitinat; Indian	118 00
697.	Thompson, of Ucluelet; Indian	218 00
726.	Herbert, of Clayoquot; Indian	196 00
728.	Joe Hayes, of Clayoquot; Indian	125 00
743.	Albert Jackson, of Ucluelet; Indian	90 00
755.	Moyes, of Nootka; Indian	165 00
761.	Monkey, of Nootka; Indian	120 00
763.	Shrul (Jules), of Hesquiot; Indian	130 00
770.	Tom, of Hesquiot; Indian	166 00
821.	Jacob, of Hesquiot; Indian	165 00
828.	T. Linton (A.B.)	212 62
857.	Fred. Gillet, of Kilsomat; Indian	153 00
858.	Topsail George, of Kilsomat; Indian	161 00
865.	August James, of Nitinat; Indian	100 00
886.	Kilsomat Tom, of Kilsomat; Indian	184 00
929.	Peter Jackson, of Muchtlat; Indian	130 00
968.	Benson Keecla, of Ahousaht; Indian	205 00
970.	Long Charlie, deceased, by his widow Annie and their two children of Ahousaht—to be paid by Superintendent of Indian Affairs, under the provisions of section 26, of The Indian Act	107 00
971.	Frank, of Ahouset; Indian	153 00
972.	Big Tom, of Ahouset; Indian	150 00
973.	Keecla, of Ahouset; Indian	165 00
974.	Jackson, of Ahouset; Indian	165 00
977.	Dick Samuel (deceased), by his father, his widow Hilda, and their two children, of Ahousaht—to be paid by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs under the provisions of section 26 of The Indian Act	150 00
991.	Peter, of Ahousaht; Indian	182 00
1029.	William Swan, of Ahouset; Indian	100 50
1031.	Thompson Fatty, of Ahouset; Indian	160 00
1033.	Thomas Louis, of Ahouset; Indian	126 00
1037.	Davis, of Ahouset; Indian	161 00
1039.	Skookum John, of Ahouset; Indian	115 00
1041.	Atelo, of Ahouset; Indian	220 00
1042.	Johnnie John, of Ahouset; Indian	192 50
1043.	Fred. Thomas, of Ahouset; Indian	105 00
1044.	Noah Thomas, of Ahouset; Indian	112 50
1046.	Joe Seecha, of Ahouset; Indian	120 00
1051.	Fat Sam, of Ahouset; Indian	200 00
1056.	Moses, of Ahouset; Indian	115 00
1059.	Chief Billy, of Ahouset; Indian	120 00
1060.	George, of Ahouset; Indian	110 00
1061.	William Fatty, of Ahouset; Indian	151 00
1062.	Big Paul, of Ahouset; Indian	202 00
1063.	Matthew Ball, of Ahouset; Indian	136 00
1065.	Big William, of Ahouset; Indian	196 00
1067.	George Jumbo, of Ahouset; Indian	130 00
1068.	Amos, of Ahouset; Indian	196 00
1069.	Seewasam, of Ahouset; Indian	160 00
1071.	Josephus, of Ahouset; Indian	169 00
1075.	Jack Morris, of Kilsomat; Indian	160 00
1079.	Kilsomat Jack, of Kilsomat; Indian	141 00
1087.	A. A. Murphy, of Nootka; Indian	127 00
1107.	George Jacobson, of Ahouset; Indian	152 50
1110.	Thomas Joe, of Dodger's Cove; Indian	130 00
1112.	Old George, of Kilsomat; Indian	124 00
1122.	Circus Jimmy, of Nootka; Indian	80 00
1125.	Robert, of Ucluelet; Indian	106 00
1135.	Agent, of Hesquiot; Indian	157 50
1139.	Dick, of Hesquiot; Indian	155 00
1142.	Louisa, of Kyuquot; Indian	100 00

SCHEDULE "D"—TREATY, 1911—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.	Name.	Amount.
1196.	Aime, of Hesquiot; Indian	$ 196 00
1201.	Daniel Ambroise, of Hesquiot; Indian	150 00
1208.	Ned, of Hesquiot; Indian	182 50
1213.	Mattias, of Hesquiot; Indian	165 00
1220.	Amand, of Hesquiot; Indian	155 00
1234.	Hesquit Tom, of Hesquiot; Indian	137 00
1233.	Niels, of Hesquiot; Indian	125 00
1242.	Aleck, of Nootka; Indian	108 00
1276.	Paul Patrick, of Nootka; Indian	155 00
1301.	Frank Charles, of Masett; Indian	102 50
1323.	James Stewart (A.B.)	262 67
1357.	George Bates (A.B.)	203 00
1369.	Walter McGrath (A.B.)	200 00
1393.	Schooner *Pescawha*, to owners of	9,000 00 and retaining vessel.
1462.	Paddy, of Checklesitt; Indian	133 00
		$60,663 75

SCHEDULE "E".

CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

Claims abandoned, not prosecuted, withdrawn, duplicated, or tried under other cases or numbers of cases, and made by men who were neither sealers nor mariners.

No. of Claim.	
4.	Henry Paxton (merged with claim No. 294).
13.	Captain William O'Leary (merged with claim No. 109).
15.	Joseph Morell (tried with No. 540).
21.	Angus McDonald (merged with claim No. 539).
27.	Thomas Stockham *et al.*, *re* schooner *Thomas Francis Bayard* (tried under No. 9).
42.	Fred. Thornberg (trader, not a sealer).
61.	Captain William Shields (see No. 459).
78.	Joseph William Cary (claim filed, claimant called on closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
82.	Albert Coffin Folger (not a British subject when sealing).
85.	Captain Melville F. Cutler (merged with claim No. 451).
107.	John Show (merged with case No. 453).
111.	Charles N. Nicholson (case withdrawn).
119.	Captain Peter Murchison (case withdrawn).
122.	Captain Frank Stratford (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
124.	David Maxwell (claim filed, claimant make default, no one appearing). called at closing of commission, and
126.	Jane Francis (claim filed, claim called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
128.	Captain Weston (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
129.	Walter Rudge (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
137.	Richard Nelson (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
144.	O. M. Lundberg (merged with claim No. 412).
154.	Arthur H. Jones (merged with case No. 405).
157.	Kitchitero Nakamura (cook).
166.	Colin McDougall (claim filed, claimant called on closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
167.	P. C. Peterson (merged with case No. 407).
171.	A. Williams (merged with case No. 1584).
172.	William Groth (merged with claim No. 1328).
178.	D. S. McPhee (deceased)—(merged with case No. 509).
180.	John Matthews (merged with case No. 1322).
181.	Edward Minnie (merged with case No. 1377).
183.	M. Mathieson (merged with case No. 518).
188.	John Goudie (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
192.	Charles Grant (merged with case No. 192).
195.	H. Elliott (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
200.	Albert Ross (merged with claim No. 1522).
202.	Paul Hall (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
203.	Paul Hall (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
203.	John Haan (merged with cases Nos. 474 and 495).
212.	Charles Keil (merged with case No. 343).
213.	Ah Jim (merged with claim No. 506).
214.	Ah Fook (cook, and naturalized in 1913, after treaty).

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Continued.*

No. of Claim.

220. John Anderson (merged with case No. 348).
222. T. F. Fenly (merged with case No. 1325).
224. Alex. Finlaison (merged with case No. 499).
227. George Johnson (merged with claim No. 542).
228. Peter Jollibois (merged with case No. 496).
229. L. W. Johnson (cook and steward).
230. Dan. Lewis (case withdrawn).
231. Thomas Linton (merged with case No. 828).
233. Lin Chin (merged with case No. 488).
234. James Stewart (merged with claim No. 1323).
237. Henry Sacht (merged with case No. 835).
238. Ludger Simeon (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and makes default, no one appearing).
243. John Noble (merged with case No. 533).
250. Richard Caines (merged with case No. 489).
251. John Clarke (merged with claim No. 1588).
253. John Christian (merged with case No. 351).
259. John Burt (merged with case No. 508).
260. Mark Burton (merged with case No. 462).
261. James Bourget (merged with case No. 483).
263. George Bradley (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
268. James Doering (merged with case No. 512).
269. Alexander Dingwell (merged with case No. 342.
270. C. Dahlby (merged with case No. 1387).
274. W. C. Wilson (merged with case No. 1521).
275. Harry Whitman (merged with claim No. 842).
282. Frank Waso (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
283. George Donaldson (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
284. Thomas Earl (abandoned).
286. Lewis Morell (merged with case No. 1367).
287. P. Martin (merged with case No. 52).
288. Milton Christian (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
295. Chan Lun (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
297. Mrs. Anna Statia Coles (merged with cases Nos. 247 and 249).
298. Quen Goon Ting (cook).
302. Joseph Byers (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).

No. of Claim.

304. Captain W. F. Bragg (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
316. F. Moore (claim filed, called at Sydney and Victoria, and no one appearing, default entered).
333. Thomas Dominey (claim filed, called at Sydney and Victoria, and no one appearing, default entered).
336. E. S. Williams (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
338. Owners of schooner *Annie C. Moore* (claim filed, called at closing of commission, and no one appearing, default entered).
340. Schooner *Sapphire,* owners of, claim abandoned.
345. Andrew J. Bechtel, *re* schooner *Diana,* withdrawn.
347. Andrew J. Bechtel, *re* schooner *Mary Taylor,* withdrawn.
368. Johnnie (Jack), of Nitinat; Indian (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
371. Maggie Campbell (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
380. Peter, of San Juan; Indian (withdrawn).
404. Harold Earl (merged with case No. 281).
408. Momazaki (merged with claim No. 1600).
410. Louis Montobbio (consolidated with No. 1364).
415. Alex. McDonald (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
421. Hans J. Hanson (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
422. Aaron House (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
430. Toquart Jim, on account of his father Toquart Dan, deceased, of Ucluelet: Indian (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
435. Peter McQuade & Son (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
439. F. Jeune (sailmaker).
445. Captain F. W. Gilbert (merged with claim No. 106).
446. Captain William O'Leary (merged with claim No. 109).
447. George Barker (merged with case No. 139).
455. William Hallgreen (merged with case No. 116).
456. William Hallgreen, E. C. Ramlose, C. W. Gullin, and Andrew Matthison (merged with case No. 116).

CLAIMS DISALLOWED—*Concluded.*

No. of Claim.

457. Captain J. A. Gould (merged with case No. 63).
461. Captain William T. Bragg (merged with case No. 304).
464. William Todd (deceased), abandoned.
466. Oscar Anderson (merged with claim No. 484).
467. Mrs. G. N. Fulton (abandoned).
467. Heirs of J. C. Stratford (tried with Nos. 1020 and 1021).
470. William Shields (merged with case No. 459).
472. Mrs. J. E. Fulton (abandoned).
474. John Haan (merged with claim No. 495).
476. Walter White (claim merged with No. 97).
479. Albert A. Argyle (see No. 933).
480. Edward Goudie (claim filed, claimant called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
485. Otto Buckholz (merged with claim No. 262).
486. Hedley V. Hughes (merged with case No. 204).
488. Lin Chin (cook, naturalized in 1914 after treaty).
498. L. W. Johnson (merged with claim No. 229).
501. Charles Lear (merged with claim No. 1595).
504. William English (merged with case No. 194).
513. Edward Minnie (merged with case No. 1377).
535. Evans Baker (see claim No. 24—tried under No. 24, schedule "D").
537. Richard McClure (merged with case No. 196).
547. J. F. Noel (merged with case No. 242).
645. Jessie, on account of Bob Johnson, deceased, of Nitinat; Indian (abandoned).
829. George Shèpard (merged with case No. 16).
830. Frank Risser (tried with No. 830).
838. Charles Tite (merged with claim No. 266).
845. Albert Ross (merged with claim No. 1522).
846. Olaf Olsen (merged with claim No. 197).
850. H. Warner (merged with claim No. 278).
945. Clemeth R. Turner (called at Sydney and Victoria, and no one appearing, default entered).
1045. Mrs. Fred. Thomas (cook), of Ahousat; Indian.
1117. Amy or Emma (cook), of Nootka; Indian.
1326. Daniel McNeill (merged with claim No. 184).
1337. Essen Levy (claim withdrawn).
1338. George William Baker (claim withdrawn).
1339. Lindsay Baker (claim withdrawn).
1391. Fred. S. Carpenter, of Campbell Island; Indian.

No. of Claim.

1451. Tom, of Cape Mudge, Indian (claim filed, called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
1518. Angus McCormick (claim filed, called at closing of commission, and made default, no one appearing).
1568. Bob Tashupal, of Kyuquot; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1569. Mrs. Sam, of Kyuquot; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1570. Michael Ambroise, of Kyuquot; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1571. Annie, of Clayoquot; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1572. Billy, of Cape Mudge; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1573. Dan, of Cape Mudge; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1574. Johnnie, of Cape Mudge; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1575. James, of Cape Mudge; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1576. Louis, of Cape Mudge; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1577. Tom, of Cape Mudge; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1578. Tom, of Cape Mudge; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1579. Robert Coates, of Uchucklesett; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)
1580. Harry Coates, of Uchucklesett; Indian. (Name given as claimant, but no claim filed for alleged want of information—see page 329 *et seq.* of volume 18 of Record.)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED HEREWITH BY COMMISSIONER.

1. Report of commission.
2. Schedule A, corresponding with Class A (claims disallowed).
3. " B, " " " B " "
4. " C, " " " C " "
5. " D, " " " D (claims allowed).
6. " E, " " " E (claims disallowed).
7. Commission.
8. Order in Council, 10th June, 1913.
9. Oath of office.
10. Text of Treaty of Washington, 7th July, 1911 (Regulations printed in report under class C).
11. Index—Giving names of claimants, numbers of claims, and volume of page of Notes of Proceedings.
12. 1,582 records, with exhibits. There are 1,605 claims in all, but in the cases Nos. 1568 to 1580, both inclusive, no written claim was filed—claims being, however, mentioned in the Notes of Proceedings.
13. Eighteen large volumes of typewritten evidence and Notes of Proceedings.

(The whole contained in two large trunks.)

C. FITZPATRICK,
Administrator.

Great seal.

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING.

Whereas in and by an Order of Our Administrator in Council bearing date the tenth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (a copy of which is hereto annexed) provision has been made for an investigation in respect of the claims of certain Canadian pelagic sealers alleged to have been damnified by reason of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of the seventh July, 1911, between Great Britain and the United States, Russia, and Japan, and by the Paris Award Regulations of 1893 specified in the said Order in Council, by Our Commissioner hereinafter named.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council of Canada, we do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint the Honourable LOUIS ARTHUR AUDETTE, Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, to be Our Commissioner, to conduct such inquiry; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto the said Louis Arthur Audette, together with the rights, powers, privileges, and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

AND WE DO HEREBY, under the authority of the Revised Statute respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters, confer upon Our said Commissioner the power of summoning before him any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as Our said Commissioner shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which he is hereby appointed to examine.

AND WE DO HEREBY require and direct you, Our said Commissioner to report to Our Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada the result of your investigation together with the evidence taken before you and any opinion you may see fit to express thereon as provided by the said Order in Council.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused these Our letters to be made patent and the Grand Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor The Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick: Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House in Our City of Ottawa this tenth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and in the fourth year of Our reign.

By Command.

P. PELLETIER.
Acting Under Secretary of State.

P.C. 1390.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 10th June, 1913.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorandum from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated 5th June, 1913, representing as follows:—

That by the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of the 7th July, 1911, between Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan, the citizens and subjects of these nations and persons subject to their laws and treaties are prohibited from engaging in pelagic sealing in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean north of the 30th parallel of North Latitude, and including the seas of Behring, Kamchatka, Okhotsk and Japan, for fifteen years from the 15th December, 1911, and thereafter until terminated by twelve months' written notice, as provided by the said treaty;

That by the Paris Award Regulations of 1893, which were made effective by Imperial and United States legislation in 1894, serious restrictions were imposed upon the operations of British and United States pelagic sealers, which restrictions, it is represented, made the business so unprofitable that several Canadian pelagic sealers and sealing vessels were forced to abandon the industry;

That certain Canadian citizens claim to have been damnified by the above mentioned treaty and regulations, and to be entitled to compensation:

That it is desirable that a thorough investigation of all claims flowing from or arising out of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty and the Paris Award Regulations aforementioned should be made;

The Minister therefore recommends that Honourable Louis Arthur Audette, Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court, be appointed a commissioner under chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada for the purpose of investigating all such claims; that for said purpose he be authorized to receive claims, to take evidence in regard thereto, to hear counsel on behalf of the claimants, if such claimants so desire, as well as on behalf of the Crown, if it be decided that the Crown should be represented by counsel; that the said commissioner be authorized to visit British Columbia and such other places as he may deem necessary for the purpose hereof, and that as soon as possible thereafter the said commissioner report to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries his proceedings under said Commission, together with the evidence and his opinion, having regard to the said treaty and regulations, and the evidence of each case as to what person or persons, if any, is or are entitled to be paid compensation by the Crown for damage resulting from such treaty or regulations, and what amount each of such persons is entitled to be so paid.

The Minister further recommends that the Minute of Council of the 10th May, 1913—P.C. 1054 be rescinded, and that this minute be substituted therefor.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 79

The Honourable,

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

IN THE MATTER *of the Commission to investigate the claims of Pelagic Sealers, under Article XI, of the treaty of Washington, of 7th July 1911, and the Paris Award Regulations of 1893, and which became effective in 1894.*

I, the undersigned, LOUIS ARTHUR AUDETTE, of the city of Ottawa, Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, do hereby solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, execute the powers vested in me by the commission of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issued under the provisions of an Order in Council bearing date the 10th day of June, A.D. 1913, to investigate the alleged claims of pelagic sealers arising under the Treaty of Washington of the 7th July, 1911, and under the Regulations made by the Paris Award, 1893, and to report upon the same.

So help me God.

Sworn before me, at the city of Ottawa, this 27th day of June, A.D., 1913.

L. A. AUDETTE.

C. FITZPATRICK,

Chief Justice Canada.

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Dick (Nootka)	1189	10	1672
Dick, Chief (Nitinat)	673	8	532
Dick, David (Nitinat)	363	9	897
Dick, Jack (Victoria)	636	8	415
Dick, Old (Kilsomat)	1490	15	285
Dick, Peter (Nitinat)	719	8	623
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Eldridge, David	572	12	433
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George (Quatsino)	1151	10	1598
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George, Jimmy (Alberni)	943	9	1146
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Jack (Checklessitt)	1487	15	274
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Jack (Kilsomat)	1079	10	1435
Jack (Kyoquot)	912	9	1022
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Jack, Big (Muchalat)	757	9	699
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Jack, Chinook (Alberni)	788	9	767
Jack, David (Alberni)	967	9	1197
Jack, Hee Hee (Ucluelet)	691	8	570
Jack, Hunter (Ehatsiaht)	1294	10	1850
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Jackson, Tenas (Ucluelet)	681	8	650
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James (Alert Bay)	1008	9	1284
James (Cape Mudge)	1542	18	303
James (Clayoquot)	561	8	251
James (Hesquiot)	1241	10	1762
James (Nootka)	940	9	1140
James (Quatsino)	1144	10	1576
James (Ucluelet)	393	8	474
James, August (Nitinat)	865	9	905
James, David (Clayoquot)	664	8	516
James, B. E.	153	18	465
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Jasper, Lilly (Clayoquot)	857	8	306
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Jimmie, Mrs. (Dodgers Cove)	999	9	1266
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		10	1579
Jimmy Jim (Clayoquot)	592	8	317
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Joe (Alberni)	816	9	822
Joe (Alert Bay)	1010	9	1288
Joe (Cape Mudge)	627	8	398
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Joe (Dodgers Cove)	961	9	1185
Joe (Ehatisaht)	1317	10	1897
Joe (Nootka)	1187	10	1668
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Johnnie, Jimmy	650	8	488
Johnnie, Phillip (Quatsino)	1246	12	1774
Johnny (Victoria)	907	9	1014
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Johnny, Eliza (Ahouset)	997	9	1263
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REPORT

OF A COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL RELATING TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCE OF ALBERTA RESPECTING NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

P. C. 731.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the President of the Privy Council, advise that authority be given for the renewal, from the 31st March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the province of Alberta for the services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province.

The Minister observes that the terms of renewal briefly stated are as follows:—

1. The police to remain a Dominion Force entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except in matters relating to the administration of justice, in connection with which the Commissioner will act in accordance with the wishes, and under the direction of, the Attorney General of the province of Alberta.

2. The province of Alberta to repay the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

3. The province of Alberta in addition to repaying the cost of maintenance and transportation of prisoners, to contribute to the Dominion a lump sum of $75,000 per annum, for services rendered by the Dominion Force, it being understood that the strength of the force in the province of Alberta will be maintained at 250.

4. The agreement to continue in force until terminated by either Government on one years' previous notice being given in writing, said notice to terminate on the 30th June; Provided, that should the Government of Alberta terminate the agreement before the expiration of five years, that Government will take over, at a fair valuation, any buildings which the Dominion Government may hereafter erect in the province for the accommodation of the police.

The Minister is of opinion that the arrangement as above set forth would be fair and reasonable and recommends that it be confirmed.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REPORT

OF A COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL RELATING TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN RESPECTING NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

P.C. 1168.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting President of the Privy Council, advise that authority be given for the renewal, from the 31st of March, 1916, of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the province of Saskatchewan, for the services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in that province

The Minister observes that the terms are similar in every respect to the agreement with the province of Alberta, authorized by Order in Council of the 19th April, 1915, and are as follows:—

1. The police to remain a Dominion Force entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except in matters relating to the administration of justice, in connection with which the Commissioner will act in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the province of Saskatchewan.

2. The province of Saskatchewan to repay the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

3. The province of Saskatchewan in addition to repaying the cost of maintenance and transportation of prisoners, to contribute to the Dominion a lump sum of $75,000 per annum, for services rendered by the Dominion Force, it being understood that the strength of the force in the province of Saskatchewan will be maintained at 250.

4. The agreement to continue in force until terminated by either Government on one year's previous notice being given in writing, said notice to terminate on the 30th June; Provided, that should the Government of Saskatchewan terminate the agreement before the expiration of five years, that Government will take over, at a fair valuation, any buildings which the Dominion Government may hereafter erect in the province for the accommodation of the police.

The Minister is of opinion that the arrangement as above set forth would be fair and reasonable, and he recommends that it be confirmed.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RETURN

[150]

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 3rd February, 1916, showing a copy of all Orders in Council passed since August 4, 1914, dealing with members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the following particulars: Pensions to partially or totally disabled soldiers or their dependents; money allowances or other provision made for the support or care of partially or totally disabled returned soldiers; and pay allowances or other consideration to dependents of soldiers while on active service, and after their return from active service because of disablement from any cause.

P. BLONDIN,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.
OTTAWA, February 28, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to Address of the House of Commons, No. 19, dated 3-10 February, 1916, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed since August 4, 1914, dealing with members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the following particulars: (1) Pensions to partially or totally disabled soldiers or their dependents; (2) Money allowances or other provision made for the support or care of partially or totally disabled returned soldiers; (3) (*a*) and pay allowances or other consideration to dependents of soldiers while on active service, and (*b*) after their return from active service, because of disablement from any cause, I have the honour to inclose herewith Orders in Council as follows:—

1. Pensions to partially or totally disabled soldiers or their dependents.
P.C. 289, 29th April, 1915.
P.C. 887, 29th April, 1915.
P.C. 3021, 25th December, 1915.

2. Money allowances or other provision made for the support or care of partially or totally disabled returned soldiers.

The only Order in Council dealing with this subject is P.C. 2412, 12th October, 1915, establishing the "Military Hospital Commission."

Men partially disabled or totally disabled remain on their usual pay and allowances until discharged, either cured or to pension.

3. (*a*) Pay and allowance or other consideration to dependents of soldiers while on active service.

P.C. 2266, 4th September, 1914.
P.C. 2553, 10th October, 1914.
P.C. 148, 23rd January, 1915.
P.C. 193, 20th January, 1915.
P.C. 2603, 6th November, 1915.
P.C. 2813, 16th December, 1915.

(*b*) Pay and allowances, etc., after return from active service because of disablement from any cause.

Dealt with above by 1, 2 and 3 (*a*).

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

EUG. FISET, Surgeon-General,
Deputy Minister.

The Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

P.C. 289.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise—with reference to the question of providing adequate pensionary assistance for officers and men disabled or partially disabled on active service, or for the dependents of such officers and men should they be killed on active service, that articles 591 to 598, inclusive, of the present Pay and Allowance Regulations be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the regulations hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

Articles 591 to 598, inclusive, Pay and Allowance Regulations, are cancelled and the following substituted to take effect September 1, 1914:—

591. The following rates of pensions will be granted militiamen wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence:—

Rank held at time of Injury or Illness.	First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.	Fourth Degree.
Rank and file	$ 264	$ 192	$ 132	$ 75
Sergeant	336	252	168	100
Squad, Battery or Company Sgt.-Major " " " Q.M.-Sergeant Colour-Sergeant Staff-Sergeant	372	282	186	108
Regimental Sgt.-Major, not W.O. Master Gunner, not W.O. Regimental Q.M.-Sergeant	432	324	216	132
Warrant Officer	480	360	240	144
Lieutenant	480	360	240	144
Captain	720	540	360	216
Major	960	720	480	288
Lieut.-Colonel	1,200	900	600	360
Colonel	1,440	1,080	720	456
Brig.-General	2,100	1,620	1,050	636

(*a*) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(*b*) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted

on active service, during drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted, in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*c*) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood, as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*d*) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty.

(*e*) Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or both arms or the loss of sight of both eyes; or where the use of both legs or both arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in columns "First Degree" and "Second Degree" may be increased one-third.

(*f*) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or man, totally incapacitated may draw for his wife half the rate provided in article 592 for the widow, and the full rate for the children of an officer, etc., of his rank, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer, the widow may then draw the full rates provided in article 592 for widows and children.

(*g*) The widowed mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half the rates fixed in article 592 for a widow, provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldier's decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

592. Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from injuries received, or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, at the following rates; provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence, and was clearly due to the carrying out of his military duties:—

Rank held by Husband, Son or Father at time of death—	
Rank and file	$22 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Sergeant	$28 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Squad, Battery, or Company Sgt.-Major Squad, Battery or Q.M.-Sergeant Colour-Sergeant Staff-Sergeant	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Reg'l Sgt.-Major, not W.O. Master Gunner, not W.O. Reg'l Q.M.-Sergeant	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Warrant Officer	$32 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Lieutenant	$37 a month for widow and $6 a month for each child.
Captain	$45 a month for widow and $7 a month for each child.
Major	$50 a month for widow and $8 a month for each child.
Lieut.-Colonel	$60 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Colonel	$75 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Brig.-General	$100 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.

(*a*) A widowed mother whose only son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for a pension as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions as hereinafter set forth.

(*b*) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

593. Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

594. The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, etc., be or subsequently prove unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the Minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

595. The pension to a widow or widowed mother shall cease upon her remarriage, but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage.

596. Neither gratuity nor pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid to a child or orphan after marriage.

597. Individual cases for which the Regulations do not provide or sufficiently provide, may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

598. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

P. C. 887.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that at present there is not any position for pensioning officers or soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces or their families, and that it is desirable to have such provision made forthwith.

The Minister therefore recommends that the provisions of articles 591 to 598 of the Canadian Militia Pay and Allowances Regulations, as amended by Order in Council (P. C. No. 289) of 29th April, 1915, be made applicable to the officers and soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces and to their widows, children, orphans and widowed mothers, to as full an extent as if they, the said officers and soldiers, were officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, respectively, of the Militia, and had incurred death or disability on service as such militia officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia.

The Minister further recommends that the said provisions be made to take effect from the 1st day of September, 1914.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

P. C. 3021.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 25th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting for consideration copy of a letter received from the President Pension Board, England, in which the suggestion is made that the Board be authorized to award gratuities not exceeding $100 to men who, though only slightly incapacitated, are unfit for further service in the field and have been recommended for discharge.

It is represented that this gratuity would be in lieu of a short-term pension and would enable the Board and Chief Paymaster, Overseas, to effect speedily a final settlement with such men whose cases must, otherwise, be referred to the Pensions Board, Ottawa, thus causing long delays.

The Minister recommends that the suggestions of the President, Pension Board, England, be approved and that the Board be empowered to award gratuities not exceeding $100 in cases where the men are not disabled sufficiently for pension, but who nevertheless will be more or less disabled for a period after their discharge.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

Copy of Order in Council No. 2412, dated October 12, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th October, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, recommending as follows:—

1. That a commission, hereafter to be called the "Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission," the short title of which shall be the "Military Hospitals Commission," be appointed to deal with the provision of hospital accommodation and Military Convalescent Homes in Canada, for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return invalided from the front, and for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men invalided while on active service in Canada, Bermuda, or elsewhere.

2. That the following be invited to serve on the said commission:—

President.

The Honourable J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.

Members.

The Honourable Thomas W. Crothers, P.C., K.C.
D. Lorne McGibbon, Esq., Montreal, Que.
Frederick W. Avery, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.
W. M. Dobell, Esq., Quebec, Que.
Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, Kt., M.P., Montreal, Que.
W. K. George, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

Lloyd Harris, Esq., Brantford, Ont.
J. H. S. Matson, Esq., Victoria, B.C.
John S. McLennan, Esq., Sydney, N.S.
Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O., Toronto, Ont.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg, Man.
Clarence Smith, Esq., Montreal, Que.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walker, M.D., St. John, N.B.
Sneaton White, Esq., Montreal, Que.
The Director General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia.

3. That the members (the Director General of Medical Services excepted) be paid ten dollars ($10) per day for personal expenses in addition to actual railroad fare expenses while attending the meetings of the commission, or while otherwise specially engaged in the conduct of its affairs.

4. That the commission be empowered to appoint a secretary and to obtain clerical and other necessary assistance as may be needed; provided that the pay and allowances of any appointees in receipt of more than one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum be submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council.

5. That the Secretary, when away from the office of the commission on the business of the commission, be paid eight dollars ($8) per day for personal expenses in addition to actual railroad fare expenses.

6. That the commission be empowered to select medical and nursing staffs, and to appoint such other personnel as may be needed for the management of hospitals and homes; provided that a general schedule of pay and allowances be submitted to approval by the Governor in Council.

7. That it be empowered to recommend to the Governor in Council any expenditure which it may consider necessary for the treatment and care of the sick and wounded, including the purchase of supplies and equipment, or for the organization, administration and maintenance of hospitals and homes and to expend any moneys for the purposes and to the amount authorized from time to time by the Governor in Council.

8. That it be empowered to call in the aid of any department of the Federal Administration; in particular to use the machinery of the Militia Department, and, where desirable, to draw on that department for supplies, stores and equipment, and to utilize the services of Divisional and District Staffs.

9. That any expenditure incurred by the commission under the authority of the Governor in Council be made a charge against the War Appropriation vote, or when that ceases to be operative, against any other available appropriation made by Parliament for the purpose.

10. That it be empowered to accept such funds, bequests and legacies, as may be given or devised by individuals or corporations or others, with authority, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to make all expenditure, and to administer any funds, bequests or legacies on behalf of such members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as in the judgment of the commission may be entitled thereto, and for the purpose of carrying out such objects and purposes as may be determined by the commission.

11. That it be empowered to deal with the question of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada, and to co-operate with Provincial Governments and others, for the purpose of providing employment as may be deemed necessary.

12. That the Military Hospitals Commission shall report to the Governor in Council from time to time as to the general plan or scheme which it proposes, and through its president it shall have direct access to the Governor in Council.

The Minister further recommends that the Order in Council of the 30th June, 1915 (P.C. 1540) appointing a commission to be termed the "Hospital Commission" be cancelled and for the foregoing substituted in lieu thereof.

The committee concur in the above recommendations of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, and submit the same for approval.

P.C. 2266.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 4th September, 1914.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated August 27, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, reporting that under the regulations now existing, the wives and families of Officers and men of the Permanent Force are entitled to free quarters, fuel, light, and rations in the absence of their husbands on duty, while no such provision exists for the non-permanent units of the Overseas Contingent, and that it is very desirable to treat both classes alike as regards pay and allowances.

The Minister therefore recommends that one scale of pay may be made applicable to both permanent and non-permanent troops and, in view of the fact that wives and families of the permanent troops are entitled to free quarters, etc., in the absence of their husbands on duty, that a money allowance to cover quarters, fuel, light and rations be granted the wives and families of the non-permanent troops sent abroad at the following scale:—

	Per Month.
Rank and file	$20 00
Sergeant and Staff-Sergeants	25 00
Warrant Officers	30 00
Lieutenants	30 00
Captains	40 00
Majors	50 00
Colonels or Lieut.-Colonels	60 00

Provided, however, that there may be deducted from the above separation allowance any amount which is being received by the beneficiaries in payment in whole or in part of the salary which the husband or father was receiving at the time of his enlistment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2553.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th October, 1914.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 7th October, 1914, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating with reference to the Order in Council of the 4th September, 1914, No. 2266, respecting separation allowance to the wives and families of members of the Overseas Contingent, that many applications for this allowance have been received from widows whose sons, their sole support, have gone to the front.

The Minister is of the opinion that these women should be granted the allowance, and he recommends that the expression "families" be considered to include such.

The Minister also recommends that the last paragraph of the order restricting the allowance be made to apply to those beneficiaries only whose husbands or fathers or sons are in receipt of a salary from the Dominion or any of the Provincial Governments during their service with the contingent.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 148.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 23rd January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 18th January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that many of the soldiers of the First Overseas Contingent, whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowance, have not assigned any pay to these latter, and that the Committee of the Patriotic Fund complain that the fund is being heavily drawn upon to support these families, and that this drain will be heavier when the additional troops now being raised are sent away.

That a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Fund, held in Ottawa on the 13th November, 1914, a resolution was passed recommending the Government to issue an order requiring all non-commissioned officers and men whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowance, to contribute one-half of their pay to these dependents. Such an order has been issued by the British Government in respect of Army troops.

That this matter having been referred to the Department of Justice, the Honourable the Minister of that department has caused to be drafted the following:—

> That one-half of the pay earned by Non-commissioned Officers and men who are members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces of Canada, and whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowances, shall be paid to such dependents respectively, unless upon the objection of any such Non-commisioned Officer or man the Government see fit, in view of the special facts or circumstances of any case, to pay the full amount to the Non-commissioned Officer or man by whom the pay is earned.

The Minister, having regard to the foregoing, recommends that one-half of the pay earned by Non-commissioned Officers and men, who are members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces of Canada, be paid to dependents under conditions as set forth in the preceding paragraph, the same to have effect from 1st April, 1915.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 193.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that applications have been received from men who have enlisted in the corps raised for Overseas

Service to be allowed to marry and to have their wives placed on the separation allowance list, and that many have already married since enlistment without asking permission and claiming their allowance.

The Minister observes that these applications have hitherto been refused on the ground that the separation allowance was intended to provide for families of married men who had enlisted as such and whose families would, otherwise, be in want or become a heavy burden on the Patriotic Fund, and that it was not the Government's intention to encourage the men to marry after enlistment, as that would increase that already heavy expenditure under separation allowance, and in case of the soldier's death would necessitate placing his widow on the pension list.

As, however, the applications hitherto received are from men who had, prior to enlistment, given a promise to marry, the Minister recommends that, in consideration of this and the sudden call for volunteers, permission be granted provided the application has the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the corps in which the man is serving and that the marriage takes place within twenty days after the publication of this order; and that, as regards application of this kind from men enlisting hereafter, permission be granted only to those who apply at the time of enlistment, and that if not married within twenty days thereafter the permission be cancelled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2603.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th November, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated October 15, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that by Order in Council (P.C. 2266) of the 27th day of August, 1915, provision was made for money grants in the nature of separation allowances to wives and families of the non-permanent troops sent abroad, to cover quarters, fuel, light, and rations, on a scale set out in the aforesaid order, and that cases have arisen which made it desirable that the meaning of the terms "wives" and "families" be made clearer than at present.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the said Order in Council of the 27th day of August, 1915, be amended by adding thereto the following:—

"For the purposes of this provision of separation allowance, "wife" means the woman who was married to the officer or the soldier in question under the laws of the country in which the marriage was solemnized and who has not been separated from her husband by a judicial decree of 'separation from bed and board' or other similar decree parting her from her husband's home and children, but where a wife so separated is entitled either by the agreement of separation to regular payments from her husband, or by an order of a competent court to alimony, such wife shall be entitled to the extent of such payments or alimony to the separation allowance.

"'Family' means such children of the officer or man in question as are under the age of fifteen years in the cases of boys and under seventeen years in the cases of girls; and where the wife is living apart from the children and is not charged with their support, the allowance, subject to any valid claim of the wife under separation agreement or court order, shall be paid to such person as the father has for that purpose designated in a written direction signed by him and addressed to the Paymaster-General of the Canadian Militia.

*(Wrong date, should be 4th September, 1914.)

"In the event of individual cases arising which do not appear to come within the terms of this order, or in the event of a wife or child appearing to be unworthy of assistance, or in the event of moneys being improperly expended by the person to whom they have been made payable, the case will be specially considered and decided by the Governor in Council."

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

P.C. 2813.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th of December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that there have been several cases of insanity among the men of the Overseas Forces invalided home, and that these men have been sent to their respective provincial asylums for care and treatment.

The Minister recommends that the charges made by these institutions for care and treatment of such patients be paid by the Government as long as the patients are kept at these institutions, and that as regards pay, allowances, and pension to such soldiers, and their dependents, the following regulations be approved:—

(a) Unmarried Soldiers without Dependents.—No pay, allowances or pension will be granted if it is a case of permanent insanity. If it is a case of temporary insanity, pay of rank will be allowed the soldier while cared for in such institution, but same will not be paid him until he is discharged therefrom. The period for which such pay is granted shall not exceed six months.

(b) Married Soldiers and Sons of Widowed Mothers.—Assigned pay and separation allowance will be continued the dependents while the soldier is undergoing treatment. If it is a temporary case only balance of pay will be issued the soldier on discharge. If, however, the case is considered incurable the soldier will be detained at the asylum, but will be discharged from the force, and balance of pay due him will be paid his wife or mother, as the case may be, and the claims of these latter for pension will be considered as if the soldier were dead.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

REPORT

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

PERTAINING TO THE

ST. JOHN RIVER

ON THE REFERENCE BY THE

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

IN *RE*:

"To investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the St. John River and to make recommendations for the regulation of the use thereof by the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain, according to the provisions of treaties between the two countries."

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION---ST. JOHN RIVER.

The International Commission pertaining to the St. John river begs leave to submit to the Governments of the United States and Canada the following report:—

CONSTITUTION AND SCOPE OF COMMISSION.

This commission was appointed as the result of diplomatic communications between His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, through the medium of the British Ambassador at Washington, relating to disputes and difficulties arising out of the interpretation of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington of 1842, commonly called the "Ashburton-Webster Treaty."

Two commissioners, namely, Hon. George A. Murchie, of Calais, Maine, and Hon. Peter Charles Keegan, of Van Buren, Maine, were appointed by the President of the United States on the twelfth day of January, A.D. 1909, and two commissioners, namely, Mr. Alexander P. Barnhill, K.C., and Mr. John Keeffe, both of St. John, N.B., were appointed by the Government of Canada on the third of December, A.D. 1908.

Hon. O. F. Fellows, of Bangor, Maine, was appointed as counsel on behalf of the United States, and Mr. H. A. McKeown, K.C., of St. John, N.B., and Mr. W. P. Jones, K.C., of Woodstock, New Brunswick, were appointed as counsel on behalf of Canada.

Mr. McKeown resigned, and Mr. A. J. Gregory, K.C., of Fredericton, N.B., was appointed in his place.

The Commission on behalf of the United States, is as follows:—

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of George A. Murchie and Peter C. Keegan, of Maine, I do appoint them Commissioners on the part of the United States in a Joint Commission to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the Saint John River, and to make recommendations for the regulation of the use thereof by the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain, according to the provisions of treaties between the two countries, and do authorize and empower them to execute and fulfill the duties of this Commission, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining, during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-third.

[Seal.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of State.

The Commission on behalf of the Dominion of Canada is as follows:—

EXTRACT *from a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 13th of August, 1906.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a dispatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated 10th July, 1906, transmitting copy of a despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relating to the appointment of a joint commission to examine the question of obstructions in the St. John River.

The Minister of Public Works, to whom the said despatch has been referred, states that under date the 18th July, 1906, His Excellency the British Ambassador informed His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that Mr. Loomis, Assistant-Secretary of State, had expressed the view that the United States Government could not accede to the wish of the Canadian Government to have the question above referred to dealt with by the existing International Waterways Commssion, but at the same time Mr. Loomis added his belief that Congress would in the early part of its incoming session make provision for a special commission to report upon the subject. That on the 10th July, 1906, Sir H. M. Durand, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs information conveyed to him through Hon. Alvey A. Adee, acting for the Secretary of State for the United States, to the effect that Congress had made provision for the necessary expenses of the Commission above mentioned, and the following is a verbatim extract from the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1906, and containing the following provision:—

For the expenses of a joint commission to be constituted if the Government of Great Britain concurs, to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the Saint John River, and to make recommendations for the regulaton of the use thereof by the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain, according to the provisions of treaties between the two countries, twenty thousand dollars.

The Minister further states that the Parliament of Canada, during its session just brought to a close, has appropriated in its supplementary estimates an item as follows:—"International Commission, River St. John, New Brunswick, twenty thousand dollars.

"The Minister, in view of the foregoing invitation by the Government of the United States, suggests that two commissioners be hereafter appointed on behalf of the Canadian Government to act jointly with the nominees of the Government of the United States upon the subject of improvements to the St. John River.

"The Committee concurring, advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington for the information of the United States Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd December, 1908.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, advise that Messrs. Alexander P. Barnhill, K.C., and John Keeffe, merchant, both of St. John, N.B., be appointed commissioners representing His Majesty in behalf of the Canadian Government to act jointly with the representatives of the Government of the United States on the special commission authorized by Order in Council of the 13th August, 1906, to examine into the question of obstructions in the St. John River.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further advise that Messrs. H. A. McKeown, K.C., late Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick, and Wendall P. Jones, late Solicitor General of the Province of New Brunswick, be appointed as counsel for the commission; Parliament at its last session having made an appropriation of $20,000 towards the expenses of such commission.

The Committee recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy of this Minute to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, for the information of the United States Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Public Works."

On the organization of the commission in 1909, Mr. Barnhill was elected chairman, and Mr. Harold H. Murchie, of Calais, Maine, was appointed secretary.

Mr. Barnhill resigned his commission in December, 1911, and Mr. Mariner G. Teed, K.C., of St. John, N.B., was appointed in his place on the 29th of the same month, and was elected chairman.

Hon. George A. Murchie died on the first day of July, 1914, and Hon. John B. Madigan, of Houlton, Maine, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the tenth day of September, 1914.

By further instructions received from the respective Governments in February, 1910, the commission was directed to investigate and report upon the feasibility or creating storage reservoirs upon the St. John river and its tributaries, for facilitating the driving of logs.

PROCEEDINGS.

For the convenience of witnesses, and for the obtaining of documentary evidence, meetings of the commissions were held at Van Buren, Calais, Bangor, Augusta, and Houlton, within the state of Maine, and at Fredericton and St. John, in New Brunswick. The evidence, including copies of such of the exhibits as it was considered necessary or practicable to transcribe, is contained in six volumes, which, together

with the records of the proceedings of the commission, are herewith submitted. All the original exhibits have been returned to the counsel by whom they were introduced.

The members of the commission, in order to familiarize themselves with the subject matters of investigation, and to acquire, by observation, knowledge of location and conditions upon the St. John, traversed a considerable extent of the river and of some of its tributaries.

THE RIVER.

The St. John river has a total length of about four hundred and fifty miles, and a drainage area of approximately twenty-six thousand square miles, the largest territory south of the St. Lawrence and north of the Susquehanna drained by any one river. The Southwest branch takes its rise on the international boundary between the state of Maine and the province of Quebec, and, flowing northeast, forms such boundary for about thirty miles.

The Northwest branch rises in the province of Quebec, and flows chiefly within that province, joining the Southwest branch in the state of maine about ten miles easterly of the international boundary. From this junction the river flows wholly within the state of Maine, in a general northeasterly direction, and substantially parallel with the international boundary, for about ninety miles, to St. Francis, where it receives as a tributary the river of that name. In this distance many streams, which derive their waters chiefly from the province of Quebec, fall in from the northwest. From the southerly side the Allagash, flowing wholly within the state of Maine, joins the St. John twelve miles above the mouth of the St. Francis, and is its largest tributary, with the exception of the Arrostook. The St. Francis has its source in the province of Quebec, and flows southeasterly to the St. John. From lake Pohenagamook (now called Boundary lake) to its mouth, a distance of about thirty miles, the middle of the channel of the St. Francis and the lakes through which it flows form part of the international boundary. From the mouth of the St. Francis the St. John flows easterly, and the international boundary, as provided by the treaty, follows the middle of the main channel for about seventy miles, to within three miles above the Grand Falls. Between these points it is augmented from the south by the Fish river, which drains a number of large lakes wholly within the state of Maine, and from the north receives several tributaries from the Canadian side, notably the Madawaska, Green and Grand rivers, which drain extensive areas in Quebec and New Brunswick.

From where the river leaves the boundary, to the Bay of Fundy, into which it empties, the St. John flows altogether within New Brunswick for a distance of about two hundred and twenty-two miles. In this stretch the Aroostook, flowing from Maine, joins the St. John about twenty miles below the Grand falls. The Tobique, Nashwaak, and Kennebecasis rivers, coming from the east and drawing their waters wholly from New Brunswick, are the principal tributaries below the Grand falls.

The ebb and flow of tide in the river, which averages about twenty-four feet at its mouth, is perceptible in a diminishing degree for ninety miles, or about five miles above Fredericton. The river is navigable for passenger and freight-carrying steamers of substantial capacity and draught from its mouth to Fredericton; and above this, for a further distance of about sixty-three miles, to Woodstock, it is navigable during the periods of spring and autumn freshets for smaller vessels of shallow draught.

From Woodstock to the Grand falls, while capable of useful navigation by small boats, the river, since being paralleled by railways, has been chiefly used as a means of floating logs, loose or in rafts.

The Grand falls, more particularly described on page (?) of this report, constitutes an insuperable barrier to all navigation, except for the passage of loose logs, which, in the driving season, go over the falls and through the rapids in tumultuous masses, some of them suffering injury by breakage.

From the Grand falls to its source the river is capable of useful navigation for the driving of logs and for the passage of shallow boats and scows.

Above Grand falls the St. John drains about four thousand five hundred and twenty-one square miles in Maine, and four thousand one hundred and seventy-nine square miles in Quebec and New Brunswick. Of these areas probably eighty to ninety per cent are covered with forest growth.

Above Fredericton the St. John has been used chiefly as a lumberman's river. During five or six months in each year the river is ice bound, except for a few miles near its mouth.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1842.

At the time of the treaty in 1842 the territory drained by the St. John above the Grand falls was virgin forest, with the exception of a fringe of clearings on either bank, called the Madawaska Settlements, located in what are now the towns of Hamlin, Van Buren, Grand Isle, Madawaska, Frenchville, Fort Kent, St. John Plantation, St. Francis and Allagash, in the county of Aroostock, in Maine, and in the parishes of St. Leonard, St. Ann's, St. Basil, Madawaska, St. Hilaire, Clair and St. Francis, in the county of Madawaska, in New Brunswick, and perhaps a few isolated habitations on the Fish river and elsewhere on tributaries of the St. John. Below the Grand falls the valley of the river was in a well-settled condition, thriving towns and villages having grown up at various points, principally at Woodstock, Fredericton, Oromocto, and Gagetown, besides the seaport of the city of St. John at its mouth. At this city were located a number of saw-mills, which afforded the principal market for logs cut upon the river and its tributaries. A large business was also carried on in getting out hewn pine timber, which was obtained chiefly at the head waters and floated or driven to the city of St. John, and there exported. No lumber manufacturing for other than local purposes was carried on above Grand falls, and no railways existed beyond that point prior to 1878.

THE TREATY OF 1842.

From the date of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States in 1783, down to the Treaty of Washington in 1842, the question of the location of the international boundary, as defined by the first-named treaty, was fraught with many difficulties, and gave rise to bitter controversies between the people of the respective countries. By the Treaty of 1842 a compromise of these difficulties, accepted by both nations, was made, and article 1 provided that the line of boundary should be as follows:—

> It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows: Beginning at the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, as designed and agreed to by the commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of 1794 between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of the said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the lake Pohenagamook; thence, southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river Saint

Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said northwest branch of the river St. John to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line, in a course about south eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46° 25′ north intersects the southwest branch of the St. John; thence, southerly, by the said branch, to the source of in the highlands at the Metjarmette Portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the states of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, west, along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

This line of boundary was surveyed, located and marked in the years 1843-5 by Lt.-Col. J. B. Bucknall Estcourt and Mr. Albert Smith, boundary commissioners, respectively appointed for the purpose by Great Britain and the United States, and was again surveyed and marked by new and additional monument in the years 1909-10 by Messrs. James B. Baylor and C. C. Rainboth, appointed by the two Governments.

In the report of their work by Lt.-Col. Estcourt and Mr. Smith in 1847, in speaking of that portion of the boundary that traverses the St. John river, it is stated:—

> The boundary runs up the middle of the channel of the river, as indicated by the maps, dividing the islands as follows: (Here follows a list of the islands' allotted to the respective countries.)
>
> The island were distributed to Great Britain or to the United States as they were found to be on the right or left of the deep channel. There was but one doubtful, case. La Septième Isle, and that was apportioned to the United States because the majority of the owners were ascertained to reside on the United States side of the river.

The line of boundary was accordingly located northearly of said island.

The island La Septième, mentioned above, is identified by witnesses produced before the commission as now called "Crook island," and is hereinafter referred to by that name.

Article III of said treaty, upon the interpretation of which some of the matters at issue depend, is as follows:—

> In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the state of Maine or the province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the river St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the state of Maine watered by the river St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the state of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of said river St. John, and to and round the falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the province of New Brunswick the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said

province; that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the territory of the upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the state of Maine: Provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty which the Governments, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

This river, up to the time of the building of the railways, being the only outlet to the markets of the world, the United States, by statute known as the Pike Act, enacted in 1866, allowed lumber manufactured in New Brunswick by American citizens, from logs cut in Maine, to enter the United States free of duty. A number of American saw-mills were established at St. John, and at least one at Fredericton. The supply of lumber for these mills was cut upon lands wihtin the state of Maine and Canada, and floated down the St. John river and its tributariese, there to be manufactured for export.

CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTRY SINCE 1842.

Since 1842 changes have taken place in the occupation of the valley of the St. John and its tributaries above Grand Falls. In large sections the land is cleared and settled; thrifty and productive farms line the banks of the rivers, and prosperous and growing towns have arisen, notably St. Leonard, St. Ann's, St. Basil, Edmundston, St. Hilaire, and Clair, in New Brunswick, and Van Buren, Grand Isle, Madawaska, Frenchville, Fort Kent, St. John and St. Francis, in Maine, and similar development is noted in progress on the St. Francis. The completion of the New Brunswick Railway (now part of the Canadian Pacific Railway system) in 1878, from Fredericton to Edmunston, in New Brunswick, and the building of the Temiscouata railway from Rivière-du-Loup, on the St. Lawrence, through Edmunston to Connors, near the mouth of the St. Francis, on the northerly bank, afforded, for the first time, to the inhabitants of this section of this country, an outlet other than by the river. In Maine the Bangor & Aroostook railroad was extended to Van Buren in 1899, to Fort Kent in 1902, and to St. Francis in 1912. The International railway, from Campbellton to St. Leonard, built about 1910, and the National Transcontinental railway, paralleling the St. John and St. Francis from lake Pohenagamook to Grand falls, recently completed, will open up additional sections in this region, fast growing into a very rich and productive community, extending across the international boundary. The construction of these railways, with the transport they afford for manufactures, has naturally led to the development of large milling industries, such as were never before commercially possible, upon either side of the river, which here is situate so near the source of supply in the immense forest tracts upon the upper waters of the St. John and St. Francis and their tributaries in Maine, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

BRIDGES.

Under the authority of the Legislature of New Brunswick, highway bridges have been built across the river and are maintained by the province, at St. John, Fredericton, Hawkshaw, Woodstock, Florenceville, Andover, and Grand Falls, which points are wholly in New Brunswick. There are also railway bridges within the province, constructed with the authority of the Parliament of Canada, at St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Andover, and Grand Falls. On that portion of the river where it forms the international boundary two bridges, one a railway and the other a highway bridge,

have been built between Van Buren and St. Leonard, under authority of the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada. All of said bridges, except those at St. John and one at Grand falls, are supported by piers in the river. The building of the railway bridge at Van Buren has been approved by the commission in a prior interim report, dated the 31st day of May, 1913.

A foot-bridge, having piers in the river, has been constructed and is maintained by private enterprise, between Fort Kent, Maine, and Clair, New Brunswick. For this no legislative authority was obtained. None of the above-mentioned bridges existed in 1842.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber floated down the rivers consists of spruce, pine, and cedar. The logs are cut in the fall and winter, piled upon the shores, and in the spring driven down the tributaries into the main river, where logs of the various owners necessarily become intermingled. The driving companies, hereinafter mentioned, take charge of and handle all logs as soon as the same come within their jurisdiction, except for about four miles where they pass through the sorting works and holding ground of the St. John Lumber Company, at Van Buren, Maine. Though all logs are intended to bear the marks of the owners, before leaving the woods, it invariably happens, in all logging operations, that a portion are not marked, and these are classed as "no mark" or "prize" logs.

For about sixty years prior to 1904 the larger portion of the logs cut upon the St. John and its tributaries was driven to booms near Fredericton. Sorting works were there established in 1844 by the Fredericton Boom Company, incorporated by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and have since beeen operated during each season. The sorting is now carried on by the St. John River Log Driving Company, which was incorporated by statute of New Brunswick in 1886, by which, and various Acts passed from time to time in amendment thereof, it is, in addition to the powers theretofore enjoyed by the Fredericton Boom Company as to booming and sorting, purported to be given the exclusive right to drive logs upon the river St. John from the Grand falls to Fredericton, a distance of about one hundred and thirty-eight miles (see evidence page 964).

In that portion of the river which lies between the Grand Falls and the mouth of the Allagash, a distance of eighty-six miles, the driving of logs is authorized to be controlled by the Madawaska Log Driving Company. This company was incorporated under the laws of Maine and also by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and the charters purport to give powers similar to those of the St. John River Log Driving Company, in respect to the driving of logs (see evidence page 772). In the year 1911, by the Private and Special Laws of Maine, chap. 258, the Upper St. John Log Driving Company was incorporated for the driving of logs from the junction of Baker branch and the Southwest branch of the St. John to the mouth of the Allagash, a distance of about ninety miles, lying wholly within the state of Maine. The charter thereof purports to give powers similar to those above mentioned.

These corporations are not organized for gain, but are co-operative, the members consisting of the various parties having logs in the drive over which the respective corporations have jurisdiction, and the tolls are assessed in proportion to the ownership of the logs, to provide for maintenance and operating expenses only.

Because of the greatly increased size of the river and the requirements of other navigation, between Fredericton and St. John, the only feasible way of transporting the logs by water is in rafts or booms, towed by tugs. Logs of the different owners are separated at the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Company. By means of a sheer boom attached to the western shore, about ten miles above Fredericton, and another fastened to a pier in the western channel, a little below, logs coming down the

river are sheered into the sorting works of the company on the easterly side of several islands, and the booms are so arranged that they can be opened to admit of the passage of rafts and boats. Men are stationed on these sheer booms day and night, while the booms are set, for the purpose of opening them to accommodate river traffic, which can then proceed along the western channel. When rafts and boats are going through, quantities of loose logs necessarily pass by also, and these are caught and sorted at other booms of the company, below Fredericton. The logs caught at the upper booms are sorted on the easterly side of the river, behind the islands, and for the purpose of sorting there are many permanent piers in that part of the river, closing the eastern channel. As the sorting proceeds, the logs of the various owners, as determined by their marks, are separated and made up into rafts.

It is the general usage and custom on lumber rivers where logs of various owners become intermingled, to sell the prize logs and divide the proceeds among said owners in proportion to the total quantity of the logs of such owners in the general drive.

According to the charter of the St. John River Log Driving Company, money received from the sale of prize logs is distributed in proportion to the scale of market logs passing through said boom. As the St. John Lumber Company, prior to 1910, removed at Van Buren from the drive all its marked logs, allowing all the unmarked logs to continue with the drive, its proportion of said prize log funds depended only on such marked logs as might accidentally pass down the river.

This is inequitable, and the charter of the said company should be amended to conform to changed conditions on the river.

Since 1910 the St. John Lumber Company, in reprisal for this alleged grievance, has stopped and taken all prize logs coming down the river to Van Buren, of which they give no account.

The commission thinks this practice also inequitable.

From early times in the history of New Brunswick, the lumber industry in the city of St. John was of an extensive nature, and for many years there has been sawn there about one hundred and forty million feet of logs, board measure, each year, of which approximately ninety million are brought from above the Grand falls. Fourteen mills are being operated in and near the city, and some eight hundred and fifty men are employed directly therein, and many more in connection with the business. It appears from the evidence that approximately one million dollars ($1,000,000) is invested in mill plants in St. John. Of the logs sawn there, about two-fifths are cut in Maine, above St. Francis. Before the advent of the railways along the international boundary, small mills were operated at various points upon the river between Fredericton and St. Francis, for the manufacture of lumber for local purposes. These mills obtained their logs chiefly from neighbouring farmers, who were gradually clearing their lands, and the quantity was inconsiderable.

The stimulus given by the railways, above mentioned, to the manufacture of lumber nearer to the source of supply upon the upper waters of the river, naturally led to the enlargement or erection of plants above Grand falls, and there are now eighteen saw-mills in operation upon that portion of the river between the boundary line, about three miles above Grand falls, and lake Pohenagamook, some of which are of large capacity.

Prior to the year 1904 the logs for mills upon this stretch of river were held back by means of booms at the mouths of the brooks, until those destined for the Fredericton booms had passed.

In 1904 the St. John Lumber Company began the erection of a large lumber manufacturing plant at Van Buren, consisting of three mills, and it was impracticable to deal with the large number of logs required for this industry as had been done with the logs for the smaller mills on this stretch of the river: the unavoidable mingling of the logs destined for the Fredericton booms necessitated the sorting of the logs at Van

Buren. This gave rise to the difficulties and complications hereinafter dealt with under a separate heading.

In the mills, plant, booms, piers, and sorting works of the St. John Lumber Company at Van Buren there is invested approximately seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000), and the mills have a daily capacity of about two hundred and fifty thousand feet of long lumber and one hundred and fifty thousand shingles, and the logs required for this output is between fifty and sixty million feet, board measure, annually. The company employs about four hundred men in the operation of the mills, and about fifteen hundred in the cutting and driving of the logs, besides necessary teams and horses.

LOG DRIVING CONDITIONS.

Little effort has thus far been made upon the St. John and its tributaries to remove the obstructions that nature has left in the channel, or to conserve and regulate the flow of the surplus water. The log-driving conditions are therefore worse than upon most of the lumber rivers. A dam has recently been constructed by the St. John Lumber Company at the foot of Long lake, upon the Allagash waters, which has proved of great benefit. For lack of storage the river falls about as rapidly as it rises, and the spring freshets are soon exhausted. Varying somewhat from year to year, according to the depth of the snow, and the length of the rainy season, the driving period usually lasts from about May first to the early part of July. Seldom is the rainfall sufficient to make driving practicable during the summer or autumn months. When the water has fallen sufficiently to expose the boulders, ledges, gravel bars and shallows in the channel of the river, driving is expensive, difficult, and usually impossible. Below the Grand falls the conditions in the channel are much worse than they are between the Grand falls and the mouth of the Allagash. It is therefore important that logs destined for Fredericton or St. John should go forward as early as possible. The driving corporations place many sheer booms in the river, which serve to keep the logs in the channel and improve conditions somewhat. They do not, however, minimize the necessity of channel improvement and the conservation of water.

For log-driving, extreme high water is no more to be desired than low water, as the experts who have appeared before your Commission all agree. With the obstructions removed, less water will be required to keep the logs afloat, and with the surplus water detained in the many large lakes tributary to the river to be released as needed, driving will be easy and practicable.

PIERS, BOOMS AND SORTING WORKS AT VAN BUREN.

The St. John Lumber Company was organized under the general laws of the state of Maine, November 26, 1902 (see evidence, page 1564).

An Act of the Legislature of 1903, of said state, purported to authorize this company to build piers, booms, and sorting works in the St. John river, within the town of Van Buren, in Maine, being within the boundary stretch of the river; and the powers so granted were extended by the Maine Legislature March 8, 1905 (see evidence, page 1568).

Acting under this legislation, the St. John Lumber Company built and maintains the works hereinafter described, within said boundary stretch.

Between Van Buren, Maine, and St. Ann's, N.B., are three islands lying practically along the middle of the river, which here varies in width from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet. The largest of these is Crock island, formerly called La Septième, situate about five hundred feet from either shore. The depth of water is about the same on both sidees. Below Crock island, and separated from it by a space

of about one and a half miles, lies Upper island, and below the latter, at a distance of about two hundred and fifty feet, is Reid's island. These islands are wholly on the United States side of the boundary, and the ownership of them, or their shore privileges, has been acquired by the St. John Lumber Company.

This company has also acquired a portion of land on the Canadian shore, about a mile and a quarter above the head of Crock island, sufficient to afford anchorage for sheer booms, and from the Canadian shore a series of three sheer booms are hung by the company transversely across the channel, which have the effect, while intermingled logs are running in the river, of diverting them into their sorting works, enclosed between the United States shore of the river and Crock island, and a series of permanent piers and booms extending down stream some three thousand feet. Here the company, at its own expense, sorts out its own logs from the general drive; the logs destined for the Fredericton booms being turned out into the channel between the islands and the Canadian shore, and the company's logs being turned into holding grounds which extend from the lower end of the sorting works to the lower end of Reid's island, a distance of about two miles. These holding grounds are formed by permanent piers in the river, with connecting booms extending down the river to the head of Reid's island, enclosing Upper island, and by piers and booms from the foot of Reid's island to the United States shore. The piers and connecting booms from the lower end of the sorting works to the head of Reid's island enclose, for the exclusive use of the St. John Lumber Company, from two-thirds on the United States side of the boundary.

The sorting works consist of a series of parallel booms, with walks or planks elevated above them, on which the men stand to turn the logs until the marks can be inspected. There are a series of windows or openings on each side, through which the logs are pushed by the men, with pike-poles, either into the main river or into the booms of the St. John Lumber Company, in accordance with their destination. The sorting works are lighted by electric lights, so that the work can go on both day and night. There is an opening also at the slip of the mill, through which logs belonging to down-river parties, that have escaped the notice of the sorters, may be pushed into the river at that point.

A plan of the river, showing these piers, booms and works, is herewith interleaved.

The commissioners on behalf of Canada maintain that the above mentioned legislation is *ultra vires* the Legislature of Maine, and that the above described piers, booms and works so established and maintained in the river, having no other authorization, are an obstruction to navigation and a violation of the provisions of article III of the Treaty of Washington of 1842.

The commissioners on behalf of the United States maintain that said legislation is *intra vires,* and that the maintenance of said piers, booms and works thereunder is a reasonable use of the river, and not an obstruction to navigation in violation of article III.

During the first six or seven years after the St. John Lumber Company began the diversion of all intermingled logs coming down the river, large jams occurred at the sorting works. These jams caused considerable delay in the freeing of the logs destined for the Fredericton booms, and, when the water in the river was rapidly falling, added materially to the expense of the drive in the lower reaches of the river. This detention, together with want of care in the sorting of the logs by the St. John Lumber Company, and the unauthorized sawing by said company of logs of other parties, occasioned much complaint. Evidence was taken in respect to the conduct of the company in these matters, and also as to the jams of logs above mentioned, and the means that might be provided for bettering conditions.

For the last three or four years the company has been able to sort the logs practically as fast as they run, and no serious delay has been experienced.

The evidence taken in respect of the management of these sorting works emphasizes the necessity of having any such works operated by disinterested parties.

Mills of the capacity of those at Van Buren, the logs for which are driven intermingled with the logs of other owners, cannot be operated without sorting works. It is impossible to sort logs, in a large river like the St. John, where the current is swift and powerful, without permanent, substantial piers and booms.

During some years the St. John Lumber Company used the river between Grand Isle, situated a few miles above the sorting works above described, and the United States shore, for the purpose of holding a portion of the intermingled logs until such time as the sorting works at Crock island could handle them. Sheer booms, attached to the Canadian shore above Grand Isle, deflected such logs into this holding ground.

ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

The boundary between the state of Maine and the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, from the mouth of the St. Francis, runs up the middle of the channel of that river, and the lakes through which it flows, a distance of about thirty miles, to the outlet of lake Pohenagamook, or Boundary lake.

In April, 1913, the Blue River Lumber Company was incorporated under the Companies Act of Canada; but by its charter or otherwise in Canada obtained no authority to place any dams, booms or obstructions in the St. Francis river.

In March, 1913, the Legislature of Maine, by Act effective July 12, 1913, purported to authorize certain individuals and their assigns to locate, erect, maintain and operate a dam in the St. Francis river from any point along the bank or shore of said river to the boundary line in said river between the United States and Canada, and to connect said dam with a dam that might be, under legal authority, built on the opposite shore of said river, in the province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, and to build, maintain and operate side dams, wing dams, sluices, conduits, booms, side booms, sheer booms, piers, wharves, slips, buildings and other works, within the state of Maine, between said dam and the foot of the island opposite the mouth of Blue river.

The individuals to whom the above-mentioned rights were granted, or professed to be granted, by Maine, assigned the said rights to the Blue River Lumber Company, and that company erected, near the mouth of Blue river, on the Canadian side of the St. Francis, a saw-mill having an annual capacity of about eight million feet of long lumber, twenty-five thousand ties, and twenty-five millions of shingles. To retain in the river the logs for this output, and to form a mill-pond, the company has built and maintains a dam across the St. Francis, about three feet high in the centre, with flashboards to give three feet more height to the water, preventing all passage in low water by means of the river, and has also located a number of permanent piers in the river, thus appropriating to its exclusive use the river from shore to shore for about one mile above said dam. The facilities for export to this industry are given by the National Transcontinental railway, which parallels the St. Francis for some distance.

The country on either side of the St. Francis is sparsely settled, and is largely covered with forest growth, except at the thriving village of Blue River, on the Canadian side, the building up of which is attributable to the industry of the Blue River Lumber Company and the existence of the Transcontinental railway.

GRAND FALLS.

At this point is said to be the largest undeveloped water-power east of Niagara. Here the main St. John makes a precipitous plunge of about sixty-five feet, and then continues through a narrow, winding gorge for about three-quarters of a mile. The total fall, including the rapids, is about one hundred and twenty feet.

The utilization of this immense power that nature has placed at their disposal would unquestionably greatly stimulate the prospertiy of the people of both countries. The storage afforded in both countries is a necessary factor, for the use of which harmonious action by both Governments is requisite. With great natural advantages, unusual railroad facilities, and with an abundance of forest products available, there would seem to be every reason for believing that, with proper development of this power, aided by such conservation of water as the evidence shows to be feasible, this section would witness a remarkable increase in wealth and population.

Appropriate legislation would safeguard the interests of the people of both countries and ensure to each a proper measure of enjoyment. Such development of this power, with the accompanying storage requisite thereto, would naturally improve and in no way impair the navigation of the river.

TELOS CANAL AND CHAMBERLAIN DAM.

This canal and dam artificially divert to the Penobscot river waters naturally tributary to the St. John. The canal is situate in township No. 6, rangé 11, in the county of Piscaraquis, Maine, between Telos lake, of the Allagash system, and Webster lake, on the headwaters of the East branch of the Penobscot. Chamberlain dam, designed to raise the water in Chamberlain, Telosinis, and Telos lakes, and force its flow through the canal, is situate in township No. 7, range 13, at the outlet of Chamberlain lake into the Allagash river. The height of land or watershed between Telos and Webster lakes, intersected by the canal, is on the line of boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, as claimed by the British Government prior to the settlement of the boundary dispute by the Treaty of 1842, when this watershed, as well as the whole district watered by the Allagash and its lakes, was confirmed as territory of the United States. At the lowest point this divide was, before the construction of the canal, about six feet above the water level of Telos lake; and the distance from Telos to Webster lake, which lies about forty feet lower in elevation, does not exceed a mile. The greatest depth of cut required for the canal was at a point about sixty rods from Telos, whence the land sloped in natural valley towards Webster.

The material of the divide, excavated for the canal, appears, from present surface indications, from the report of a survey made by W. P. Parrott in 1843, as well as from evidence of persons engaged in the construction of the canal, given before a Legislative Committee of Maine, in 1846, to have been chiefly boulders, ledge and clay, covered with a growth of trees.

The length of cut necessary to afford the watercourse extended from Telos towards Webster about seventy rods. The width or original excavation appears to have been from fifteen to twenty-five feet, but probable later widening of the cut, and the erosion of the soil, caused by the flow of water, has increased the size of the canal, which is now about forty feet in width. A dam was built at the canal, to regulate and control the flow of water. The present dam at this point is two hundred and twenty-five feet long and about ten feet high. It has three gates or sluices, for the passage of water and lumber, one of which is eleven feet in width, and the other two are fourteen feet in width. Chamberlain dam, without which the canal and regulating dam at Telos would be practically inoperative, has in its present state a length of two hundred and fifty feet and a height of about eleven feet. It has two gates, each eight feet in width, of which the sill is but seven inches lower than the sill of the gate in Telos dam.

In 1910 the then members of the Commission personally inspected the canal and dams above mentioned.

The Allagash river, the largest tributary of the St. John within the state of Maine, with the exception of the Aroostock, has as its source a number of lakes. Of these, Allagash lake, the highest in elevation, is about three miles in length and two in width. Lying lower, three other lakes—Telos, Telosinis and Chamberlain—

formerly connected by short thoroughfares of water, are now practically one, by reason of the rise of water caused by the dam at the outlet of Chamberlain into the Allagash river, and have a length of eighteen miles and a width of from one to three miles; and, together with Allagash lake, which also flows into Chamberlain, have a surface area of about twenty-eight and a half square miles and a drainage area of two hundred and seventy square miles.

A detailed description of these lakes, and of the canal and dam as at present existing, will be found in the appendix to the engineers' report, pages 14 and 18, in the tables of such report, and in plans Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 13, accompanying the same.

In respect to the disputed territory, an arrangement was entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, pending settlement of the boundary question. Concerning this arrangement misunderstandings arose and were finally dealt with by a memorandum dated the 27th day of February, 1839, signed by Mr. Fox, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of the United States, wherein, *inter alia*, it was declared:—

> Her Majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the two Governments that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the northeastern frontier, should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.
>
> The United States Government have not understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider on the contrary that there has been no agreement whatever for the exercise by Great Britain of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding, that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but be continued merely for the preservation of local tranquillity and the public property, both forbearing, as far as practicable, to exert any authority; and when any should be exercised by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favourable construction.

This memorandum was, by direction of the President, transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States to the Governor of Maine, with the following letter:—

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, February 27, 1839.
>
> SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the president to forward to you a memorandum signed by me as the Secretary of State and by the British Minister, the terms of which you will perceive are recommended earnestly to the Government of Maine and to the Provincial Government of New Brunswick. The President anxiously desires that they should be complied with on the part of the state of Maine as he is satisfied that they are entirely consistent with the original understanding between the Government of Great Britain and the United States, when the arbitration began, and with the honour and permanent interest of the State.
>
> He requires that you will give immediate notice to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick that this memorandum has been received as soon as it reaches your hands and furnish him with a copy of it.
>
> I am, sir,
>
> With great respect, Your Excellency,
>
> JOHN FORSYTH.
>
> His Excellency,
> JOHN FAIRFIELD, Governor of Maine.

The terms recommended were concurred in by the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick, as appears by subsequent correspondence, which with the full text of the memorandum, is to be found on page 2554 of the evidence.

On June 18, 1841, Sir William M. G. Colebrooke, Governor of the province of New Brunswick, wrote to Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain, the following letter:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, June 18, 1841.

MY LORD,—With reference to my dispatch, dated June 14, recommending an early settlement of the boundary question by drawing a line which might be agreed upon as mutually convenient, I beg to observe that I have not failed to consider the advantages of a line of separation drawn from the due north line of Mars' hill to the confluence of the St. Francis or Fish river with the St. John's.

Circumstances might at one time have induced the Americans to assent to such a line, and, if now attainable, it would undoubtedly be preferable to the line which I have proposed from the point where the north line intersects the Restook; but the settlement of the lands south of that river by the people of Maine would probably lead them to oppose it, and such opposition would, as I apprehend, effectually prevent the Government of the United States from acceding to it.

The encroachments which have taken place, and the embarrassments they have occasioned, induce me to consider that no time should be lost in effecting such a settlement as may now be practicable, and that would not compromise the just rights of the settlers on both banks of the St. John's river at Madawaska, who have a just claim to the protection of the British Government.

There is another question which has been mooted regarding the navigation of the St. John's by the Americans.

The project alluded to in the Report of the British Consul in Maine, inclosed with Your Lordship's dispatch of the 27th of May, of cutting a canal to unite the waters of the Allagash with those of the Penobscot, would indicate that the Americans are looking to other means of transporting the lumber to their markets.

The St. John's would, however, still be the most convenient channel for the valuable timber cut near the Restook; and if any equivalent advantage would be obtained in the settlement of the boundary, I am of opinion that the privilege might be accorded to the Americans of floating their timber down the St. John's it being understood that the privilege should be strictly limited to that object.

I have, etc.,

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

In the years 1840 and 1841 several applications were made to the Legislature of Maine by citizens of the United States interested in lumber lands bordering upon the lakes above mentioned, for a charter granting leave to dig a canal between Telos and Webster lakes, which, by means of a dam at the outlet of Chamberlain, would, as represented by the applicants, cause the waters to flow away from the St. John into the Penobscot, and to serve the driving of lumber from this district to Bangor, within the undisputed territory of the state. The legislation asked for failed of passage.

On the 28th of September, 1840, parties interested in the project obtained a deed, executed by the land agents of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the state of Maine, by virtue of the authority by law in them vested as such agents, and in behalf of the states, to Lewis Hancock, of township No. 6, in range 11, of the townships west of the east line of the state of Maine, which contains the following reservation:—

> Reserving the rights of the states, or any company legally authorized, to make a canal and sluice from lake Telos to Webster pond, and is made by any individual or company, a right in the states at any time hereafter to pay the expense incured in making the sluice, together with the legal interest thereon, and open the same free to all persons.

An extended copy of which deed will be found on page 2442 of the evidence.

In the fall of 1841 the canal was dug by the owners of the land, and a dam built at the outlet of Chamberlain lake to raise the water and cause to flow through the canal into Webster lake, and a regulating dam was also placed at the canal, thus turning for the first time the waters of those lakes into the Benobscot.

The builders of these works applied to the Legislature of Maine, in February, 1842, for an Act of Incorporation with the right to fix tolls upon lumber passing through the canal, and this was not granted.

The petitions in support of these applications, and all other documentary evidence in respect thereto, and of the action of the legislature thereon, will be found on page 2446 of the evidence.

In 1843 the dam at Chamberlain was carried away by a freshet. A new dam was constructed, but this proved to be of insufficient height for the diversion of the water. This second dam became partially destroyed in or before the year 1845, and a third one was built, which is described as a permanent dam, with no gates.

In 1846 the Legislature of Maine, incorporated The Telos Canal Company (see evidence, page 1999), and enacted:—

> Section 2. Said corporation shall have the right, and it shall be their duty, to construct, maintain and keep open and in repair, as already constructed, a proper sluiceway or canal, with suitable dam or dams, gates and other erections for the passage of water, logs and lumber, between Telos lake and Webster pond.

By various Acts since passed, additional thereto and amendatory thereof, the legislature has recognized the existence of these works, and the said company has, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, controlled the flow of the waters of the said lakes.

In the year 1886 certain British subject forcibly raised the gates of Chamberlain dam in the driving season, and, by means of the water so released, drives of logs stranded in the Allagash and St. John were driven to Grand falls. Again, in 1903, certain citizens of the United States, having logs in the Allagash to be driven to mills at Van Buren, partially destroyed the gates of Chamberlain dam with dynamite.

At the session of the Legislature of Maine in 1903, a Bill was introduced intituled "An Act to incorporate the East Branch Improvement Company," from which it appeared that the company seeking incorporation asked, among other things, powers to the effect of which, if granted, would be to permit the company to deepen Telos canal, increase the height of the dams, and thereby more completely divert the upper waters of the Allagash into the Penobscot river. Objections to this Bill were urged before the legislature on behalf of the lumber operators of the St. John and Allagash, and the matter was also brought to the attention of the Government of Canada. A report of the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, approved by the Governor General on March 10, 1903, protesting against this proposed legislation, based upon the necessarily resulting injury to navigation in the St. John river, the consequent violation of article 111 of the Treaty of 1842, and the prejudicial effect upon the lumber industry in the Allagash and St. John rivers, was forwarded to the British Ambassador at Washington, with instructions to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to the provisions of the Bill, with a request that steps might be taken to obviate the serious result apprehended from the passage of the proposed legislation. Communication of this objection or protest on the part of the Government of Canada was made

by the British Ambassador to the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 23rd day of March, 1903 (see evidence, page 2909). Examination of the Bill as presented, and of the Act as finally passed, discloses that certain of the powers asked for were not granted, and a clause was added providing that nothing in the Act should be construed as giving the company the right to increase the height of the dam at the outlet of Chamberlain lake, or enlarge the Telos canal as constructed, and on the third day of April, 1903, the Secretary of State of the United States addressed a communication to the British Ambassador, inclosing a certified copy of the Act passed by the Legislature of Maine, and approved by the Governor on the 18th of March, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the East Branch Improvement Company," and stated that the Governor of Maine, in transmitting the certified copy of said Act, had remarked that it appears to contain none of the provisions respecting the diversion of the waters of the Allagash and St. John rivers, against which protest had been made by the Ambassador.

The evidence shows that during the log-driving period, which usually extends beyond the freshet season, all the run-off from the Chamberlain basin is utilized exclusively for the driving of logs through the Telos canal, and for increasing the supply of water in the Penobscot.

The tables in the engineers' report indicate that the drainage area of Chamberlain lake, so diverted to the Penobscot, is two hundred and seventy square miles, and that the whole drainage area of the Allagash, including Chamberlain, is fourteen hundred and seventy-six square miles. The lake surface of Chamberlain and its tributary lakes is 29·5 square miles, and the surface of all lakes on the Allagash system, including Chamberlain, is 63·6 square miles, at high water.

The two Canadian commissioners, and Mr. Keegan, one of the United States commissioners, maintain:—

(1) That the diversion of the Chamberlain lake waters naturally tributary to the St. John river is an interference with the navigable capacity of said river, and a violation of the provisions of the existing treaties between the two countries.

(2) That the legislation of Maine authorizing such division is an interference with international rights, and is *ultra vires*.

(3) That no prescriptive right to continue such diversion has been or can be acquired.

Mr. Madigan, commissioner on behalf of the United States, maintains:—

(1) That the state of Maine, the Telos Canal Company and those under whom it claims, and the riparian proprietors on the Penobscot river, have the right to continue said dams and canal as at present maintained, and to divert the waters of the Chamberlain lake system into said Penobscot.

(2) That the legislation of Maine, authorizing the construction and maintenance of said dams and canal and the diversion of said waters, is *ultra vires*.

3) That a right to maintain said dams and canal, and to continue the diversion of said waters, as at present, could be and has been acquired by prescription and that the same is not a violation of any treaties between the two countries.

STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

At its inception your commissioners did not construe the scope of the commission as including the question of reservoiring the St. John and its tributaries for log-driving purposes; but, later, when the work of the commission upon the other questions involved in the inquiry was well advanced, instructions were received from both Governments to examine and report upon the desirability of constructing dams for the storage of the

surplus waters of the river, or waters tributary thereto, for the purpose of facilitating the floating of logs in the St. John river.

For obtaining the data requisite for such investigation, and to act in an advisory capacity to the commission in this respect, a board of consulting engineers, composed of Mr. Hardy S. Ferguson, C.E., named on behalf of the United States, and Mr. S. Jefferson Chapleau, C.E., named on behalf of Canada, was appointed by the commission in April, 1910. Under them a field staff was organized, with Mr. Marcus H. Ranney, C.E., as chief engineer.

The work required extensive surveys and the accumulation of data and evidence from many sources. The engineers were engaged in their investigation for a period of some two and one-half years, and a large exepense was unavoidable in view of the great extent of the river and its tributaries and the large number of lake the waters of which can be conserved.

Previous surveys of this region being somewhat fragmentary, the engineers, while availing themselves of such information as was afforded, were obliged to make extensive further surveys and investigations to obtain data for their report to the commission.

The work of the engineers, and the taking by the commission of much evidence from practical river drivers and operators, upon this important subject, necessarily protracted the inquiry and has delayed the commission's report.

In the opinion of the commissioners both Governments will be amply repaid for all expense of the work. Its results demonstrate that the immense conservation possibilities, for water purposes as well as log-driving, both in the United State and in Canada, which is practicable and feasible, need but development to add to both countries extensive industries, to mulply the wealth and largely increase the population on both side of the international boundary.

The report of the engineers, herewith submitted, also gives much valuable information in respect to the reservoiring of the river for power development.

In consideration of the storage for log-driving purposes, for convenience the commission has divided the river into three parts, and have not included the Chamberlain Lake system, which is elsewhere dealth with.

First.—From its source to a point just above the mouth of the Allagash.

Second.—From such point to Grand falls, and the Allagash river below Chamberlain lake.

Third.—From Grand falls to the sea.

First.—This is called the Upper St. John, and has a drainage area of twenty-eight hundred and fifty-three square miles. There are four principal branches at what might be called its source, the farthest up being the Southwest branch, which forms the boundary between Canada and the United States for thirty miles, and the Southeast branch, having their junction about one hundred miles above the mouth of the Allagash; the others being the South branch and the Northwest branch, which flow in twelve miles and twenty-two miles, respectively, farther down.

The conditions for driving lumber on the Upper St. John are different from those existing on most of the tributaries of the river lower down. There is practically no natural storage. The lake surface amounts to only two-tenths of one per cent of the drainage area, as against six per cent on the Fish river, four per cent on the Madawaska, and three per cent on the Allagash. Consequently, the flood waters of spring run off rapidly, and often before the logs are out of the smaller brooks. The water begins to subside about the middle of May, while usually the logs do not reach the lower end of this section before the first week in June. The commission, therefore, in its recommendation in respect to this part of the river, have had regard first to the driving of logs therein, although the storage recommended will also have a beneficial effect farther down.

It frequently happens that large quantities of logs are stranded in this section. With the reservoirs hereinafter recommended, and such channel improvements mentioned by the engineers as experience may show to be necessary, driving may be made safe on the Upper St. John.

There are four lakes: Depot lake, on the Big Black river; English lake, on the Northwest branch, and St. John Pond and Baker lake, on the South branch. St. John pond is near the source of the South branch, and has a drainage area of fifty-six square miles. By the construction of a dam at the foot of this lake, conserving the water to the highest practicable pitch, six hundred and forty-four million cubic feet can be stored.

Baker lake, situated some twelve miles lower down the South branch, has a drainage area, including that of St. John pond, of one hundred and eighty-four square miles. Eight hundred and thirty-six million cubic feet of water can be here stored to ordinary high-water mark. This is also recommended.

The commission also recommends the construction of a dam at a point about four miles below the junction of the Southwest and Southeast branches, to store one thousand million cubic feet. There is drainage area above this proposed dam of two hundred and seventy square miles.

These three reservoirs, St. John pond, Baker lake, and the Southwest and Southeast branches will, it is believed, supply sufficient water to carry the logs, with a reasonable degree of safety, down as far as the mouth of the Big Black river, which is thirty miles above the Allagash.

The engineers have advised the construction of a dam on the Big Black river, about six miles above the mouth, which will conserve two thousand million cubic feet of water, for the purpose of facilitating driving between that river and the mouth of the Allagash, and also for assistance below. The commission concurs in this.

It is estimated that these dams will fill once every season, and perhaps twice.

Second.—In this section the engineers have made more complete surveys, having in view not only the storage of water for log-driving purposes, but also the possibility of power development.

That the natural reservoirs of the river accomplish but little in holding back the spring freshets is shown by the fact that, as estimated by the engineers, there has been at Grand falls a flowage of about two hundred and twenty thousand second-feet at highest water, and of probably one thousand second-feet at lowest water.

The engineers estimate that if a flowage of forty-five hundred second-feet at Fort Kent could be maintained during the month of June, and eight thousand second feet at Grand falls during the month of July, in each year, all the logs cut above Grand falls can be easily driven from the mouth of the Allagash to their destination.

It has been found from gauge readings extending over a certain number of years that there is usually forty-five hundred second-feet at Fort Kent throughout the month of June. At Grand falls the lowest during the month of July has been thirty-nine hundred and sixty second-feet. Taking the lowest water in the years over which the readings extend, it will be necessary to supply seven hundred second-feet during the month of June at Fort Kent, and four thousand and forty second-feet during the month of July at Grand falls. It is estimated that the reservoirs recommend on the Upper St. John will supply what is required at Fort Kent, and for the four thousand and forty second-feet at Grand falls, ten thousand three hundred and sixty-eight million cubic feet of additional stored water would be needed.

The engineers estimate that with such storage the last of the logs will have reached Grand falls before the first of July, and Fredericton before the first of August.

That the required amount of water may be stored is shown from the fact that, by the use of all the reservoirs which the engineers have found available, seventy-six thousand two hundred and fifty million cubic feet of water can be conserved above Grand falls, if the damns are constructed to the greatest practicable height; while, if

the dams are built to conserve the water merely to the ordinary high-water level of the several lakes, there will be available, without Chamberlain lake, and not including the Upper St. John, about twenty-six thousand million cubic feet, or, in other words, forty per cent of the storage available to high water mark on the second section of the river, together with the dams recommended on the Upper St. John, is sufficient to supply the necessary amount of water.

In the average of the years over which the gauge readings have extended the deficiency at Grand falls and Fort Kent has not amounted to more than five thousand million cubic feet, so that it will readily be seen that the ample margin has been provided for by taking the year of lowest water as a basis.

It then becomes a question to determine just where this forty per cent should be conserved. The commission has considered the necessity of providing this water where it may be used to facilitate the driving upon the several tributaries, as well as to maintain the required flow at Fort Kent and Grand falls; that is to say, it is thought desirable that the reservoirs should be distributed so far as possible to be of assistance to the driving on the several branches of the river.

In selecting the location of the dams recommended the commission has had regard to the relative expense involved.

The Allagash river, excluding Chamberlain lage, has a drainage area of twelve hundred and six square miles. A large amount of lumber is cut on the river, and the facilities for storing water are extensive. Some stored water is needed for the driving of the Allagash. A dam is now maintained at the foot of Long lake by the St. John Lumber Company.

The commission recommends that the following dams be constructed to ordinary high-water mark, to provide a storage: on the Allagash, at the foot of Churchill lake, of fourteen hundred million cubic feet; on the St. Francis, at the foot of Glazier lake, of two hundred and ninety million cubic feet; on Fish river, at Eagle lake, flowing Eagle, Square, Cross and Mud lakes, of six thousand six hundred and fifty-three million cubic feet; on Baker branch, at Jerry lake, of four hundred and ninety four million cubic feet, and at the foot of Temiscouata lake, of seven thousand seven hundred million cubic feet.

Third.—The conservation of the water mentioned above will provide for the driving of logs below Grand falls to the Fredericton booms. The commission has not thought it necessary to recommend the construction of any dams below Grand falls. Some channel improvements may be required.

The engineers have furnished specifications and details of the dams, to be built of concrete, and have given estimates of the cost, with the cost of hauling material and all expense included. The several dams recommended in this report should be constructed in such manner that, if it afterwards be found desirable to raise their height for power development or otherwise, additions could be made without changing the foundation or construction in other respects.

Summary of the dams recommended and the cost of construction, as estimated by the engineers in their report, to which they advise the addition of twenty-five per cent:—

	Quantity in Million Cubic Feet.	Cost.
		$ c.
First Section—		
St. John pond—Total storage	644	20,666 00
Baker lake—Ordinary high water	836	24,504 00
S.W. and S.E. branch—Reservoir	1,000	No estimate.
Big Black river—Reservoir	2,000	54,264 00
Second Section—		
Churchill lake—Ordinary high water	1,400	14,754 00
Glacier lake " "	298	4,948 00
Eagle lake " "	6,633	9,799 00
Jerry lake " "	494	1,522 00
Temiscouata lake " "	7,700	51,582 00
Total	21,025	$182,039 00

It is also recommended, if it is found inexpedient to proceed with all the work at once, that the dams on the upper St. John be built first, as in that section more immediate necessity exists, and storage created there will naturally help the driving below.

CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS.

The engineers have, at page 67 of their report, referred to the question of channel improvements, and at the end of the appendix thereto given a list of what may be necessary or advisable.

Your commission, while recognizing the necessity of these improvements, is of opinion that they must be taken up and dealt with as experience may dictate, and do not feel that recommendations can be definitely made in regard thereto until the effect of storage is determined.

Your commission is of opinion that if this system of storage is adopted it should be controlled by one central authority, so that the water could be released as required, having regard to the interests of all owners of logs, whether in the tributaries or in the main river, but so far as possible, to regulate the water to maintain the necessary supply at Fort Kent and Grand falls, respectively during the months of June and July, as above described.

MILL WASTE.

From the evidence and personal observation the commission finds that a large portion of the sawdust, bark, and other waste material from the mills situated on the main river and its tributaries, is dumped into the river. This waste, in the aggregate, is an enormous mass, and, in the opinion of the commission, necessarily becomes, in course of years, injurious to navigation, by increasing the obstructions or the forming of shallows, and also has a serious effect upon the fishing industry carried on in the lower reaches of the river.

The commission therefore recommends that there be enacted and enforced in both countries the necessary and appropriate legislation to prohibit the continuance of this nuisance.

General Recommendations.

Your commission recommends:—

1. That the storage dams named on page ..of this report be built at the joint expense of the United States and Canada.

2. That by reciprocal legislation, or otherwise, there be established an International Board of Commissioners, consisting of three members; one to be appointed by the Government of the United States, one by the Government of Canada, and the chairman by the joint agreement of the two Governments for the purposes following:—

(a) To regulate the use of all waters stored by the dams above recommended wheresoever said waters are to be used, and to make rules in respect thereof.

(b) To supervise the making of any improvements in the channels of the river and its tributaries for which the two Governments may, from time to time, make provision.

(c) To regulate the sorting of intermingled logs on all parts of the river and its tributaries to which their jurisdiction in respect of such sorting shall be made to extend, and to make rules in respect thereof and to see that the same are obeyed.

The commissioners on behalf of the United States maintain that said jurisdiction over the sorting of logs should extend from the booms at or near Fredericton, including the same, to the headwaters of the river and its tributaries wherever sorting works now are or may be hereafter established, and whether the same be wholly in Maine or wholly in Canada.

The commissioners on behalf of Canada maintain that such jurisdiction should be limited wholly to those parts of the rivers which are boundary waters within the provisions of the Treaty of 1842.

3. That prize or no-mark logs should be sold each spring by public auction at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the owners of intermingled logs in the river, such prize or no-mark logs to be separated from other logs at such sorting works in the river as the purchaser may designate, and there to be scaled and delivered to the purchaser.

4. That the proceeds of sale of no-mark or prize logs, less the expense of driving, sorting, and scaling the same, be equitably distributed among the owners of marked logs entitled to share in such distribution.

5. That the provisions of the existing legislation in respect to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of prize logs delivered to the purchaser at booms near Fredericton be amended to conform to the last two preceding recommendations.

Grand Falls: The commission has stated its general views in regard to the Grand falls on page—— of this report. The company controlling the shore rights was requested to submit its plan of proposed development for approval. No plan was submitted, and the commission is not able to make specific recommendations in respect thereto.

The Telos canal and Chamberlain dam: This matter has been considered on page ....of this report.

Mr. Madigan, Commissioner on behalf of the United States, declines to make any recommendation in regard to Telos canal and Chamberlain dam for the following reasons:—

First: That it is not within the jurisdiction of this commission.

Second: That the right to divert the water of said lake as at present has become absolute as a matter of law.

Third: That valuable vested interests on the Penobscot river have been acquired since this right so became absolute.

Fourth: That a conservation of Churchill lake and its tributaries will afford sufficient water for the Allagash river.

The Canadian Commissioners and Mr. Keegan, one of the Commissioners on behalf of the United States, recommend as follows:—

That is the storage dams for log driving purposes, recommended in this report, be built, it will not be necessary, to meet the requirements of log driving, to change the conditions now existing at Chamberlain and Telos lakes; but, if such dams are not constructed, that measures be taken to determine, by international agreement, or by obtaining the judgment of some competent tribunal, whether, by prescription or otherwise, the continued diversion of water by means of the Telos canal and dam and the Chamberlain dam is lawful; and, if found to be unlawful, that the said works be taken over by and at the expense of the state of Maine, and operated under the supervision of the said Board of Commissioners for the joint benefit of the St. John and Penobscot rivers, giving to each river, so far as may be possible, an equal share of the stored water, as the exigencies of log-driving conditions may require, and that the cost of maintenance and operations be borne by the owners of logs in both said rivers in proportion to their respective quantities of logs; or, failing such an arrangement, that the Chamberlain and Telos dams be taken down, the Telos canal closed up, and the waters of the Chamberlain system allowed to run in their natural channel down the Allagash river.

Dated at Fredericton, N.B., this seventeenth day of February, A.D., 1916.

MARINER G. F. TEED,

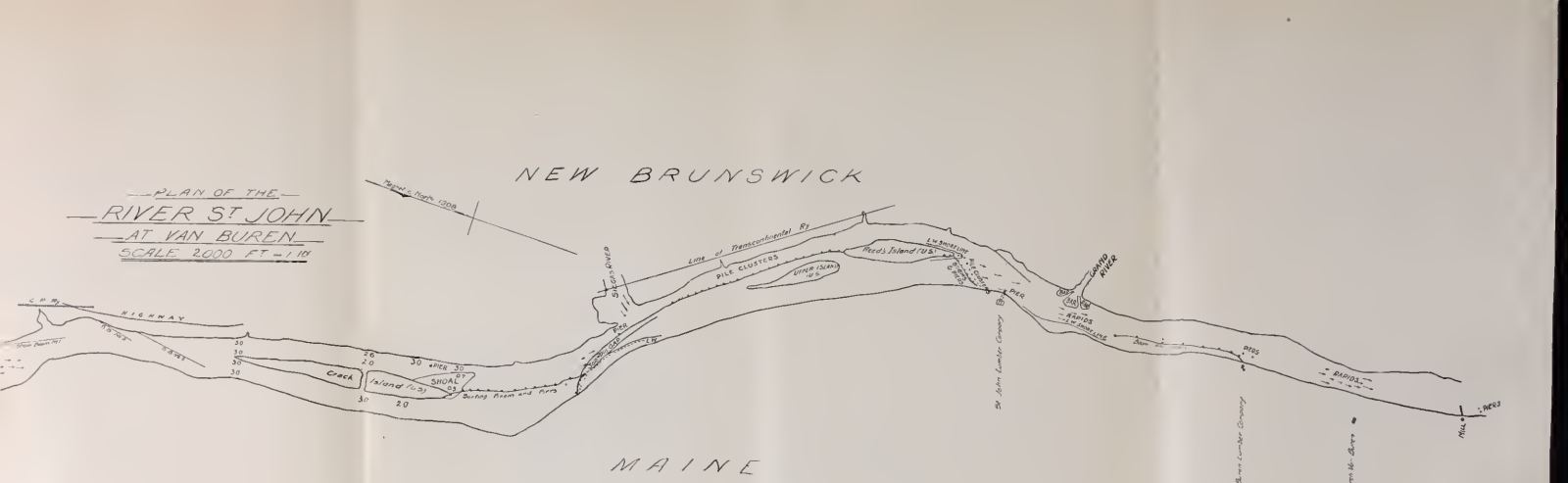
JOHN KEEFE,

Commissioners on behalf of Canada.

JOHN B. MADIGAN,

PETER CHARLES KEEGAN,

Commissioners of the United States.


PLAN OF THE
RIVER ST JOHN
AT VAN BUREN
SCALE 2000 FT = 1 IN
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
Line of Transcontinental Ry
PILE CLUSTERS
Reed's Island (U.S.)
Lighthouse
Upper Island (U.S.)
St. John River
Grand River
Rapids
Dam
Piers
Rapids
Mills
Reed's
St. John Lumber Company
Van Buren Lumber Company
Ft. Churchill Barracks
C.P. Ry
Highway
Bridge
Crack
Island (U.S.)
Shoal
Outing Room and Flats
Pier
Light
30
20

PENSIONS GRANTED

AND

MONEY ALLOWANCES MADE

TO MEMBERS OF

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR

TO

FEBRUARY 16, 1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916.

[No. 185—1916.]

SCALE OF PENSIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL AUTHORIZING SAME.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor-General on the 29th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise,—with reference to the question of providing adequate pensionary assistance for officers and men disabled or partially disabled on active service, or for the dependents of such officers and men should they be killed on active service,—that Articles 591 to 598, inclusive, of the present Pay and Allowance Regulations be cancelled and that there be substituted therefor the Regulations hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

Articles 591 to 598 inclusive, Pay and Allowance Regulations, are cancelled and the following substituted to take effect September 1, 1914.

641. The following rates of pension will be granted Militiamen wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence.

Rank held at time of injury or illness.	First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.	Fourth Degree.
	$	$	$	$
Rank and file	264	192	132	75
Sergeant	336	252	168	100
Squad, Battery or Co. Sgt.-Maj.	372	282	186	108
" " " Q. M. Sgt.				
Colour Sergeant				
Staff Sergeant				
Regimental Sgt.-Major, not W.O.	432	324	216	132
Master Gunner, not W.O.				
Regimental Q. M. Sergeant				
Warrant Officer	480	360	240	144
Lieutenant	480	360	240	144
Captain	720	540	360	216
Major	960	720	480	288
Lieut.-Colonel	1,200	900	600	360
Colonel	1,440	1,080	720	456
Brig.-General	2,100	1,620	1,050	636

(*a*) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(*b*) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted, in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*c*) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood, as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*d*) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other duty.

(*e*) Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or both arms or the loss of sight of both eyes; or where the use of both legs or both arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in columns "1st Degree" and "2nd Degree" may be increased one-third.

(*f*) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, totally incapacitated may draw for his wife half the rate, provided in Article 642 for the widow and the full rate for the children of an officer.

etc., of his rank, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man, the widow may then draw the full rates provided in Article 642 for widows and children.

(*g*) The widowed mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half the rates fixed in Article 642 for a widow, provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldier's decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

642. Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from injuries received, or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, at the following rates; provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence, and was clearly due to the carrying out of his military duties:

Rank held by Husband, Son or Father at time of death.

Rank and file	$22 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Sergeant	$28 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Squad, Battery, or Company Sergeant-Major Squad, Battery or A. M. Sergeant	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Colour Sergeant Staff Sergeant	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Regimental Sgt.-Major, not W.O. Master Gunner, not W.O. Regimental Quartermaster-Sgt.	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Warrant Officer	$32 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Lieutenant	$37 a month for widow and $6 a month for each child.
Captain	$45 a month for widow and $7 a month for each child.
Major	$50 a month for widow and $8 a month for each child.
Lieut.-Colonel	$60 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Colonel	$75 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Brig.-General	$100 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.

(*a*) A widowed mother whose son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for a pension as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions as hereinafter set forth.

(*b*) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

643. Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

644. The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, etc., be or subsequently prove, unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

645. The pension to a widow or widowed mother shall cease upon her re-marriage, but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage.

646. Neither gratuity nor pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity, the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid to a child or orphan after marriage.

647. Individual cases for which the Regulations do not provide or sufficiently provide, may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

648. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

P. C. 887.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that at present there is not any provision for pensioning officers or soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces or their families, and that it is desirable to have such provision made forthwith.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the provisions of Articles 591 to 598 of the Canadian Militia Pay and Allowance Regulations, as amended by Order in Council (P.C. No. 289) of 29th April, 1915, be made applicable to the officers and soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces and to their widows, children, orphans and widowed mothers, to as full an extent as if they, the said officers and soldiers, were officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, respectively, of the Militia, and had incurred death or disability on service as such militia officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia.

The Minister further recommends that the said provisions be made to take effect from the 1st day of September, 1914.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

COMPOSITION OF PENSIONS AND CLAIMS BOARD.

The present Pensions and Claims Board was authorized by a Militia Order, as were the several similar Boards which preceded it, and is now acting in virtue of Militia Order No. 366 of the 2nd August, 1915, which reads as follows:—

"The Pensions and Claims Board is reconstituted as follows:—

"*President*—Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Assistant Adjutant-General, Militia Headquarters.

"*Members*—Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Belton, Permanent Army Medical Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Panet, Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence."

LIST OF PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR TO FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

List of Canadian Pensions Granted Since the Beginning of the War.—Women.

Pensions Granted to 14th February, 1916.

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Amount.
Widows, widowed mothers, and children	1,449	$267,835 00
Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men	1,053	154,617 75
Grand total	2,502	$422,452 75

—	Widows, Sisters, Widowed Mothers.	Children.	Amounts.
			$ cts.
Page 1	61	104	28,126 00
Page 2	61	92	57,022 00
Page 3	60	114	87,025 00
Page 4	11	16	92,023 00
Page 5	65	86	120,197 00
Page 6	43	60	139,447 00
Page 7	57	95	167,755 00
Page 8	35	55	183,281 00
Page 9	62	82	209,805 00
Page 10	60	84	237,861 00
Page 11	32	12	249,131 00
Page 12	39	63	.....
Totals	586	863	267,835 00

List of Canadian Pensions Granted Since the Outbreak of The War.

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months Gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Abiard, Mrs. Ethel J. W.	3	43 00	602 00
Aldersley, Mrs. Louisa S	3	37 00	518 00
Alexander, Mrs. Alice M.		22 00	308 00
Allen, Mrs. Gertrude E.	3	66 00	924 00
Allen, Mrs. Sarah		22 00	308 00
Amos, Mrs. Brenda G.	1	27 00	378 00
Anderson, Mrs. Isabella	3	37 00	518 00
Ash, Mrs. Annie		22 00	308 00
Arnold, Mrs. Edith E. L.	1	33 00	462 00
Atton, Mrs. Martha E.		28 00	392 00
Alexander, Mrs. M. J.		22 00	308 00
Badenoch, Mrs. Ellen H.	2	32 00	448 00
Bamford, Mrs. Mary	1	27 00	378 00
Basing, Mrs. Beatrice	1	33 00	462 00
Barrington, Mrs. A.	2	32 00	448 00
Bates, Mrs. Katherine		22 00	308 00
Batton, Mrs. Ada.	2	32 00	448 00
Baranock, Mrs. Edith.	1	27 00	378 00
Barnes, Mrs. Margaret		22 00	308 00
Baskett, Mrs. Merilda	1	33 00	462 00
Bell, Mrs. Louisa S.		37 00	518 00
Bekon, Mrs. Gertrude A.	1	33 00	462 00
Belanger, Mrs. Marie A.	5	47 00	658 00
Bellamy, Mrs. Beatrice.	1	27 00	378 00
Benson, Mrs. Caroline	6	52 00	728 00
Betts, Mrs. Margaret J.	1	27 00	378 00
Bishop, Mrs. Mary A.	2	40 00	560 00
Biggar, Mrs. Mildred.		22 00	308 00
Billings, Mrs. Pearl E.	2	32 00	448 00
Blanchette (Orphans)	3	30 00	420 00
Black, Mrs. Margaret T.	2	49 00	686 00
Blake, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	2	32 00	448 00
Blackman, Mrs. Clara M. E	1	27 00	378 00
Bowhoy, Mrs. Sarah E.		22 00	308 00
Bowen, Mrs. Rhoda Ellen.	3	37 00	518 00
Brant, Mrs. Flossie P.		37 00	518 00
Briggs, Mrs. Jennie P.	1	27 00	378 00
Brinkworth, Mrs. Rhoda		22 00	308 00
Breton, Mrs. Isabella.	4	42 00	588 00
Bridgman, Mrs. Emma.	4	42 00	588 00
Brown, Mrs. Adelaide M		22 00	308 00
Brown, Mrs. Mary Ellen	2	32 00	448 00
Brodie, Mrs. Martha J.		22 00	308 00
Brock, Mrs. Rose E.	5	47 00	658 00
Broad, Mrs. Nancy B.	1	27 00	378 00
Buntin, Mrs. Nellie.	4	42 00	588 00
Burr, Mrs. Annie.	5	47 00	658 00
Burns, Mrs. May.	1	27 00	378 00
Byford, Mrs. Annie Elisa.		22 00	308 00
Bowin, Mrs. Marie Yvonne	1	27 00	378 00
Bell, Mrs. Emma A.		22 00	308 00
Barugh, Mrs. Mabel A	2	32 00	448 00
Bristlon, Mrs. Jennie.	3	37 00	518 00
Ball, Mrs. Annie	4	42 00	588 00
Burgess, Mrs. Ethel M.	4	42 00	588 00
Barrett, Mrs. Edith G	3	37 00	518 00
Brade, Mrs. Ethel A.	1	27 00	378 00
Boswell, Mrs. W. A.		22 00	308 00
Barley, Mrs. I. L. K.		28 00	392 00
Burdett, Mrs Sarah G.	4	42 00	588 00
Bell, Mrs. M. A. R.		22 00 (cancelled—)	308 00 (P. C.)
Burgess, Mrs. L.	2	38 00	532 00
Boyle, Mrs. L. W.	2	80 00	1,120 00
Carried forward			29,246 00

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months Gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			29,246 00
Brown, Mrs. Isabella	1	33 00	462 00
Brown, Mrs. Ena	4	50 00	700 00
Biggs, Mrs. Daisy C		22 00	308 00
Bolton, Mrs. E. G	2	32 00	448 00
Brown, Mrs. Isabella	1	27 00	378 00
Butcher, Mrs. Annie		22 00	308 00
Bremner (child), H. F	1	10 00	140 00
Campbell, Mrs. Ellen M	4	73 00	1,022 00
Campbell, Mrs. Margaret M	2	32 00	448 00
Campbell, Mrs. Mrs. Lillian C	1	27 00	378 00
Campbell, Mrs. Betsy		22 00	308 00
Caslake, Mrs. Ellen C	1	33 00	462 00
Caren, Mrs. Mary E	2	32 00	448 00
Carson, Mrs. Frances E		28 00	392 00
Carrington, Reta	1	10 00	140 00
Chelsom, Mrs. Lila	4	42 00	588 00
Christie, Mrs. Margaret C	5	47 00	658 00
Chapman, Mrs. Georgia	1	27 00	378 00
Chester, Mrs. Eva	2	32 00	448 00
Clarke, Mrs. Ellen M	1	27 00	378 00
Clarke, Mrs. Daisy	6	52 00	728 00
Cocks, Mrs. Lillian		22 00	308 00
Collins, Mrs. Kate A	1	27 00	378 00
Cockburn, Mrs. M	1	27 00	378 00
Cooper, Mrs. May N	2	32 00	448 00
Conn, Mrs. Roberta		22 00 (for 6 years).	308 00
Cooke, Mrs. Caroline A		45 00	630 00
Cosgrove, Mrs. Anna	3	37 00	518 00
Coulter, Mrs. Margaret		28 00	392 00
Cottroll, Mrs. Mary	3	37 00	518 00
Craig, Mrs. Maud		22 00	308 00
Croft, Mrs. Agnes		22 00	308 00
Creighton, Mrs. Clara H	1	33 00	462 00
Cummings, Mrs. Margaret A	3	37 00	518 00
Currie, Mrs. Isabella		37 00	518 00
Curiston, Mrs. Jennie M. S	2	32 00	448 00
Cardew, Mrs. Amy F		22 00	308 00
Connor, Mrs. C	1	27 00	378 00
Carroll, Mrs. S. A. S		37 00	518 00
Carroll, Mrs. M. E	2	32 00	448 00
Cruxton, Mrs. M. D	3	37 00	518 00
Cook, Mrs. Mary E. B	1	27 00	378 00
Conway, Mrs. T. B	2	40 00	560 00
Cameron, Mrs. E		22 00	308 00
Chambers, Mrs. E. C		37 00	518 00
Campbell, Mrs. Margaret A	3	55 00	770 00
Cooper, Mrs. Amy	3	37 00	518 00
Cochrane, Mrs. B	1	27 00	378 00
Colson, Mrs. E	5	53 00	742 00
Curry, Mrs. M. S		45 00	630 00
Coetzie, Mrs. Annie	2	32 00	448 00
Cox, Mrs. M. E		22 00	308 00
Checkley, Mrs. M. H	1	27 00	378 00
Cotton, Mrs. Annie E	3	37 00	518 00
Clibborn, Mrs. C. L	1	43 00	602 00
Cox, Mrs. Hannah E	3	37 00	518 00
Collins, Mrs. Phoebe		22 00	308 00
Daffurn, Mrs. Bessie	4	42 00	588 00
Dames, Mrs. Florence C	1	35 00	490 00
Daragon, Mrs. Eva	1	27 00	378 00
De Gruchy, Mrs. H. C		22 00	308 00
Dennis, Mrs. Margaret	1	27 00	378 00
Dillon, Mrs. Helen J		22 00	308 00 (re-married 25-12-1).
Dillon, Mrs. Rosina S		22 00	308 00
Carried forward			58,016 00

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months Gratuity
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			58,016 00
Didsbury, Mrs. Margaret		22 00	308 00
Downes, Mrs. E. M. G		22 00	308 00
Dowling, Mrs. Agnes D		22 00	308 00
Downs, Mrs. Jacobina		22 00	308 00
Drinkwater, Mrs. Polly		22 00	308 00
Drummond, Mrs Janet		22 00	308 00
Duggan, Mrs. L. S	6	58 00	812 00
Des Champs, Mrs. M. A. P	6	52 00	728 00
Doyle, Mrs. A. B	4	42 00	588 00
Down, Mrs. P	6	52 00	728 00
Davidson, Mrs. I. B. S	2	38 00	352 00
Doxsee, Mrs. A. M	3	55 00	770 00
Darche, Mrs. L. A	3	66 00	924 00
Down, Mrs. B	5	47 00	658 00
Dulon, Mrs. L. M		50 00	700 00
Duval, Mrs. B. M	2	66 00 (for 5 years).	924 00
Daskel, Mrs. Bessie		22 00	308 00
Darling, Mrs. Phyllis		45 00	630 00
Eusor, Mrs. Harriette	1	27 00	378 00
Elliott, Mrs. M. E.		22 00	308 00
Emery, Mrs. Sarah	2	32 00	448 00
Evans, Mrs. Annie	1	27 00	378 00
Edwards, Mrs A. S	1	27 00	378 00
Elliott, Mrs. M. E. W.		28 00	392 00
Everest, Mrs. Amelia	1	27 00	378 00
Farndon, Mrs. Phœbe	5	47 00	658 00
Fairley, Mrs. Isabella	6	52 00	728 00
Finnie, Mrs. Jeanie	1	27 00	378 00
Fournier, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Fox, Mrs. Mary		22 00 (for 5 years).	308 00
Forman, Mrs. May T		30 00	420 00
Foley, Mrs. Elizabeth	5	47 00	658 00
French, Mrs. Jane	2	32 00	448 00
Fullerton, Mrs. M. B.		22 00	308 00
Farquhar, Lady E	2	80 00	1,112 00 (cancelled
Fraser, Mrs. C		30 00	420 00 2341. 8-10-15).
France, Mrs. Ethel	3	37 00	518 00
Fownes, Mrs. Mary A	2	32 00	448 00
Finlayson, Mrs. A		22 00	308 00
Foot, Mrs. Florence E.	2	32 00	448 00
Gale, Mrs. Emily A	6	58 00	812 00
Gardner, Mrs. Barbara		22 00	308 00
Gardner, Mrs. Louise E	3	37 00	518 00
Gardner, Mrs. Sarah	2	32 00	448 00
Geddes, Mrs. Helen L	3	66 00	924 00
Gilbert, Mrs. Alberta	4	42 00	588 00
Giles, Mrs. Amy	1	35 00	490 00
Gilchrist, Mrs. E. M.	1	27 00	378 00
Gevan, Mrs. Mildred		22 00	308 00
Gownig (children)	3	30 00	420 00
Golding, Miss Ethel	1	10 00	140 00
Greenhalgh, Mrs. E. K. A	1	27 00	378 00
Graham, Alexander (father)		22 00	308 00
Green, Mrs. Kate H	3	37 00	518 00
Gregory, Mrs. Mary	4	42 00	588 00
Grey, Mrs. M	2	32 00	448 00
Guerin, Mrs. Ellen		30 00	420 00
Greenwood, Mrs. J. B	6	52 00	728 00
Gibbons, Mrs. E. F	1	27 00	378 00
Gibbons, Mrs. L. L		28 00	392 00
Goving, Mrs. A. A	1	27 00	378 00
Galaugher, Mrs. S.		37 00	518 00
Carried forward			88,691 00

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months' Gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			88,691 00
Griffin, Miss Mary A		22 00	308 00
Goldsworthy, Mrs. E. E		22 00	308 00
Galloway, Mrs. M. M	1	35 00	490 00
Godwin, Mrs. Sarah	2	32 00	448 00
Gailer, Mrs. G. E	3	43 00	602 00
Gillespie, Mrs. Mary	2	32 00	448 00
Gardiner, Mrs. Ellen	6	52 00	728 00
Hayward, Mrs. Sadie	2	32 00	448 00
Hadman, Amanda		22 00	308 00
Halifax, Mrs. Florence	1	27 00	378 00
Hadfield, Mrs. Susan	1	27 00	378 00
Haldeman, Mrs. Marion		22 00	308 00
Hamilton, Mrs. Marjory	1	27 00	378 00
Hamilton, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Hartland, Mrs. Florence	1	27 00	378 00
Hartley, Mrs. Jessie	3	37 00	518 00
Hartley, Mrs. Ada	1	27 00	378 00
Harris, Mrs. Oliva		22 00	308 00
Hart-McHarg, Mrs. J. S		60 00	840 00
Harris, Mrs. Ray S	1	27 00	378 00
Harrison, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Hazel, Mrs. Catherine		22 00	308 00
Hay, Mrs. Janet	1	33 00	462 00
Heath, Mrs. Mary	5	47 00	658 00
Henderson, Mrs. Annie	1	33 00	462 00
Hills, Mrs. Agnes A		22 00	308 00
Hickling, Mrs. Marion	2	32 00	448 00
Hill, Mrs. Kate	2	32 00	448 00
Hillyer, Mrs. Kate	3	43 00	602 00
Higgins, Mrs. Grace		22 00	308 00
Holmes, Mrs. Mary C		22 00	308 00
Hodgson, Mrs. Bessie		22 00	308 00
Holmes, Mrs. Annie		22 00	308 00
Houser, Mrs. Mary E		22 00	308 00
Howell, Mrs. Margaret		22 00	308 00
Hawarth, Mrs. Clara	1	27 00	378 00
Howard, Mrs. Mary	2	32 00	448 00
Hosking, Mrs. Agnes		22 00	308 00
Homersham, Mrs. M. J		22 00 (for four years).	308 00
Howe, Mrs. Clara		22 00	308 00
Hulme, Mrs. Elizabeth	5	47 00	658 00
Hunt (children)	3 (orphans)	30 00	420 00
Hubbard, Mrs. V.W.G		28 00	392 00
Hughes, Mrs. Ada	4	42 00	588 00
Hunt, Mrs. Ellen, L		28 00	392 00
Huggins, Mrs. Eliza M	1	27 00	378 00
Huggebreat, Mrs. Jeanne		22 00	308 00
Hughes, Mrs. Mary	2	32 00	448 00
Hart, Mrs. Emily	3	37 00	518 00
Harris, Mrs. Bessie	1	27 00	378 00
Huston, Mrs. Edna	3	37 00	518 00
Hetu, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Henfrey, Mrs. Rose	2	32 00	448 00
Harding, Mrs. Elizabeth		22 00	308 00
Heginbotham, Mrs. E		50 00	720 00
Hall, Mrs. Charlotte	1	27 00	378 00
Howarth, Mrs. Sarah	2	40 00	560 00
Hayward, Mrs. E. J	1	27 00(canc. P.C.374-134)	378 00
Hartley, Mrs. Ellen	5	47 00	658 00
Houle, Mrs. Mary B		22 00	308 00
Hoskins, Mrs Alice J	2	32 00	448 00
Hunt, Mrs. Florence	5	47 00	658 00
Hunter, Mrs. Ethel	1	33 00	462 00
Hayes, Mrs. Ada M	1	27 00	378 00
Carried forward			115,941 00

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months' Gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			115,941 00
Hogue, Mrs. Louisa	4	42 00	588 00
Irons, Mrs. Annie S.		22 00	308 00
Innes-Hopkins, Mrs. J. R.	1	52 00 (re-married).	728 00
Ingram, Mrs. Isabel A.	1	27 00	378 00
Ives, Mrs. Bertha M.		28 00	392 00
Innes, Mrs. Joan	3	37 00	518 00
Jessup, Mrs. Ella	1	22 00	308 00
Jenkins, Mrs. Florence	4	42 00	588 00
Jefferys, Mrs. Elizabeth	2	32 00	448 00
Jeandron, Mrs. Elizabeth		22 00	308 00
Jerred, Mrs. Violet		22 00	308 00
Joiner, Mrs. Henrietta	7	57 00	798 00
Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	2	32 00	448 00
Jones, Mrs. Emily	3	37 00	518 00
Jones, Mrs. Vere H. G. H.	1	43 00	602 00
Johnson, Mrs. M. F.	1	27 00	378 00
Jardine, Mrs. E. M.	4	42 00 (3 step-children).	588 00
Jarrett, Mrs. E. M.	4	42 00	588 00
Jones, Mrs. A. M.		28 00	392 00
Johnson, Mrs. E. C.	2	38 00	532 00
Jephson, Mrs. Ada. J.	1	27 00	378 00
Kay, Mrs. Emily H.		22 00	308 00
Kalabza (children)	2	20 00	280 00
Kenyon, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Keighley, Mrs. Mary	2	32 00	448 00
Keyzer, Mrs. Eliza	1	27 00	378 00
Keenan, Mrs. Elizabeth	4	42 00	588 00
Kimmins, Mrs. B. H. M. B.	2	66 00	924 00
King Mrs. P. L. J.		22 00	308 00
Kinnear, Mrs. Mary	1	27 00	378 00
Knight, Mrs. Linda	1	27 00	378 00
Knight, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Laderoute, Mrs. M. B.		22 00	308 00
Lattion, Mrs. Ethel	2	40 00	560 00
Larkin, Mrs. Henriette	2	38 00	532 00
Lawson, Mrs. Alma	1	27 00	378 00
Leslie, Mrs. Alice	4	48 00	672 00
Letts, Mrs. Elizabeth	1	27 00	378 00
Leach, Mrs. Clara		22 00 (cancelled re-married).	308 00
Lee, Mrs. Sarah A.		22 00	308 00
LeBeau, R. B. A. (child)	1 (orphan).	10 00	140 00
Lenton, Mrs. Gertrude	2	32 00	448 00
Lilly, Mrs. Ellen		28 00	392 00
Lloyd, Mrs. Louisa		30 00	420 00
Love, Mrs. Lillian B.	1	27 00	378 00
Lovell, Mrs. Francis		22 00	308 00
Lofty, Mrs. Emily B.	1	27 00	378 00
Lyons, Mrs. Edith	3	43 00	602 00
Levoir, Mrs. Florence	2	32 00	448 00
Linnington, Mrs. Z. G.	2	38 00	532 00
Leslie, Mrs. Theresa		22 00	308 00
Luck, Mrs. L. M.		28 00	392 00
Loutet, Mrs. Caroline		22 00	308 00
Linsdell, Mrs. Annie		22 00	308 00
Magee, Mrs. Ethel		22 00	308 00
Marsh, Mrs. Beatrice	2	38 00	572 00
Mauser, Mrs. Flossie	1	27 00	378 00
Maloney, Mrs. Margaret		22 00	308 00
Maltby, Mrs. Margaret		60 00	840 00
Matheson, Mrs. Helen		22 00	308 00
Matheson, Mrs. Euphemia	2	32 00	448 00
Carried forward			142,609 00

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months' Gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			142,609 00
May (child)	1	10 00	140 00
Mellody, Mrs. Margaret	1	27 00	378 00
Meikle, Mrs. Elsie	1	43 00	602 00
Meehan, Mrs. Alice	6	52 00	728 00
Mercer, Mrs. Harriett	2	32 00	448 00
Michaud (children)	2	20 00	280 00
Milburn, Mrs. G		28 00	392 00
Miles, Mrs. Ada	5	47 00	658 00
Mitchell, Mrs. Catherine	1	33 00	462 00
Molt, Mrs. Millicent		22 00	308 00
Morgan, Mrs. Beatrice	3	55 00	770 00
Morgan, Mrs. Edith	1	27 00	378 00
Morris, Mrs. Clara	2	32 00	448 00
Mould, Mrs. Emily	2	38 00	532 00
Morrison, Mrs. Ethel		45 00	630 00
Morgan, Mrs. Marie	6	60 00	840 00
Murdock, Mrs. Fanny	1	27 00	378 00
Morris, Mrs. Jean		22 00	308 00
Moore, Mrs. D	1	33 00	462 00
Mitchell, Mrs. A.L.H		37 00	578 00
Mates, Mrs. S.E.W	8	62 00	868 00
Mayhew, Mrs. N.M.	5	47 00	658 00
Mercer, Mrs. M.B	2	32 00	448 00
Malcolm, Mrs. M.K.C	2	38 00	532 00
Mundell, Mrs. S.M.R	3	55 00	770 00
Merritt, Mrs. S. A	3	66 00	924 00
Marriott, Mrs. E	1	27 00	378 00
Manning, Mrs. A. B	2	32 00	448 00
Marshall, Mrs. S. E		30 00	420 00
Moore, Mrs. Fanny I		22 00	308 00
McCahon, Mrs. Mary J		22 00	308 00
McBeath, Mrs. Agnes	3	43 00	602 00
McCann, Mrs. Ruth	3	43 00	602 00
McCullock, Mrs. Mary K	2	32 00	448 00
McLean, Mrs. Annie L.	2	32 00	448 00
McLean, Mrs. Mary	2	32 00	448 00
McMillan, Mrs. Jean		22 00	308 00
McPhee, Mrs. A.M.		22 00	308 00
McWhirter, Miss Isabella	1 (orphan).	10 00	140 00
McKenzie, Wm. Alex	1 (orphan).	10 00	140 00
McKenzie, Mrs. Marion		28 00	392 00
McNamee, Mrs. Lucy	2	32 00	448 00
McKay, Mrs. Mabel P	1	27 00	378 00
McCready, Mrs. M. R.		22 00	308 00
McDonald, Mrs. C		22 00	308 00
McNish, Mrs. J.G.K	2	32 00	448 00
McIntosh, Mrs. K. H		22 00	308 00
McGregor, Mrs. E.F.G.	4	73 00	1,022 00
McNeil, Mrs. E. H	1	27 00	378 00
McGurk, Mrs. Annie	1	27 00	378 00
McKee, Mrs. D.P.M	2	32 00	448 00
McInnes, Mrs. A	1	27 00	378 00
Curtis, Mrs. A. M		22 00	308 00
Meunier, Mrs. O. E	3	37 00	518 00
MacDougall, Mrs. Eda	7	57 00	798 00
MacFarlane, Mrs. Pieternella		22 00	308 00
MacDonald, Mrs. D.M	1	27 00	378 00
Naden, Mrs. Annie E		22 00	308 00
Norman, Mrs. Lilla M	2	32 00	448 00
Nicholson, Mrs. Ellen R	2	32 00	448 00
Nicholls, Mrs. Henrietta		22 00	308 00
Norman, Mrs. Matilda P	1 step-d'tr.	27 00	378 00
Carried forward			171,129 00

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months' Gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			171,129 00
Nasmyth, Mrs. E. A		37 00	518 00
Nicholson, Mrs. K. M	2	37 00	518 00
Nisbet, Mrs. Mary R	3	37 00	518 00
O'Handley, Mrs. Catherine		22 00	308 00
Osborne, Mrs. Mary A		22 00	308 00
Ogden, Mrs. Edith	3	37 00	518 00
Odleem, Mrs. E. O. B. K	2	32 00	448 00
Oliver, Mrs. S. E. T	1	27 00	378 00
Parry, Mrs. Catherine	2	32 00	448 00
Palmer, Mrs. Emily		22 00	308 00
Parker, Mrs. Christine	7	63 00	882 00
Parker, Mrs. Annie	5	47 00	658 00
Payne, Mrs. Laura H		22 00	308 00
Pearson, Mrs. Mary A		22 00	308 00
Pender, Mrs. Ellen		22 00	308 00
Penman, Mrs. Maggie	4	48 00	672 00
Perkin, Mrs. Elizabeth		28 00	392 00
Piekington, Mrs. F. A		22 00	308 00
Phillipson, Mrs. Sarah E	1	27 00	378 00
Prianlx, Mrs. Blanche	4	42 00	588 00
Preston, Mrs. Elizabeth	1	27 00	378 00
Pratt, Mrs. Emma		30 00	420 00
Parry, Mrs. Mary		22 00 (died 10/10/15).	308 00
Patterson, Mrs. M. C	6	52 00	728 00
Penfold, Mrs. E. S		22 00	308 00
Pott, Mrs. Amy B		45 00	630 00
Puddiphat, Mrs. Bertha		22 00	308 00
Rainey (children)	2	20 00	280 00
Ratcliffe, Mrs. Ada Ellen	4	42 00	588 00
Rendell, Mrs. F. G	3	37 00	518 00
Regan, Mrs. Mary A	3	37 00	518 00
Reid, Mrs. J		22 00	308 00
Reader, Mrs. Elizabeth M		22 00	308 00
Rivers, Mrs. Lillian H	1	27 00	378 00
Roberts, Mrs. Louisa A		22 00	308 00
Robinson, Mrs. Gertrude	1	27 00	378 00
Robinson, Mrs. Mary H	2	32 00	448 00
Rowe, Mrs. Francis E		28 00	392 00
Rolph, Mrs. Florence M	1	27 00	378 00
Ross, Mrs. Alexandria	1	27 00	378 00
Russell, Mrs. Eleanor		22 00	308 00
Roper, Mrs. M. L		22 00	308 00
Rose, Mrs. E. W	2	32 00	448 00
Robertson, Mrs. M. F. M	3	37 00	518 00
Russell, Mrs. Margaret	2	32 00	442 00
Reeve, Mrs. E. B		37 00	518 00
Rattray, Mrs. M	5	47 00	658 00
Robertson, Mrs. J	2	32 00	448 00
Ridgley, Mrs. E. S	4	42 00	588 00
Reid, Mrs. Margaret J	1	27 00	378 00
Ramsay, Mrs. Ornk		28 00	392 00
Scarrot, Mrs. Beatrice		28 00	392 00
Sarel, Mrs. Adelaide W		22 00	308 00
Saywell, Mrs. Florence H	1	27 00	378 00
Scales, Mrs. Edith Emma	1	27 00	378 00
Seeley, Mrs. Olive G	2	38 00	532 00
Shepherd, Mrs. Louisa J	1	27 00	378 00
Shaw, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Shaw, Mrs. Margaret T	5	42 00	588 00
Sharpe, Mrs. Alma K		37 00	518 00
Slater, Mrs. Emely Rose		22 00	308 00
Simpson, Mrs. Jamesina P	2	32 00	448 00
Carried forward			198,003 00

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Number of Children.	Rate per Month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 Months' Gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			198,003 00
Silke, Mrs. Leah	1	27 00	378 00
Sillence, Mrs. Elizabeth F.		22 00	308 00
Skelton, Mrs. Mary Betoy	4	42 00	588 00
Slack, Mrs. Emily		22 00	308 00
Smith, Mrs. Edith May	1	52 00	728 00
Smith-Rewse, Mrs. Margueritte		37 00	518 00
Small, Mrs. Rose Marie	2	32 00	448 00
Smith, Mrs. Jessie B.	2	32 00	448 00
Smith, Mrs. Caroline J.	2	38 00	532 00
South, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	1	27 00	378 00
South, Mrs. Mary Ann	2	32 00	448 00
Squire, Mrs. Elizabeth, A. C.		22 00	308 00
Spears, Mrs. Catherine		22 00	308 00
Sproule, Mrs. Marie E	2	32 00	448 00
Sellon, Mrs. Sophia		22 00	308 00
Snow, Mrs. Bessie D.	3	45 00	630 00
Smith, Mrs. M. D	1	27 00	378 00
Sears, Mrs. I. C. B.	1	27 00	378 00
Summerville, Mrs. M.		22 00	308 00
Sherridan, Mrs. E. O'S.	3	37 00	518 00
Smith, Mrs. Agnes	2	40 00	560 00
Smith, Mrs. Emily	1	27 00 (re-married, 26-12-15).	378 00
Seale, Mrs. Mary J.	3	37 00	518 00
Sharpe, Mrs. F. M.		22 00	308 00
Stevens, Mrs. Sarah L		22 00	308 00
Stanton, Mrs. Amelia E.		22 00	308 00
Stewart, Mrs. Margaret		22 00	308 00
Steele, Mrs. Mary	2	32 00	448 00
Stewart, Mrs. Margaret	1	52 00	728 00
Stephens, Mrs. Belinda	1	27 00	378 00
Strachan, Wm. (Jr.)	1 (orphan.)	10 00	140 00
Strange, Mrs. Emma	2	80 00	1,120 00
Sweetland, Mrs. May I.	1	27 00	378 00
Staples, Mrs. L.		22 00	308 00
Steacie, Mrs. A. K. M.	1	52 00	728 00
Stone, Mrs. J. M. J.	3	37 00	518 00
Terris, Mrs. Bertha	2	32 00	448 00
Tamblingson, Mrs. Emma		28 00	392 00
Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth	2	32 00	448 00
Tennant, David J. B.	1 (orphan).	12 00	168 00
Thomas, Mrs. Mary J.		22 00	308 00
Thomson, Mrs. M. A. K.		22 00	308 00
Thomson, Miss Christina M.	1 (orphan).	10 00	140 00
Townshend, Mrs. R. H.		28 00	392 00
Trotter, Mrs. Grace.	2	32 00	448 00
Tuck, Mrs. Ellen.	2	32 00	448 00
Thorpe, Mrs. K. L. H.	3	37 00	578 00
Turner, Mrs. S. D.	2	38 00	532 00
Todhunter, Mrs. H.	1	43 00	602 00
Tallaney, Mrs. Agnes		22 00	308 00
Tenaille, Mrs. D. M. C. A.	4	82 00	1,148 00
Thomson, Mrs. Alice	2	32 00	448 00
Taggart, Mrs. Myrtle	1	27 00	378 00
Tofft, Mrs. M. M.	2	49 00	686 00
Taylor, Mrs. Jennie B.	3	37 00	518 00
Tripney, Mrs. M. E.	1	33 00	462 00
Nelson, Mrs. E.		22 00	308 00
Flynn, Mrs. H.		22 00	308 00
Savage, Mrs. K. E.		22 00	308 00
Smith, Mrs. E.		22 00	308 00
Roy, Mrs. M. J.		50 00	700 00
Carried forward			225,195 00

List of Canadian Pensions Granted Since the Outbreak of The War—*Continued.*

Name.	No. Children.	Rate per month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 months gratuity.
		$	$
Brought forward			
Burchette, Mrs. A		22 00	308 00
Bloomer, Mrs. A		30 00	120 00
Wheeler, Mrs. M. A		22 00	308 00
McKenzie, Mrs. M		22 00	308 00
Murray, Mrs. E		22 00	308 00
Morris, Mrs. A		22 00	308 00
May, Mrs. A. F	1	27 00	378 00
Harding, Mrs. W. M	1	33 00	462 00
Gifford, Mrs. K	1	27 00	378 00
Rutherford, Mrs. R. M	1	27 00	378 00
Stock, Mrs. I	3	37 00	518 00
McKenzie, Mrs. T. A	2	32 00	448 00
Baken, Mrs. M	2	32 00	448 00
Guay, Mrs. E	2	32 00	448 00
Court, Florence and Dorean	2 (orphan).	20 00	280 00
Strood, Mrs. Maud	1	43 00	602 00
Leal, Mrs. M. M. L	2	34 00	448 00
Langevin, Mrs. Mary E. C	3	37 00	518 00
Lockie, Mrs. D	2	32 00	448 00
Hollamby, Mrs. Ada	1	27 00	378 00
Crowther, Mrs. Florence	1	27 00	378 00
Fegan, Mr. Kathleen M	2	32 00	448 00
Mack, Mrs. Jane H. G	2	32 00	448 00
Tait, Mrs. S. M	2	32 00	448 00
Seccia, Mrs. Marie N	1	27 00	378 00
Proulx, Mrs. Blanche E	4	42 06	588 00
Brockes, Mrs. Alice M	2	32 00	448 00
Carroll, Mrs. Amelia	3	43 00	602 00
Sawyer, Mrs. A. C	1	27 00	378 00
Featherstone, Mrs. K	2	32 00	448 00
Simpson, G. S	1	5 00	70 00
Reed, Mrs. E	2	32 00	448 00
Kellar, Mrs. Mary	2	32 00	448 00
Evans, Mrs. J. H	3	37 00	518 00
Guenette, Mrs. M. C		22 00	308 00
McIntyre, Mrs. M		22 00 for 5 years.	308 00
Dean, Mrs. E		22 00	308 00
Harrison, Mrs. W. H		22 00	308 00
Young, Mrs. Elizabeth		22 00	308 00
Hardingham, Mrs. Jane		22 00	308 00
Binkley, Mrs. Jamima		22 00	308 00
Pratt, Mrs. Marry Ann		22 00	308 00
Spencer, Mrs. Alice E		22 00 for 5 years.	308 00
Taylor, Mrs. L. B. A		22 00	308 00
Gordon, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Perry, Mrs Harriett		22 00	308 00
Mee, Mrs. M. A. J		22 00	308 00
Morgan, Mrs. Jane		22 00 for 2 years.	308 00
Jones, Mrs. Livina		22 00	308 00
Watt, Mrs. Mary		22 00	308 00
Moss, Mrs. Melina		22 00 for 2 years.	308 00
Kellett, Mrs. Mary A		37 00	518 00
Liggett, Mrs. N. J		22 00	308 00
Regan, Mrs. M. A	3	57 00	518 00
Johnson, Mre. M. A		22 00	308 00
Watt, Mrs. Elizabeth		22 00	308 00
Cox, Mrs. Mary E		22 00	308 00
Matte, Mrs. Clerinda		22 00	308 00
Murray, Mrs. M	1	27 00	378 00
Tripney, Mrs. M. E	1	33 00	462 00
Henderson, Mrs. Jessie		22 00	308 00
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	No. Children.	Rate per month.	1st Year's Pension including 2 months gratuity.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			
Pardwell, Mrs. E. M. M		42 00	588 00
Williams, Mrs. A		22 00	308 00
Valentine, Mrs. Lottie		22 00	308 00
Vernon, Mrs. A	2	40 00	560 00
Walker, Mrs. Annie	5	53 00	742 00
Wallace, Mrs. Nora H	1	27 00	378 00
Wallace, Miss. Ioline M	Orphan.	10 00	140 00
Wallace, Mrs. Winnifred, L. J	2	32 00	448 00
Walsh, Mrs. Florence		22 00	308 00
Ward, Mrs. Lucy J		37 00	518 00
Warrington, Mrs. Ethel S. P	3	37 00	518 00
Ward, Mrs. Thomas		22 00	308 00
Warmington, Mrs. Eliza, E. H		50 00	700 00
Ward, Mrs. Alice, R	3	74 00	1,036 00
Watkin, Mrs. Catherine A	1	27 00	378 00
Watson, Mrs. Janet L	2	40 00	560 00
Warren, Mrs. Marjory L	2	59 00	826 00
Warterfield, Mrs. Mary	4	42 00	588 00
Webb, Mrs. Maggie		22 00	308 00
Webster, Miss. Janie B	Orphan.	10 00	140 00
West, Mrs. Catherine A	1	27 00	378 00
Welch, Mrs. Florence	1 Stepchild.	27 00	378 00
Wheeler, Mrs. Mary E		22 00	308 00
White, Mrs. Grace	1	33 00	462 00
Willey, Mrs. Martha A	3	37 00	518 00
Williams, Mrs. Alice C		22 00	308 00
Willcox, Mrs. Mabel T	1	27 00	378 00
Wilson, Mrs. Rachel		22 00	308 00
Willis, Mrs. Emily A		22 00	308 00
Williams, Mrs. Ada		22 00 Cancelled.	308 00 (P.C. 137)
Wilson, Mrs. Agnes	6	52 00	728 00 (" 134)
Wilson, Mrs. Edith H	6	58 00	812 00
Wilson, Mrs. Mary	3	43 00	602 00
Winan, Mrs. Alice	1	27 00	378 00
Wilson, Mrs. Jessie	3	37 00	518 00
Winter, Mrs. Blanche E		22 00	308 00
Worlock, Mrs. Ada C	3	37 00	518 00
Woods, Mrs. Annie M		22 00	308 00
Woolsey, Mrs. Ellen	3	37 00	518 00 (P.C. 40-2344)
West, Mrs. Maggie		22 00 Cancelled.	308 00
Wright, Mrs. Grace G	2	38 00 Cancelled.	532 00 (" 23-1649)
Wise, Mrs. Alice E		22 00	308 00
Whyte, Mrs. Alexina T	2	32 00	448 00
Total			267,835 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 185

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.—MEN.

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

Page.	
1	$ 8,946 00
2	10,962 00
3	9,840 00
4	4,893 00
5	10,374 00
6	6,084 00
7	9,801 00
8	5,772 00
9	8,890 00
10	5,475 00
11	6,633 00
12	10,666 50
13	9,486 75
14	8,949 00
15	7,041 00
16	8,378 00
17	8,418 00
18	7,953 50
19	975 00
20	3,175 00
21	1,905 00
Total	$154,617 75

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Ager, Horace V.	Corporal	192 00	
Ahern, James	Private	132 00	
Annetts, Arthur G.	"	66 00	6 months.
Arber, Arthur	"	192 00	
Armitage, Daniel	"	192 00	Permanent.
Ardron, Frederick I.	"	132 00	
Andrews, John B.	"	75 00	
Armitage, H. Webb	"	192 00	
Andrews, L.	"	75 00	
Austerbury, Jos. H.	"	132 00	
Allan, Robert M.	"	192 00	
Ashbourne, Frank V.	"	132 00	
Allard, Albert	"	264 00	
Baimbridge, James	"	132 00	
Bacon, R. C.	"	192 00	
Bailey, Harry	"	192 00	
Baldock, H. W.	"	132 00	
Barker, Arthur	"	192 00	+132. (Wife).
Baxter, Raymond	"	132 00	
Bedford, Percy	"	132 00	
Belanger, Wilfrid	"	132 00	
Best, Henry James	"	132 00	
Bettens, John	Corporal	132 00	
Bigley William	Private	192 00	
Blowes, Alfred	"	132 00	
Blanchette, Paul	"	75 00	
Boyce, A. E.	"	132 00	
Bonello, Arthur	"	192 00	
Boynton, Louis	Driver	96 00	6 months.
Bourdon, Bourdonnec T. L.	Private	75 00	
Brider, Andrew J.	"	75 00	
Bridges, Harold C.	"	264 00	
Bridges, James Thomas	"	192 00	
Brown, James.	"	132 00	
Brunsdon, Richard	Lance Corporal	264 00	
Buel, Edwin Thomas.	Private	75 00	
Bucklam, E.	"	132 00	
Budd, Frank Edward.	"	564 00	Wife and 4 children.
Burdett, Harry H.	Sergeant	168 00	
Burns, John Wesley	Sapper	75 00	
Bushby, J. George W.	Sergeant	252 00	
Barnaby, Larenzo	Private	132 00	
Babbitt, William W	"	132 00	
Barkley, Philip	"	192 00	
Blackburn, Percy	"	75 00	
Burty, E. John	Sergeant	252 00	Died 10-10-15.
Brown, George	Private	192 00	Cancelled O.C. 1-12-15.
Brown, Alex. L.	"	192 00	
Baron, Thomas	"	192 00	
Bonna, George	"	66 00	6 months.
Burgess, F. George	Corporal	75 00	
Bliss, Lawrence	Private	75 00	
Boyd, John B.	Corporal	132 00	
Browne, R. M.	Private	132 00	
Buttery, Albert	"	132 00	
Baldwin, Harold.	"	192 00	
Brown, George	"	96 00	6 months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 185

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	
Barrow, Roy.....	Private.....	192 00	
Brethour, Cliff D.....	"	192 00	
Buck, I. Richard.....	"	75 00	
Bowen, Peter	"	132 00	
Baker, George F.....	"	132 00	
Bramwell, J. Robert.....	"	96 00	For six months.
Burns, H. Robert	"	192 00	
Boyce, Thomas.....	"	132 00	
Bradley, Albert James	"	192 00	
Becker, Chas. W.....	"	264 00	
Burns, James	"	75 00	
Brebner, James.....	Lance Corporal..	75 00	
Braziér, Herbert	Private.....	264 00	
Boisvert, Sylvis	"	75 00	
Baby, Lucien	"	264 00	
Bovaird, Percival R	"	96 00	For six months.
Belanger, Alfred.....	"	192 00	
Beard, Thomas	"	132 00	
Bunker, Alfred W.	Lance Corporal..	132 00	
Brown, Albert	Corporal..	192 00	
Banton, Thomas.....	Private.....	75 00	
Blackwood, John H	"	75 00	
Bye, Edward.....	"	192 00	
Barlow, George F.....	"	192 00	
Cameron, Donald.....	"	132 00	
Camp, James Henry.....	Corporal..	75 00	
Carr, Percival.....	Private.....	132 00	
Cairns, Robert.....	"	132 00	
Cantin, Zephirin.....	"	75 00	
Caswell, F.....	"	132 00	
Causgrove, William	"	75 00	
Chambers, Arthur L.....	"	192 00	
Clay, Daniel	"	75 00	
Clark, Edmund J	"	132 00	
Clifford, Frank J.....	"	192 00	
Cliff, Norman V	Corporal.. .. .	192 00	
Clark, Thomas.....	Private	192 00	
Code, Arthur G.....	"	192 00	
Cole, Arthur W.....	"	132 00	
Coleby, Frederick.....	"	75 00	
Cockburn, Ross C	"	132 00	
Comiskey, Thomas.	"	192 00	
Cope, James.....	"	264 00	
Corbett, James J	Doctor	75 00	
Crothers, George.....	Private.....	132 00	
Crew, John Edward.....	Corporal..	192 00	
Craddock, James.....	Sergeant.....	168 00	
Curtis, Geo. N. D	Private.....	324 00	Includes wife.
Cubby, Joseph.	Sergeant.....	168 00	
Curley, John.....	Private.....	192 00	
Cairns, William.....	"	132 00	
Cadieux, Eugene.	"	75 00	
Clarke, Thomas	"	132 00	
Campbell, William	"	192 00	
Cleary, A. John	Color-Sergeant..	702 00	Wife and four children.
Cleland, Fletcher H.	Sergeant.....	252 00	
Connolley, Edgar..	Gunner.....	132 00	Cancelled Re-enlisted.
Cameron, E. R. C.....	Sergeant.....	168 00	
Crocker, Horace.....	Private.....	75 00	
Conley, George H	"	132 00	
Campbell, D. T.....	"	192 00	
Charette, John E.....	"	192 00	
Carolan, John.....	"	192 00	
Carried forward.....	.....	.....	

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Campbell, Thomas	Private	192 00	
Carbary, Thomas	"	192 00	
Cavanagh, T. L.	"	132 00	
Crawford, T. N.	C.S.M.	282 00	
Clayton, Robert	Private	132 00	
Curnew, Benjamin	"	132 00	
Cotter, Arthur Thos.	"	192 00	
Chabot, Arthur	"	75 00	
Calvert, William	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Curry, Chas. W.	Private	132 00	
Christy, Frank	"	192 00	
Crawford, John A.	"	192 00	
Daspher, Benjamin	"	75 00	
Daley, John Byron	"	132 00	Re-enlisted.
Davis, John	"	192 00	
DeKappelle, Wm. J. C.	Lieutenant	240 00	
Dorney, Arthur J.	Private	192 00	
Donnelly, James	Q.-M.-Sergeant	186 00	Permanent.
Duchesnay, Antoine J.	Private	264 00	
Drysdale, James	"	132 00	
Dunn, James P.	"	75 00	
Dixon, William J.	Corporal	132 00	
DeLapryme, L. F.	Private	132 00	
Daegle, Camille	"	75 00	
Don, Wilfrid E.	Staff-sergeant	108 00	
Duncan, Andrew	Private	132 00	
Dunsmore, Charles	"	192 00	
Davies, Peter	Gunner	75 00	
Dennis, Frederick	Private	132 00	
Dean, Kenneth L.	"	192 00	
Davey, James A.	"	192 00	
Dickson James	"	192 00	
Dwyer, Thomas	"	192 00	
Day, Charles	"	192 00	
Driver, Alfred	"	132 00	
Douglas, William	"	132 00	
Duffin, William	"	132 00	
Edgett, W.	"	75 00	
Essery, Alfred	"	75 00	
Exton, Ernest Wm.	Lance-Corporal	75 00	
Evans, Robert James	Private	132 00	Cancelled. Re-enlisted.
Evans, A. E.	"	192 00	
Evans, James	"	132 00	
Edwards, George	Corporal	192 00	
Everett, M. P.	Sergeant	168 00	
Emery, Thomas	Private	132 00	
Eversfield, T. P.	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Edwards, Edward	Private	132 00	
Emes, Clarence S.	"	192 00	
Emes, Preston	"	192 00	
Eaton, Richard C.	"	192 00	
Eastham, George H.	"	324 00	Includes wife.
Ellis, Frederick	Gunner	132 00	
Falen, John Edward	Private	132 00	
Fletcher, A. E.	"	132 00	
Fleming, Hugh	"	192 00	
Field, William A.	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Fortune, Francis J.	Private	132 00	
Forman, John F.	Driver	192 00	
Fowler, Samuel	Private	192 00	
Fulton, Homer	Sergeant	168 00	Cancelled. Re-enlisted. 16-12-15
Fletcher, William H.	Private	192 00	
Fitzgerald, Joseph	Corporal	192 00	
Carried forward			

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Flanagan, Thomas	Private	75 00	
Fairhead, Reginald G	"	132 00	
Foreman, Albert	Sergeant	252 00	
Frost, Charles R	Bugler	75 00	
Ferguson, Angus	Sergeant	252 00	
Fletcher, Charles	Private	192 00	
Fitzgerald Wm. F	"	132 00	
Frampton, Charles	"	99 00	Nine months.
Farley, Reginald	"	192 00	
Gallant, Joseph	"	132 00	
Gayder, John	Gunner	132 00	
Gaudy, Thomas	Private	132 00	
Gendreau, Rodolph	"	75 00	
Gendron, William	"	75 00	
Gillmore, Chas. James	Driver	132 00	
Goodall, James Andrew	Private	75 00	
Goodell, Vandrees	"	192 00	
Green, Harry R	Lance-Corporal	132 00	Permanent.
Graham, Joseph Arthur	Private	192 00	
Graham, William	"	75 00	
Green, Thomas	Corporal	75 00	
Graham, Thomas W	Private	132 00	
Griffin, Geoffrey C	"	192 00	
Griffith, G. H. W.	Sapper	75 00	
Graham, Duncan	Private	252 00	Includes one child.
Gainley, William	"	132 00	
Grayley, George W	"	75 00	
Granville, Harold M	"	192 00	
Gibbons, Arthur	"	192 00	
Granger, Edwin	"	75 00	
Girouard, Joseph	Sapper	132 00	
Gauthier, Josephat	Private	192 00	
Gilbert, Willoughby	C.-S.-Major	186 00	
Gilvear, George W.	Private	132 00	
Gale, Duane Benj	"	132 00	
Goodman, Sirgnrdur	"	192 00	
Griffiths, Norman W	"	192 00	
Gill, Keith Elmer	"	132 00	
Hanlon, Elsworth K	Private	132 00	
Hammett, Newton Jas	"	132 00	
Harrison, Walter Thos	"	192 00	Wife—$132.
Hastings, Calvin A	"	132 00	
Hawley, Edward B	"	264 00	
Hayes, Frank	"	132 00	
Hilton, William	"	75 00	
Hildred, Warren Douglas	"	192 00	
Holmes, George Lewis	"	132 00	
Holwell, Henry George	"	75 00	
Hobson, John Edward	"	132 00	
Hobin, William	"	132 00	
Houle, Adolphe	"	75 00	
Howling, Arthur J	Corporal	132 00	
Howarth, John Wm	Private	192 00	
Houghton, John	"	132 00	Died 9-11-15. Cancelled.
Hope, Harry T	L. Corporal	132 00	
Hutchison, Bernard	Private	192 00	
Hussey, H. W	"	192 00	
Huard, Romeo	"	192 00	
Huetson, Wm. Jos. Jas	"	75 00	
Hobbs, Edward	"	75 00	Permanent.
Hyslop, R. C. F	"	192 00	Permanent.
Holmes, A. Court W. A. R	"	192 00	
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Holmes, F. W.	Corporal	132 00	
Hatch, Charles	Private	132 00	
Harman, John T.	"	132 00	
Harris, H. E.	"	132 00	
Harris, James	"	132 00	
Honnay, Lionel A.	"	132 00	
Homewood, Edward	"	132 00	
Howes, Henry N.	L. Corporal	192 00	
Herbert, William J.	Private	192 00	
Hobson, Henry	L. Corporal	192 00	
Hornby, Joseph	Private	132 00	
Harris, George	"	192 00	
Heron, Andrew	"	192 00	
Hills, E. Albert	"	132 00	
Hills, Bertram C.	"	192 00	
Harvey, James H	"	192 00	
Hatton, Arthur G.	"	132 00	
Hay, Adam C.	"	132 00	
Hunter, Ernest James	"	132 00	
Harper, Henry	"	132 00	
Harrison, Edwin G. A.	"	192 00	
Hamilton, Samuel.	"	132 00	
Henley, James A.	"	264 00	
Horwood, Harry	"	264 00	For six months.
Holmes James S.	"	192 00	
Howe, William H.	"	132 00	
Irving, John Peel	"	192 00	
James, Frank C	"	132 00	
Jennings, William.	"	132 00	
Johnstone, Stephen.	Corporal	192 00	+ 180. 3 children. (Reinlisted.)
Joliffe, Reginald H. W.	Private	132 00	(Cancelled.)
Jones, Charles	"	132 00	
Johnston, Alfred	"	132 00	
Joyner, W. C.	"	96 00	Six months.
Jones, Thomas	"	132 00	
Johnson, Clarence B.	"	132 00	
Johnston, William.	"	132 00	
Kearney, Michael	"	132 00	
Kennedy, Thomas	"	75 00	
Knight, Abel.	Corpo al	192 00	
Kielman, Fritz	Private	132 00	Cancelled P. C. 44, 2466.
Kear, Allan	"	132 00	
Krempeau, Charles.	"	132 00	
Kavanagh, G. E.	"	132 00	
Keenie, Peter	Private	132 00	
Kay, Stanley	"	132 00	
King, James	"	75 00	
Kirchin, William	"	132 00	
Kjer, Thomas	Corporal	132 00	
Kidd, Thomas W.	Private	192 00	
Kennedy, John	"	192 00	
Lachaine, Alfred	"	192 00	
Lavoie, Omer	"	75 00	
Lawrie, J.	"	192 00	
Leitch, James	Sergeant	168 00	
Lemay, John Albert	Private	192 00	
Lewis, W. Fred	"	192 00	
Littlehales, Harry	"	192 00	Wife pension $132.
Livingstone, R	"	132 00	
Lobb, Garnet H.	"	132 00	
Long, George Robt	"	192 00	
Long, William.	"	132 00	
Carried forward			

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount per annum.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Levoir, Robt	Private	192 00	Wife, two children $252. Cancelled; died 4-11-15.
Langford, William	"	192 00	
Lockhart, W. P	"	192 00	
LeBeau, Adelard	"	192 00	For six months.
Leahy, Michael	"	192 00	
Lemon, C. R	"	192 00	For six months.
Langelier, Charles	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Lord, James	Private	132 00	
Lumney, Christopher	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Larose, Raoul, Fournier dit	Private	75 00	
Lawson, Thomas	"	132 00	
Lawrie, John G	"	75 00	Re-enlisted.
Lape, Frank	"	192 00	
Leighton, Alonzo	Corporal	132 00	
Leydon, James J	Private	132 00	
Lauder, Charles	"	132 00	
Loughman, David	"	192 00	
Lennox, William	"	192 00	
Mantle, Arthur J	Bugler	192 00	
Mayell, Bertram	Sergeant	448 00	Attendant.
Matthews, Harry Murray	Private	132 00	Cancelled.
Mathewson, Samuel Thos	"	192 00	
Miller, John William	"	132 00	
Miller, William	"	132 00	
Mitchell, William	"	132 00	
Morrice, Clifford J	"	192 00	
Morine, Cortz	"	132 00	
Morrison, J. H	"	192 00	
Morrison, John	Sergeant	100 00	
Morrell, Louis	Gunner	132 00	
Mugridge, Charles	Corporal	132 00	
Melvin, Clifford	Private	75 00	
Mitchell, Edward	"	132 00	
Martin, Alexander	Corporal	264 00	
Murphy, Thomas	Private	132 00	
Miller, Albert George	"	132 00	
Mead, Edward	"	75 00	
Millar, Joseph	"	132 00	
Marshall, James H	"	192 00	
Major, Horace H	Gunner	132 00	
Miller, George M. D	Private	132 00	
Milloy, Cecil A	"	192 00	
Mosley, Daniel A	"	192 00	
Mears, Edward	"	132 00	
McDonald, Albert	"	744 00	Wife and seven children.
McCosh, Allen P. S	"	75 00	
McDonald, Kenneth	"	192 00	
McCurdy, Robert Joseph	"	192 00	
McCauley, William	"	132 00	
McMillan, James	"	192 00	
McNeil, John	"	75 00	
McMillan, Peter	"	75 00	
McKane, William John	"	75 00	
McLelland, Robert	Sergeant	100 00	
McIsaac, Arthur	Private	192 00	
McLeod, Duncan	"	132 00	
McKinnon, Stephen	Gunner	192 00	
McAlister, Neil J	Private	132 00	
McIntosh, Lewis	"	192 00	
McIlroy, John	"	192 00	
McQueen, D. R	"	132 00	
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount per annum.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
McDonald, Malcolm M.	Private	132 00	
McIntosh, Alex. A.	"	75 00	
McInnes, Chas. G. G.	"	75 00	
McBrine, Thomas	"	192 00	
McIntyre, Peter	Driver	132 00	
McNamara, Arthur L.	Private	192 00	
MacDonald, James	"	192 00	
MacBain, Alex	"	192 00	
MacKney, Horace	Gunner	192 00	
MacCartney, John	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Nash, Robert Edward	Sapper	192 00	
Noble, William Arthur	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Nicholson, R. Alex	Private	132 00	
Noiles, Frank	"	75 00	
Nethercote, George	Lance-Corporal	132 00	
Neish, James	Private	75 00	
Niren, John	"	192 00	
Nash, Ernest	"	192 00	
Newton, Chas. W.	"	75 00	
O'Hara, Patrick	"	192 00	
O'Connor, William	"	132 00	
Osborne, Albert	"	75 00	
Owen, William	"	192 00	
Ogden, Chris	"	75 00	Enlisted in Navy.
O'Regan, William	"	132 00	
Oliver, H. A.	"	132 00	Permanent.
O'Hara, James	"	192 00	
Osborne, Frederick	Sergeant	168 00	
O'Toole, Thomas	Private	192 00	
O'Neil, Henry P	Gunner	192 00	
O'Sullivan, Patrick	Lance corporal	132 00	
O'Neil, James	Corporal	75 00	
Palmer, Harold Dampier	"	324 00	Wife.
Parker, Harold E.	Private	132 00	
Paget, Thomas Edward	"	132 00	
Partrick, William	Gunner	132 00	
Percy, William James	Private	384 00	Wife and one child.
Pike, Alex. Goffrey	"	192 00	
Phœnix, John A.	"	192 00	
Place, Wesley James	"	75 00	
Pollock, Andrew I	"	192 00	
Porter, Frank	"	192 00	
Pike, Harry	"	384 00	Wife and one child.
Paul, Gerald A.	Sergeant	168 00	
Phillips, Joseph	Private	132 00	
Parent, Cleophas	Sapper	75 00	
Pellerin, Edward	Private	75 00	
Purvis, Harold W.	"	192 00	
Powell, James G	"	384 00	Wife and one child.
Park, John R.	"	75 00	
Potter, Thomas	"	192 00	
Quantin, Francois Jos.	"	132 00	
Quinn, John	"	132 00	
Read, Carl	"	132 00	
Reid, Everett	"	192 00	
Reid, John	"	66 00	(6 months.)
Richardson, Frank	"	132 00	
Richards, Wm. Albert	"	192 00	
Richardson, J. Perry	"	75 00	
Rigby, Percy	"	132 00	
Robertson, Frederick	"	132 00	
Rochon, John M.	"	132 00	
Carried forward			

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Robertson, William	Private	132 00	
Rothwell, Albert H.	"	132 00	
Rowling, Robert	"	132 00	
Roberts, Henry G	Lance-corporal	132 00	
Ribbons, William	Private	75 00	
Ross, Alex. M.	"	75 00	
Rosenroll, A. S.	"	192 00	
Richardson, W. J.	"	192 00	
Robinson, A. W.	"	192 00	
Robertson, R. M.	"	132 00	
Read, Sydney H.	"	132 00	
Ramsay, Thomas	"	192 00	
Rea, Rufus	"	75 00	
Rose, William	Corporal	75 00	
Read, Thomas W.	Private	192 00	
Rothwell, John A.	"	132 00	
Rodgers, Thomas	"	192 00	
Royce, Allen E.	"	132 00	
Richardson, Edward C.	"	132 00	
Sanham, Arthur	"	132 00	
Saggers, Charles	"	132 00	
Saunders, Fred	Corporal	132 00	
Scammell, John M.	Private	192 00	
Scott, Wm. B.	"	192 00	
Shirley, Frederick	Corporal	132 00	
Slattery, Clarence J.	Private	132 00	
Smith, George	Lance-Corporal	132 00	
Smith, George Morris	Sergeant	624 00	(Wife and two children.)
Smithson, George	Private	192 00	
Smith, John Wm.	"	192 00	
Snow, Frank	"	132 00	
Speight, Fred	"	192 00	
Scobie, S. Alex.	Sapper	132 00	
Smith, Charles	Private	132 00	
Simpson, A. J.	"	192 00	
Scarboro, Richard	"	192 00	
Scraire, Joseph	"	192 00	
Smith, Marion	"	192 00	(For life.)
" "	"	64 00	(For attendant.)
Scott, William H. W.	"	192 00	
Schein, Leopold	"	99 00	(For 9 months.)
Smith, Charles Wm.	"	192 00	
Smith, Albert	"	132 00	
Sanchez, William P.	Bugler	192 00	
Sinnett, Milton	Private	66 00	(For 6 months.)
Spademan, Edwin	Lance-Oorporal	192 00	
Smith, William	Private	132 00	
Stevenson, Arthur E.	Private	192 00	For life.
"	"	132 00	For his wife.
"	"	60 00	For 1 child to 22-8-16.
"	"	60 00	For 1 " 14-9-19.
Staples, Robert	"	132 00	
Strachan, Alexander	"	132 00	
Stonebanks, Ernest Wm	"	192 00	
Struad, John Henry	Sergeant	540 00	Including wife and 2 children.
Stoveman, Wm. James	Private	132 00	
Sudell, Robert	"	75 00	
Stewart, William	"	75 00	
Statham, Archie	"	132 00	
Stinson, John Argue	"	132 00	
Stanley, Joseph T	Lance-corporal	192 00	
Stevens, Ernest W.	Private	192 00	
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Stacey, Henry	Private	132 00	
Stocks, George	"	132 00	
Taylor, Fred	"	132 00	
Taylor, Thomas	"	75 00	
Tennant, Alexander Fraser	"	75 00	
Thompson, Cecil Bird	"	132 00	
Thompson, Edgar G	"	132 00	Re-enlisted 18-12-15.
Thompson, Walter John	"	75 00	
Thornton, William	"	75 00	
Tower, Albert Wm	"	75 00	
Tournay, Alexander	"	75 00	
Townsend, Geo. Alfred	"	132 00	
Topham, James	"	132 00	
Twining, Arthur Wallace	"	75 00	
Thorogood, W	"	132 00	Re-enlisted 20-12-15.
Taylor, Arthur E	Sergeant	168 00	
Tippett, S. C	Private	192 00	
Trebble, William	"	192 00	
Thomas, Charles	"	192 00	
Tickich, Red	"	192 00	
Thomson, James	Corporal	132 00	
Taylor, Arthur	Private	192 00	
Tait, John F	Lance-corporal	192 00	
Taylor, Leonard W	"	132 00	
Tait, James	Private	132 00	
Voiselle, Arthur	Private	192 00	
Viditi, Hermon	"	75 00	
Vickers, John	"	132 00	
Walsh, Frederick	"	132 00	Re-enlisted.
Walker, Wm. John	"	192 00	
Walker, Winford	"	132 00	
Waugh, David	"	132 00	
Warren, James M	Sergeant	168 00	
Weatherdon, Wm. H.	Private	75 00	
Webb, Thomas David	"	75 00	
West, John Seth	"	132 00	
West, Stanley Ward	"	132 00	
Whitaker, Bertram	"	192 00	
White, James	"	75 00	Re-enlisted 18-12-15.
Wilcox, Frank	"	132 00	
Willis, Harry	"	75 00	
Wimpory, Wm. John	"	75 00	
Woodhouse, Arthur	Lance-Corporal	132 00	
Wood, David S	Private	132 00	
Wright, George	"	444 00	Wife and two children.
Woods, Henry John	"	75 00	
Worrall, John	"	66 00	Six months.
Worrall, Thos. Price	"	132 00	
Wylie, Richard	C.S.M.	282 00	
Walker, Joseph	Private	75 00	
Watson, James	"	132 00	
White, Alex	"	264 00	
Workman, Wm. F	"	132 00	
Whiting, W. H	"	132 00	
Wilson, John L	"	75 00	
Wallace, George	"	192 00	
Weller, Chas. J	"	132 00	
Wingfield, R. Walter	"	192 00	
Wilkinson, H. George	"	192 00	
White, Lionel	Sergeant-Major	108 00	
Whittingham, Wm. John	Private	132 00	
Watt, Robert	"	75 00	
Carried forward			

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name,	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
White, Herbert W.	Private	132 00	
Wardlow, Thomas	"	192 00	
Woodhouse, Arthur	Lance-Corporal	132 00	
Watson, William R	Private	75 00	
Wickham, Edward G.	"	192 00	
Winterbottom, James	"	132 00	
Williams, Sydney	"	75 00	
Windle, F. Harold	"	132 00	
Wilson, John B.	"	132 00	
Yates, Frederick	"	75 00	
Yearwood, Howard	"	75 00	
Yeates, Robert R.	"	75 00	
Squarey, F. C.	"	516 00	Wife and 2 children.
Ellis, F. H.	Driver	198 00	6 mos., including wife.
McPhail, P.	Private	352 00	Includes attendant.
Grant, Percy	Sergeant	252 00	
O'Reilly, Jacob F.	"	252 00	
Vickers, John	"	252 00	
Dunham, C. J.	Corporal	264 00	
Jordan, B. S.	Private	264 00	
Baxter, John M.	"	264 00	
Alsdorf, William	"	264 00	
Hall, Arthur G.	"	264 00	
Cook, Guy	"	264 00	
Thornton, Henry W.	"	264 00	
Wackett, E.	Lance-Corporal	264 00	
James Findlater		264 00	Invalid brother.
Pollard, W.	Private	192 00	
Chrispin, W. E.	"	192 00	
Bradshaw, P. A.	"	132 00	
Brown, F.	"	192 00	
Tergerson, C. M.	"	132 00	
Baxter, W. F.	"	132 00	
Hearcon, J.	"	132 00	
Frick, L.	"	132 00	
Glenday, D.	"	132 00	
Green, T.	"	132 00	
Stephens, L. V.	"	132 00	
Ledingham, C. F.	"	132 00	
Steele, L. A.	"	132 00	
Heap, A.	"	132 00	
Gilks, J.	"	132 00	
Berkeley, J.	"	132 00	
Hunt, A. H.	"	132 00	
Lawrence, G. H.	"	132 00	
Pottle, C. E.	"	132 00	
Melville, C. R.	"	132 00	
Warburton, H.	"	132 00	
Ball, C.	"	132 00	
Bradley, J.	Driver	132 00	
Kendall, C. R.	Sapper	132 00	
Clay, J.	Driver	66 00	Six months.
Barker, C.	Corporal	192 00	
Walker, H.	Driver	132 00	
Donovan, T.	Private	75 00	
Field, F. J.	"	75 00	
McCartney, W. J.	"	75 00	
Cahill, J.	"	37 50	Six months.
Butland, E.	Sapper	192 00	
Cupiss, F.	Sergeant	336 00	Including wife.
Munnoch, A. W.	Private	192 00	
Bunyan, J. A.	"	192 00	
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Chatfield, W.	Private.	192 00	
Millson, S. M.	Gunner	75 00	
Read, Fred	Driver	75 00	
Coles, Wilfrid	Sergeant.	100 00	
Trenchard, E.	"	100 00	
Orr, J. Herbert	Corporal.	264 00	
Rice, Arthur	Gunner	75 00	
Clarke, Robert	Private	75 00	
Duchaine, Albert	"	75 00	
Greaves, Percy	"	75 00	
McCaskill, Malcolm	"	75 00	
Postelwaithe, F.	Corporal.	75 00	
Carter, Owen Edward	"	75 00	
Ryan, John J	Private.	75 00	
Jackson, George Henry	"	75 00	
Stephens, A.	"	75 00	
Nicholson, S.	Private.	192 00	
Love, J.	"	192 00	
Robinson, J.	"	192 00	
Welch, W. H.	"	192 00	
Houlehan, J. S.	"	192 00	
Lamont, J. A.	"	192 00	
Muir, F. C. R.	"	192 00	
Hannigan, H.	"	192 00	
Conray, P.	"	192 00	
Moore, G. S.	"	18 75	For three months.
Collier, A.	"	132 00	For six months.
Moore, W. H.	"	264 00	Wife, $132, and attendant, $88.
Morrie, F.	"	264 00	Wife, $132, and four children, $240.
Farquharson, W.	Sergeant.	100 00	
Riordan, G. C.	"	100 00	
Clark, A. J.	"	84 00	For six months.
Knubley, W. K., jr.	Captain	540 00	
Addy W. J.	Co'y. Q. M. Sgt.	282 00	
Brown, G. O.	Lieutenant	360 00	
Blue, D.	Private.	37 50	For six months.
Carter, A.	"	37 50	"
Campbell, E.	"	37 50	"
Curtiss, H.	Corporal.	37 50	"
Kelly, O.	Sergeant.	126 00	"
Allingham, F.	"	126 00	"
Cattanach, A. M.	"	168 00	
Sowrey, G. G.	"	168 00	
Dolphia, J. R.	"	168 00	
Garner, J. G.	"	168 00	
Hoganson, J.	"	168 00	
Morris, T.	Private.	66 00	For six months.
McLellan, F. B.	"	66 00	"
Green, F. T.	"	66 00	"
Woods, H. J.	"	66 00	"
Cox, G. E.	"	66 00	"
Newland, L. J.	Lance-Corporal.	66 00	"
Dekcier, C. H.	Bandmaster	66 00	"
Stewart, E.	"	66 00	"
Tarling, C.	Private	66 00	"
McCluskey, T.	"	75 00	
Pruneau, J.	"	75 00	
Richmond, O. C.	"	132 00	
Perkins, J.	"	132 00	
Figg, B. A.	"	132 00	
Lamb, J. E.	Lance-Sergeant.	132 00	
Gardiner, F.	Corporal	132 00	
McNeilage, H.	Private	132 00	
Carried forward			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 185

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	
Douglas, D.	Private.	132 00	
Crook, H	"	132 00	
Boissel, P.	"	132 00	
Williams, T. M.	"	132 00	
Huggett, E. W.	"	132 00	
Venn, C. J.	"	132 00	
Wellman, A. T.	"	132 00	
Garnet, G.	Gunner	132 00	
Foulger. W. H.	Private	132 00	
Scott, J.	"	132 00	
Wells, R. P.	"	132 00	
White, G. A.	Corporal.	132 00	
Bramwell, A.	Private	132 00	
Ellick, J	"	132 00	
Gregorieff, J. H.	"	132 00	
Crawford, F. J.	"	132 00	
Hubbard, G. A. W.	Corporal. . . .	132 00	
Digby, Albert H.	Sergeant.	168 00	
Donovan, Harry	Gunner.	192 00	
Eames, Walter.	Private.	75 00	
Goodall, Henry.	"	192 00	
Hudson, John Wiliam.	"	132 00	
Knowles, George.	"	264 00	Wife $132
Langley, John.	"	75 00	
Matheson, J. F.	"	132 00	
McKnight. Edgar.	Sergeant	336 00	
Meredith, Harold S.	Private.	132 00	
Miller, Francis J	"	132 00	
Mitchell, Wm	Driver	132 00	
O'Connor, James Conlin	Trooper.	192 00	
Rawson, Fred	Gunner	132 00	
Reeve, Wm. Thos.	Private.	75 00	
Rudkin, Robert S.	"	132 00	
Simpson, Clifford	"	75 00	
Tomlinson, Thomas.	"	75 00	
* Dawson, J.	"	96 00	For six months
Todd, Alexander Brown.	Lance-Corporal..	96 00	"
McInnis, G. L.	Private.	96 00	"
Morgan, L. T.	Bugler.	96 00	"
McKinnon, H.	"	96 00	"
Oughton, C. J.	"	96 00	"
Bertrum, R. J.	"	96 00	"
Brindley, C. E.	"	96 00	"
Bell, D.	Corporal.	96 00	"
Murray, W. L.	"	96 00	"
Bickley, E.	Private.	96 00	"
Grant, John	"	96 00	"
Lammie, W. W.	Sapper	96 00	"
Fairhurst, R.	Bugler.	132 00	
Bligh, P.	Private.	192 00	
Spence, D.	"	192 00	
Fitzsimmons, H	"	192 00	
Walters, D.	"	192 00	
Carphin, G.	"	192 00	
West, B.	Corporal.	192 00	
Young, S.	Private	126 00	For six months
Edwards, N.	"	192 00	
Higgs, A.	Driver.	192 00	
Olive, S. A.	Sapper	192 00	
Daly, P. J.	Private.	192 00	
Barber. R. B.	"	192 00	
Stephens, E. J.	"	192 00	
Bristow, F.	Corporal.	192 00	
Carried forward..	. . . . .	. . . . .	

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Lees, H. A	Private	192 00	
Wilson, G. H	"	192 00	
Weller, K. C. N	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Sargeant, C. W	Private	192 00	
Clift, A	Corporal	199 00	
Nesbit, T	Private	192 00	
Keith, S. Winfield	"	162 00	
Oughton, B. O	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Fox, S. M., jr	Private	192 00	
Gibson, D	"	192 00	
Hay, T	"	192 00	
Desruisseaux, D	"	192 00	
Murphy, A	"	132 00	
Wells, F	"	132 00	
Reynolds, E	"	132 00	
Labrecque, A	Gunner	132 00	
Caillard, W	Private	132 00	
Trites, D. M	"	132 00	
Woodward, H. J	Gunner	132 00	
Meyers, O. H	Private	132 00	
Hands, H	"	132 00	
Lancaster, A. H	"	132 00	
Woolven, G	"	132 00	
Feen, J. A	Bugler	132 00	
Dawkins, H. A	Private	132 00	
Knevett, J. R	"	132 00	
Whitlam, A	"	132 00	
Grand, A. H	"	132 00	
Dyce, C. B	Corporal	132 00	
Hamilton, C	Private	132 00	
Kensett, J. C	"	132 00	
Phelps, F. H	"	132 00	
Pearson, W. B	"	132 00	
Glover, S	"	132 00	
Longmate, J. R	"	132 00	
Canning, W. A	"	132 00	
Coburn, A	"	132 00	
Purcell, D	"	132 00	
George, T. H	"	132 00	
Skelton, J. A	"	132 00	
Cowan, H. J	Gunner	132 00	
Williams, F. M	Private	132 00	
Finley, W. J	"	132 00	
Peters, S. J	Corporal	132 00	
Crosier, C	Private	132 00	
Eldridge, A. W	"	132 00	
Jacobs, A	"	132 00	
Hollis, O. H	"	132 00	
Doxall, J	"	132 00	
Viteri, F. F	"	75 00	
Milne, G. L	"	75 00	
Innes, J	"	75 00	
Wilkes, B	"	75 00	
Moore, T	"	75 00	
Appleton, J. B	"	75 00	
O'Brien, J	"	75 00	
Cochrane, H	"	75 00	
Robinson, E	"	75 00	
Fetterly, E. W	Trooper	75 00	
Cramp, C. J	Private	75 00	
Clarke, B. M	Lance-Corporal	75 00	
Thomas, C. E	Private	75 00	
Hurst, C	"	75 00	
Young C	"	75 00	
Carried forward			

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LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.—*Con.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Smith, Harry	Driver	75 00	
Charl-Wood, O.G.	Private	75 00	
Leese, F.	"	75 00	
Gilles, H. M.	"	75 00	
Pottinger, E.	"	75 00	
Jennings, W.	"	132 00	
Drake, F. H. B.	"	75 00	
Beal, D.	"	75 00	
Erskine, J. K.	"	75 00	
Curran, G. V.	"	75 00	
Archambault, F. X.	Sapper	75 00	
Gelinas, Paul	Private	75 00	
Hill, F.	Bombardier	75 00	
Tate, Arthur K.	Private	75 00	
Joy, Fred.	"	75 00	
Bourget, Marcel O.	"	75 00	
Desnoyers, Laupold	"	75 00	
Cole, Lewis	"	75 00	
Vandusen, Malville	"	75 00	
McComb, William	"	75 00	
Lobel, Archille	"	75 00	
Fordham, Richard	Sergeant	168 00	
Cross, Charles H.	"	168 00	
Thompson, Wilfred.	"	100 00	
Coats, Andrew P.	Private	75 00	
McRae, Gordon A.	"	75 00	
Baldock, Arthur R.	"	132 00	
Fox, Albert James	"	132 00	
Almond, Ernest J.	Corporal	132 00	
Lloyd, Douglas D	Sergeant	168 00	
Beech, Albert H. S.	"	168 00	
Banks, John W.	"	168 00	
Walsh, Herbert J.	Private	132 00	
Smith, John R.	"	75 00	
Hills, Frederick W.	"	75 00	
Holland, John	"	75 00	
Starfield, Samuel	"	75 00	
Johnston, James	"	132 00	
Symon, John J.	"	132 00	
Elliott, William	"	132 00	
Belanger, Louis	Gunner	132 00	
Malpass, Thomas V.	Bugler	132 00	
Bayliss, Harry	"	132 00	
Thompson, William	Private	132 00	
Anderson, David S.	"	132 00	
Upton, Philip	"	132 00	
Fitzpatrick, Jack.	"	132 00	
Mutimer, Charles H. C.	"	132 00	
Massey, John	"	192 00	
Thomas, William S.	"	192 00	
Smith, John	"	192 00	
Knight, Robert	"	192 00	
Morrow, Murdoch A.	Corporal	192 00	
Humphreys, Ralph S.	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Canning, Russell T.	Bombardier	192 00	
Livingstone, William G.	Gunner	192 00	
Morrison, John	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Wilson, William G.	Private	192 00	
Shaw, Harold Martin	"	192 00	
Arial, Antonio.	"	132 00	
Summers, George W.	"	132 00	
Edsell, Harry	"	132 00	
McCrea, James	Corporal	132 00	
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.—*Con.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Levers, Arthur S.	Private	132 00	
Monte, Edward	"	132 00	
Anderson, Lorne	"	132 00	
Theoret, Antonei	"	132 00	
Nesbitt, Frederick S.	"	132 00	
MacKenzie, Duncan P	"	132 00	
Ince, William N	"	192 00	
Loriaux, H.	"	192 00	Wife, $132; 3 children, $190.
Groulx, A.	"	96 00	Six months.
(Groulx)			Wife, $126 six months and two children for three months.
Capper, C.	Corporal	48 00	
Bray, Thomas	Private	132 00	
Grattan, A.	Sergeant	252 00	
Masson, W	Driver	144 00	For 9 months.
Fortier, R.	Signaller	66 00	For 6 "
Jones, C	Sergeant	252 00	
Atkinson, W. J.	Private	96 00	For 6 "
Hayman, A	"	96 00	For 6 "
Townsend, A.	"	96 00	For 6 "
Taylor, W.	"	96 00	For 6 "
Roberts, H. M.	"	96 00	For 6 "
Squires, James	"	48 00	For 3 "
Goodman, John B	"	192 00	
Tasker, F. A.	"	192 00	
Reid, John S.	"	192 00	
Ball, Ernest L.	"	192 00	
Payne, Harry G.	"	192 00	
Watson, Charles V.	"	192 00	
Lacroix, Bob.	Gunner	132 00	
Matthews, Gordon	Private	144 00	For 9 months.
Hoyes, Nicholas	"	66 00	For 6 "
Grimes, John	"	96 00	For 6 "
Smith, Neal	"	66 00	For 6 "
Sinnett, Milton	"	66 00	For 6 "
Dockworth, Arthur	"	132 00	
McLean, Hugh J.	"	132 00	
Wilson, Harold G.	Corporal	132 00	
McLennan, James R.	Lance-Corporal	132 00	
Anderson, John C	"	132 00	
Wright, George H.	"	132 00	
Carruthers, William A.	Private	132 00	
Turner, N. E. C.	"	132 00	
Ellis, Herbert A.	"	132 00	
Anderson, James A	"	132 00	
Brownley, James	"	66 00	For 6 months.
Mackness, Frank	"	144 00	For 9 "
Hoby, Charles	"	132 00	
Smith, Albert	"	132 00	
Kirkaldy, C. A.	"	132 00	
Parbery, John H	Driver	132 00	
Davis, William	Private	132 00	
Rydor, Harry	"	132 00	
Hamilton, Charles R.	"	132 00	
Benn, Louis E.	"	132 00	
Ryan, Malcolm G.	"	132 00	
Johnson, Wentworth	"	132 00	
McLeod, William	"	132 00	
Weeks, William	"	132 00	
Raymond, Stanley	"	132 00	
Whitham, Walter	Driver	132 00	
Renshaw, L. L.	Private	192 00	
Hildebert, Leon	"	192 00	
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.—*Con.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Graham, Alexander	"	132 00	
Watson, Joseph H. C.	"	132 00	
Champagne, W.	"	132 00	
MacMillan, Angus	"	132 00	
Hughes, J. J.	"	132 00	
Rowe, C. H. G.	"	132 00	
Simmons, R. T.	"	192 00	
Riggs, R. V.	"	192 00	
Shepherd, A.	Bombardier	192 00	
Dodd, A. P.	Corporal	192 00	
Armitage, John W.	Private	75 00	
Larocque, Ovila	Driver	75 00	
Daly, John	Private	132 00	
Weippert, Charles H.	Corporal	75 00	
D'Artois, Lionel	Private	75 00	
Wickam, Joseph.	"	75 00	
Campbell, Douglas N.	"	66 00	For six months.
Ware, Charles W.	Sergeant	168 00	
Charlton, Albert	Private	75 00	
Millingan, William	"	75 00	
Kane, James	"	75 00	
Evans, Thomas H.	"	66 00	For six months.
Whaite, Harry	Sergeant	168 00	
Beach, James C.	Private	132 00	
Tozer, William G.	"	132 00	
Anderson, Alexander	"	132 00	
Moulder, Herbert	"	132 00	
Reisdorf, Harold V.	"	132 00	
Stirling, James H.	"	132 00	
Robertson, Alexander B	"	132 00	
Gauthier, Phillips	"	132 00	
Petit, Raymond A.	"	132 00	
Porter, James	"	132 00	
Cargin, William	"	132 00	
McLeod, Neil	"	132 00	
Langton, Harry W.	Sergeant	168 00	
Legacy, Joseph J.	Private	132 00	
Cough, William	"	132 00	
Lavigne, Joseph	"	75 00	
Harrison, Alfred	Sergeant	100 00	
Blair, Harry K	"	100 00	
Jackson, John S.	Private	75 00	
Cotching, William	C. Sergt.-Maior.	186 00	
Bouchard, Joseph	Private	37 50	For six months.
Glennie, John	"	37 50	For six months.
Garrick, David	"	132 00	
Watson, Joseph W.	"	37 50	For six months.
Johns, Raymond C	Sapper	75 00	
Hemming, Raymond	Gunner	75 00	
McAskill, Alexander	Corporal	75 00	
Mallon, John	Private	132 00	
West, Albert	"	75 00	
Mallett, John	"	75 00	
Jutrus, Omar	"	75 00	
McLaughlin, Alexander	"	75 00	
Bell, Henry B.	"	75 00	
Wilkinson, Edward	"	132 00	
Robinson, Frederick	"	132 00	
McCurrach, Alexander	"	132 00	
Mitchell, George L. G.	Corporal	132 00	
Leverton, James	Private	132 00	
Sutton, William	"	132 00	
Johnson, George B.	"	132 00	
Carried forward			

LIST OF CANADIAN PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.—*Con.*

Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward			
Bennett, Reginald F	Private	75 00	
Van Dyke, Thomas	"	132 00	
Martell, Joseph J	"	132 00	
Tebo, Joseph	"	192 00	
Wolstenholme, John L	Sergeant	252 00	
Groesbook, James R	Private	96 00	For six months.
Reid, Robert A	Lance-Corporal	192 00	
Collins, Lester J	Private	75 00	
Neilson, James H	"	132 00	
Roberts, Harry	"	132 00	
Roberts, William	"	75 00	
Earl, Charles	"	516 00	Wife and two children.
Parham, William E	"	75 00	
Helmer, Clarence	"	75 00	
Ashley, Frank	"	75 00	
Mallie, John R	"	75 00	
Nickerson, James S	"	75 00	
Hoyt, Charles A	"	75 00	
O'Sullivan, William	"	75 00	
Michaud, Joseph O	"	75 00	
Jeffrey, Oliver	"	75 00	
Miller, Frederick W	"	75 00	
Collins, Henry A	"	75 00	
Carrier, Joseph	"	75 00	
Morrish, Stanley	"	75 00	
Cormach, Alexander	"	75 00	
Fisher, James	"	75 00	
Raisbeck, George	"	75 00	
Herbert, George H	"	75 00	
Cosgrave, George	"	75 50	
Dalziel, John	"	75 00	
Austin, Kenneth G	"	132 00	
Lessard, Joseph	"	132 00	
Norris, James	"	132 00	
Nicholls, James	Corporal	192 00	
McKinley, Douglas	Private	132 00	
Yarnell, —	"	75 00	
MacKenzie, E	"	192 00	
Greenbough, T	"	192 00	
McLean, R	"	192 00	
Walkerdine, A. W	"	132 00	For six months.
Dougan, R. McA	"	75 00	
Williams, A. A	"	132 00	
Cassidy, John	Gunner	132 00	
Babbage, J. B	Private	132 00	
King, F. E	"	75 00	
Hales, James	Corporal	132 00	
Craig, Geo	Private	192 00	
Downey, R	"	268 00	Wife and three children.
Lee, George	"	132 00	
Wells, F. P	Sergeant	252 00	
Atkinson, A. F. B	Private	75 00	
Bradshaw, Herbert	"	192 00	
Campbell, Archie	"	192 00	
Cooper, Frederick A	"	192 00	
Craig, Mendall, A. J	"	192 00	
Phipps, Arthur W	"	192 00	
Phillips, Leonard	"	132 00	
Pemberton, Wm. H	"	132 00	
Patterson, Arthur	"	192 00	
St. Hilaire, A	"	75 00	
Williams, Wm. G	"	75 00	
Walker, Vincent A	"	132 00	
White, John		132 00	
Total No. of Pensioners, 1,053		154,617 75	

INTERIM REPORT OF THE PENSIONS AND CLAIMS BOARD, WITH STATISTICAL STATEMENTS, TO MARCH 1, 1916.

The present Pensions and Claims Board was authorized by Militia Order No. 366 of the 2nd August, 1915, and is composed as follows:—

President.—Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Permanent Staff.

Members.—Lt.-Col. C. W. Belton, Permanent Army Medical Corps.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. L. Panet, Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence.

2. On the organization of the board, the L. B. Automatic Card Index system, metallic filing cabinets and a series of loose-leaf statistical ledgers were installed, and have proved very satisfactory. The board have drawn up all the necessary forms of application and for the medical re-examination of the pensioners in such a manner that personation will be difficult. Replies to inquiries *re* pensions, etc., and correspondence with the different branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund throughout the country average about one hundred letters per day.

3. The board have recommended for the favourable consideration of The Honourable The Minister and transmission by him to the Treasury Board 1961 claims, and H.R.H. the Governor-General in Council has so far authorized the following amount of pension to be paid for one year, viz:—

Widows, Widowed Mothers and other dependents.....	$ 273,995 00
Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O.s and men.....	159,393 75
Grand Total.....	$ 433,388 75

4. The actual number of pensioners in receipt of pensions to date is as follows:—

Pensioners, 1866	10
" 1885 and General	111
" Act of 1901	135
" European War	2,179
Total	2,435

5. One hundred and twenty-five (125) applications for pensions have been refused for various reasons, such as disability not due to service, unworthiness, etc., and thirty-six pensions have been cancelled.

6. The several statements appended hereto furnish further statistical information in connection with the work of the Board to date.

J. S. DUNBAR, Colonel,
President, Pensions and Claims Board.

MILITIA HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, March 1, 1916.

RETURN OF PENSIONERS, Canadian Overseas Units and Units of the Active Militia on Active Service, recommended by the Pensions and Claims Board, to March 1, 1916, some of which have not yet been approved by H.R.H. the Governor General in Council.

DISABILITIES.		DEGREE OF PENSIONS AWARDED.	
From wounds	639	First degree	60
From accidents	104	Second degree	397
From diseases	516	Third degree	541
		Fourth degree	260
		Special	1
	1,259		1,259

DEATHS.		BENEFICIARIES.	
From wounds	541	Widows	583
From accidents	31	Children	1,024
From diseases	130	Mothers	99
		Others	41

Total number of cases considered	2,086
" " recommended	1,961
" " rejected	125
Total disabilities	1,259
Total deaths	702
Total number of disabled pensioners	1,259
Total number of beneficiary pensioners	1,747

If all the recommendations of the board are approved, the grand total of European War Pensioners to date will be 3,006.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 185

CANADIAN PENSIONS—EUROPEAN WAR—STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF PENSIONERS ON PAYMENT, MARCH 1, 1916.

CANADIAN PENSIONS—EUROPEAN WAR—RECAPITULATON.

——	Pensions.	Dependents.	Children.	Total.
Permanent	8	3	.....	11
Temporary	696	61	.....	757
Women, etc	602	.....	809	1,411
Grand total	1,306	64	809	2,179

Applications for Pensions *refused* for following reasons : *a* Disability not due to service; *b* unworthiness, and *c* not provided for by regulations, 125.

——		Men.	Dependents.	Total.
Permanent—				
First degree	0	.....	.....	.....
Second degree	4	.....	.....	.....
Third degree	3	.....	.....	.....
Fourth degree	1	8	.....	.....
Wife	1	.....	.....	.....
Children	2	.....	3	11
Temporary—				
First degree	29	.....	.....	.....
Second degree	232	.....	.....	.....
Third degree	306	.....	.....	.....
Fourth degree	149	716	.....	.....
Wives	22	.....	.....	.....
Children	42	.....	64	780
		724	67	791
Cancellations—				
Deaths	3			
Re-enlisted	14			
Medically fit	2	.....	.....	.....
German sympathizer since interned at Fort Henry, Kingston	1	20	.....	.....
Wife	1	.....	.....	.....
Children	2	.....	3	23
Total		704	64	768

Widowed mothers	53	Children.	Total.
Mothers	18		
Fathers	1		
Sisters	2		
Other dependents	11		
Orphan children	26		
Widows	507		
	618	827	
Children			
Total			1,445
Cancellations—			
Widowed mother (death)	1		
Widows (re-married)	10		
" (unworthy)	1		
" (Imperial pensioner)	1		
" (not legal wife)	2		
" (husband not dead)	1		
	16	18	
Children			
Total			34
Grand total	602	809	1,411

Total number of men in receipt of pension, European War	704
" women in receipt of pension, European War	602
" dependents in receipt of pension, European War	873
Grand total	2,179

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 185

MEMORANDUM COMPARING CANADIAN PENSIONS WITH THOSE GRANTED BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

With reference to the new scale of pensions for officers and men of the Canadian Militia, including the Expeditionary Force, these rates were drawn up in consultation with a sub-committee of the Privy Council.

The pensions for totally disabled soldiers are very similar to those introduced by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. A comparative statement of the pensions granted to totally disabled soldiers in various ranks by—

(*a*) Canada,
(*b*) Australia,
(*c*) New Zealand,
(*d*) Great Britain,
(*e*) United States of America, is attached; also—

2. A comparative statement of pensions granted by these same Governments to the widows of officers and men dying on active service.

TABLE 1—TOTAL DISABILITY PENSIONS.

In the case of totally disabled soldiers it will be noted that the Canadian rates are slightly higher than the Australian rates and considerably higher than the British rates for married men. They are, however, lower than the New Zealand rates just recently authorized.

In the United States there are rates for the different classes of disability and these amounts are awarded without any regard to the rank of the individual, with the consequent result that the rates for disability of soldiers in the lower ranks are higher than in any other country, but it should be noted that special provision exists in the Canadian scale by which the pension may be increased by one-third if the soldier requires the constant services of an attendant.

As regards officers, the Canadian rates are higher than the Australian and New Zealand rates, but considerably lower than the British rates.

TABLE 2—PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

The Canadian rates for the widows of soldiers are almost exactly the same as those recently provided in the Australian Act, and they are practically double the amounts authorized for the widows of British soldiers, although in Great Britain the rates have been materially increased since the outbreak of war.

The rates allowed to widows of soldiers of the United States are very much lower than the Canadian rates. As regards officers, the Canadian rates for widows of lieutenants and captains are almost exactly the same in Canada, Australia, and Great Britain, with the advantage slightly in favour of Canada. As regards officers of higher rank, majors and lieutenant-colonels, the Canadian rates are higher than the Australian, but less than the British. In both Canada and Great Britain on the widow remarrying, a gratuity equivalent to two years' pension is granted on remarriage taking place.

The only other point worth mentioning is that in Great Britain an increase of pension of $30 a year is given to a soldier's widow on attaining the age of 35 years, and another increase of $30 on attaining the age of 45 years, but even with this increase the rates do not come up to the Canadian rates.

J. W. BORDEN,
A. & P.M.G.

Feb. 11, 1916.

Comparative Rates of Pensions for Totally Disabled Soldiers, Active Services.

Rank.	—	Unmarried Soldier.	Married Soldier and Wife.	Soldier, Wife and 1 Child.	Soldier, Wife and 2 Children.	Soldier, Wife and 3 Children.	Soldier, Wife and 4 Children.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Rank and file (i. e. corporals and privates)..	Canada	264 00	396 00	456 00	516 00	576 00	636 00	Rates may be increased ⅓ if constant services of an attendant are required.
	Australia	253 00	380 00	443 00	506 00	569 00	633 00	
	New Zealand	442 86	601 02	664 28	727 54	790 80	854 06	
	British	316 00	316 00	348 00	380 00	412 00	444 00	
	United States	There is no fixed amount for "total disability", as rates vary according to form of disability, without regard to rank, viz: from $480.00 a year for total deafness, up to $1,200.00 a year for loss of sight of both eyes.						
Sergeant	Canada	336 00	504 00	564 00	624 00	684 00	744 06	
	Australia	340 00	496 00	560 00	623 00	701 00	764 00	
	New Zealand	442 86	615 67	676 93	740 19	803 45	866 71	
	British	366 00	366 00	398 00	430 00	462 00	494 00	
Warrant officer	Canada	480 00	672 00	732 00	792 00	852 00	912 00	
	Australia	377 00	566 00	630 00	693 00	756 00	818 00	
	New Zealand	442 86	632 66	695 92	795 18	822 44	885 70	
	British	506 00	506 00	538 00	570 00	602 00	634 00	
Lieutenant	Canada	482 00	702 00	774 00	846 00	918 00	990 00	
	Australia	443 00	664 00	727 00	791 00	854 00	917 00	
	New Zealand	474 49	695 92	795 18	822 44	885 70	948 96	
	British	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	In addition receives a gratuity of one year's pension the first year.
	United States	Same rates as above for men.						
Captain	Canada	720 00	990 00	1,074 00	1,158 00	1,242 00	1,326 00	
	Australia	492 00	737 00	800 00	864 00	927 00	990 00	
	New Zealand	506 12	759 18	822 44	885 70	948 96	1,012 22	
	British	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	In addition receives a gratuity of one year's pension the first year.

Major	Canada	960 00	1,260 00	1,356 06	1,452 00	1,548 00	1,644 00	
	Australia	565 00	847 00	910 00	973 00	1,037 00	1,100 00	
	New Realand	594 69	892 03	955 29	1,018 55	1,081 81	1,145 07	
	British	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	In addition receives a gratuity of one years pension the first year.
Lieut-Colonel	Canada	1,200 00	1,560 00	1,680 00	1,800 00	1,920 00	2,040 00	
	Australia	638 00	956 00	1,019 00	1,083 00	1,146 00	1,200 00	
	New Zealand	708 58	1,062 87	1,126 13	1,189 39	1,252 65	1,315 91	
	British	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	In addition receives a gratuity of one year's pension the first year.

Comparative Rates of Pensions for Widows of Officers and Men killed on Active Service.

Rank of Husband.	Country.	Widow without Children.	With one Child.	With two Children.	With three Children.	With four Children.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Private	Canada	264 00	324 00	384 00	444 00	504 00	
	Australia	253 00	316 00	379 00	442 00	504 00	
	New Zealand	316 33	379 59	442 85	506 11	569 37	Increased by $30 on reaching 35 years of age and a further increase of $30 on reaching 45 years of age.
	British	126 00	189 00	233 00	258 00	283 00	
	United States	144 00	168 00	192 00	216 00	240 00	
Sergeant	Canada	336 00	396 00	456 00	516 00	576 00	
	Australia	340 00	403 00	466 00	529 00	592 00	
	New Zealand	341 63	404 89	468 15	531 41	594 67	
	British	138 00	201 00	245 00	270 00	295 00	Increased on attaining 35 years and again at 45.
Warrant Officer	Canada	384 00	444 00	504 00	564 00	624 00	
	Australia	377 00	440 00	503 00	566 00	629 00	
	New Zealand	379 60	442 86	506 12	569 38	632 64	
	British	175 00	238 00	282 00	307 00	332 00	Increased on attaining 35 years and again at 45.
Lieutenant	Canada	444 00	516 00	588 00	660 00	732 00	
	Australia	443 00	506 00	569 00	632 00	695 00	
	New Zealand	506 12	569 38	632 64	695 90	759 16	
	British	400 00	475 00	550 00	625 00	700 00	
Captain	Canada	540 00	624 00	708 00	792 00	876 00	
	Australia	492 00	555 00	618 00	681 00	774 00	
	New Zealand	569 38	632 64	695 90	759 16	822 42	
	British	500 00	590 00	680 00	770 00	860 00	
Major	Canada	600 00	696 00	792 00	888 00	984 00	
	Australia	565 00	628 00	691 00	754 00	817 00	
	New Zealand	657 96	721 22	784 48	847 74	911 00	
	British	700 00	805 00	910 00	1,015 00	1,120 00	
Lieut-Colonel	Canada	720 00	840 00	960 00	1,080 00	1,200 00	
	Australia	638 00	701 00	764 00	827 00	890 00	
	New Zealand	768 92	838 18	895 44	958 70	1,021 96	
	British	900 00	1,020 00	1,140 00	1,260 00	1,380 00	

REPORT OF W. D. HOGG.

OTTAWA, December 7, 1915.

To the Right Honourable
Sir ROBERT L. BORDEN,
Prime Minister.

SIR,—In pursuance of your suggestion that I should make some inquiries into the question of military pensions in Canada and report to you upon it, I beg to say, that after a careful investigation of the pension system as it at present exists in Canada, and after looking into the system in operation in the United States and Great Britain the plan which I have sketched out in the following remarks would I think meet the requirements of the Canadian Government in the matter.

Military pensions in Canada are now dealt with by a pension board consisting of three military officers appointed under the Militia Pension Act, their recommendations being forwarded to the Governor in Council for approval and payment of the pensions so recommended.

The regulations under which the present pension board act are comprehensive and so far as they affect the ordinary claims which are preferred for pensions, by soldiers who have been rendered either totally or partially incapable of earning a livelihood, or by their wives or other relatives, they are workable and efficient. Under these regulations the pension board obtains the evidence required and after full consideration decides in which degree as to remuneration the claimant should be classed, and in the great majority of these cases the decision of the pension board is all that is required to justify the payment of the pension recommended by that Board.

There are, however, a considerable number of cases of a special nature from time to time presented, for which the regulations do not provide or do not sufficiently provide, and which under present methods are relegated by the Board for the consideration and decision of the Governor in Council. Some of these are cases which may require further inquiry before a reasonable or proper judgment can be reached. Others are of a kind which not falling within the cases defined by the regulations are of such character as would require a careful consideration of the facts in order to arrive at a fair and just result or decision in the individual case. The number of these special cases although not yet very great are still of such a number as would occupy a large amount of time of the Governor in Council. Generally speaking these claims are of a nature that should receive prompt consideration and determination. As the number of claimants for pensions increases as it is sure to, the number of special cases will increase to large proportions.

The question presented by this condition of things, and the method which should be adopted to meet the requirements not only of the present position but more particularly the position which will come about as the number of claims for pensions increases, are questions of importance and some plan should be adopted to deal with the situation which will at once be efficient and at the same time relieve the Governor in Council from the necessity of dealing with them.

My suggestion is that a commission composed of persons entirely outside of the permanent Government service having authority to deal with the whole pension system should be appointed. The jurisdiction and duties of this commission would in a general way consist of examinations of the recommendations of the present pension board in regard to all cases coming within the defined classes mentioned in the regula-

tions, and approving of them for payment if in the opinion of the commission these recommendations were such as should be approved, and also the further and fuller consideration of the special cases which would be presented by the pension board and which are not covered fully by the pension regulations as before mentioned.

My recommendations therefore to meet the requirements of the situation is that a commission consisting of three or five members, preferably five, and a secretary be appointed to deal with pension claims and that the duties of the commission would be as follows:—

1. They should be authorized and empowered to order the payment of pensions to claimants whose claims come within the cases defined by the pension regulations, and which have been considered and recommended by the pension board, in all cases in which these recommendations meet with the approval of the commission.

2. The report of the pension board upon all claims of a special character in regard to which the regulations do not provide or do not sufficiently provide, should be brought before the commission for their decision.

3. This report of the pension board with a list of all special cases to be dealt with should receive the consideration of the commission at its meetings, which meetings should be held at least once a week or oftener if the business is such as would require more frequent meetings. The meetings to be held in a place to be provided by the Government.

4. The decision of the commission on all cases should be final.

5. The business transacted at each meeting should be recorded by the secretary of the commission and the secretary should do such other clerical work as the commission may require.

6. The commission should have power to make such additional rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the efficient working of the pension system.

It will be observed that the above suggestions are not intended to interfere with the working of the present pension board. The object sought to be attained by these suggestions to deal promptly with, and finally determine, all claims for pensions both in regard to those coming within the defined classes and those of a special character, and to relieve the Minister of Militia and Defence and the Governor in Council from that work; the intention being that the decision of the commission upon all cases coming before it should be final in its character and that upon the decision and order of the commission the payment of whatever amount may be awarded to the claimant would be made by the Government.

I would not be in favour of any appeal from the decision of the commission. Expedition in the disposal of claims for pensions, and the finality of the disposition of them are the two important matters which should be kept in view in dealing with pensions. The finality of the commission's decisions would I believe be of great value to the Government as well as to the claimants and should be provided for in the Order in Council appointing a commission. It would go a long way to prevent many of the abuses which were allowed to take root and grow to large dimensions in the pension system of United States.

As I have already said the pension regulations at present in force are comprehensive and seem to cover all cases except such as are of a special nature. If a commission such as above outlined should be appointed a change might be advantageously made in regulation number 644 which would have the effect of relieving the Minister of Militia and Defence in regard to the decision necessary in cases where the pension of a widow may be withheld or discontinued. The final decision in such cases would be that of the commission instead of the minister.

The matter of pensions to our wounded soldiers and to the widows and other relatives of those who have fallen in battle or have otherwise become incapacitated while in active service, will I am satisfied become in the near future a subject of great

importance to the Government and to the country. It will involve the annual expenditure of a large sum of money. In order to efficiently cope with this subject a right start in the method of dealing with it is most important and I believe that a commission having the powers above outlined would accomplish this better than any other method which could be suggested.

In order that the business of the commission should be satisfactorily and promptly attended to the members of the commission and the secretary should reside in Ottawa. The relations between the commission and the present pension board would be by communication of the secretary of the commission with the pension board, and the meetings of the commission would be called by the secretary from time to time as business demanded. As the work of the commission would in all likelihood necessarily continue for a number of years the commissioners and the secretary should be paid by salary to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

In regard to the power of the Governor in Council to pass an order for the appointment of a commission such as above mentioned the existing legislation which would seem to apply is the 6th section of the War Measures Act of 1915, 5 George V, Chapter 2. That section is as follows:—

> (1) The Governor in Council shall have power to do and authorize such things and to make from time to time such orders and regulations as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor in Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—
>
> (*a*) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
>
> (*b*) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
>
> (*c*) control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
>
> (*d*) transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
>
> (*e*) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
>
> (*f*) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.
>
> (2) All orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law, and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulations; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder, shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

Under the general words in subsection 1, I think the Governor in Council may issue an order for the appointment of a commission to deal with pensions. Pensions arise by reason of the war and the granting and distribution of pensions would no doubt come under the words "security, peace, order and welfare of Canada." It will be observed that in the enumeration of special subjects under subsection 1 of section 6, an appointment of such a commission as that now under consideration is not covered but the section is broad enough to cover such an Order in Council.

The existing Pension Board is provided for by section 9 of the Militia Pension Act, R.S.C., chapter 42. Sections 78 and 79 of the Militia Act, R.S.C., chapter 41, provides for compensation to disabled soldiers and for the widows of families of soldiers who lose their lives in active service. Section 144 of the Militia Act provides for the Governor in Council making regulations for the organization, discipline and good government of the Militia and for anything requiring to be done for the military defence of Canada.

The above constitute so far as I am able to ascertain the legislation which has a bearing on the question under consideration, and they seem to me to be sufficient to empower the Governor in Council to appoint by Order in Council a commission of the character above described.

If, however, it should be considered that there is any doubt in regard to the powers of the Governor in Council to appoint such a commission by Order in Council then it would be necessary to have legislation for that purpose, but as I have said I am of opinion the existing legislation is sufficient.

Attached is a copy of the pension regulations at present in force. The regulations as time goes on and experience is gained may require and will quite likely require, additions and amendments and this matter has been referred to in the suggested powers of the commission.

In addition to the regular pension claims the present pension board has also been dealing with claims for injury to property caused by its occupation for military purposes, and also claims for accidents to persons caused by military operations in Canada, and by losses sustained by soldiers during transport and otherwise. This class of cases has been receiving the consideration of the pension board, and while not numerous require to be decided. It has occurred to me that if a commission is appointed it might be well that this class of cases should also be referred to the commission for its consideration, and be finally dealt with.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. HOGG.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PENSIONS AND CLAIMS BOARD, C.E.F., AS TO PENSIONS AND OTHER MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE RETURN OF MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA FROM ACTIVE SERVICE TO CIVIL LIFE.

The Pensions and Claims Board now sitting at Folkestone, England, has for the past five months been engaged in investigating the cases of, and recommending pensions for, disabled Canadian soldiers and their dependents. It has also been making a careful study of the subject of pensions, both as a matter by itself and in relation to the larger problem of the care of, and provision for, the Canadian soldier on his return to civil life. This study has involved exhaustive research work as to the pension laws and provisions of the principal European nations and of the United States.

From this study and from the knowledge gained by practical experience of work done under the pension provisions of the Canadian Militia Pay and Allowance Regulations, 1914, now in force, this board has formed certain definite opinions which it now respectfully begs to submit for your consideration in the hope that they may be of some assistance to those in Canada who are engaged in the effort to solve these difficult and all-important problems. Throughout this report, whenever it has appeared necessary to support a recommendation, a short explanatory note has been appended to the paragraph containing the recommendation.

On the matter of pensions proper we beg to offer the following suggestions, which are intended to be applicable to all members of the Canadian Militia on active service, whether home or foreign, including chaplains, members of the C.A.M.C., nursing sisters, and, speaking generally, all non-combatant as well as all combatant members.

I. All pensions or benefits awarded to members of the Canadian Militia disabled on active service, and to their dependents, should be paid from the public funds of the Dominion of Canada.

N.B.—Since the disabilities were incurred in the service of the Canadian nation as a whole, the funds necessary for pensions and other benefits should be a charge upon the Federal Government and not upon Provincial or other Governments, or upon private benevolence.

II. They should be awarded by a Central Pensions Board, which, above everything, should be removed from all possibility of political influence. Its members should be appointed by the Governor General in Council for life, and be removable only for cause.

N.B.—The experience of other nations has proved the undesirability of allowing a pensioning body to be so constituted that its policy can be directed by succeeding political parties, who have used promises of increased pensions for party purposes.

III. The decisions of that board should be final and it should be responsible only to Parliament.

IV. No pensionable member of the Canadian Militia should be retired or discharged from Active Service until after receiving the first payment on account of pension.

N.B.—In many cases hardship has occurred when discharge has taken place and pay has ceased sometimes long before the first payment of pension has been made.

V. No pension should be capable of being assigned, charged, attached or commuted.

N.B.—A pension should be the inalienable property of the person to whom it is granted, for the protection both of the grantee and of the State. Should the grantee be allowed to dissipate it, public sentiment would probably necessitate a further provision by the State, or failing that, the grantee would almost certainly become a charge upon private charity.

VI. The pensions provided for the Permanent Force by the Militia Pensions Act should be awarded separately and without reference to such pensions as members of that Force may become entitled to as the result of Active Service.

N.B.—The pensions provided for members of the Permanent Force are contributory and form part of the contract of enlistment in the force, which must be fulfilled.

VII. All pensions to members of the Canadian Militia disabled on Active Service should be awarded in direct proportion to the impairment of capacity for earning a livelihood in the general market for untrained labour.

N.B.—Men enlisting for Active Service in the Canadian Militia as privates bring to the service of their country a healthy body. The previous occupation of the recruit is not recognized as having any reference to the service which the soldier could give the State, unless it secures for him a higher rank than that of private, in which case the return made to him by the State in pay and pension is proportionately increased. The private soldier then is looked upon as offering merely a healthy mind and body to the public service. For practical purposes the market for healthy bodies is said to be the "general market for untrained labour." Upon leaving the Service any physical or mental disability which may have been suffered is estimated according to the extent by which it reduces the capacity of the individual concerned for earning a livelihood in the general market for untrained labour. It is to be noted that it is the impair-

ment of capacity for earning, without reference to the former occupation or income, which is to be determined.

VIII. A disability table should be carefully prepared, so as to provide an accurate and uniform basis for the guidance of Medical Boards and others, in determining the degree of incapacity for performing untrained labour.

N.B.—It is the duty of medical officers to establish the physical condition of soldiers at their entrance to the public service, and at their exit from it. In order to assist them in estimating the extent to which a given disability reduces the capacity of an individual to earn his livelihood in the general labour market a Disability Table largely based upon the experience gained in the administration of workmen's compensation acts in Europe and elsewhere, should be prepared. By employing such a table as a guide, medical officers will ensure accuracy and uniformity in their findings, and as a result, will help to secure equity in the amounts of pensions granted. Such a table is now being prepared by this board and will be completed shortly.

IX. A disabled member of the Canadian militia should be pensionable to the extent to which the disability is due to active service either in the Canadian force, or in any other force to which the member is seconded, whether such disability is directly and entirely due to such service, or has only been aggravated thereby.

N.B.—Under Canadian social organizations, private citizens must bear for themselves the risks of disabling illness or accident to which all human beings are subject. It is but fair, when a private citizen is engaged on public service that, while he continues to bear his own risk, all risks resulting directly from disabilities which he incurs as a result of his public service, should be borne by the nation of which he is a member, and for which he has served.

X. Until the disability has been relieved and re-constituted, as far as possible, by treatment, functional re-education and artificial appliances, and the incapacity has thus been brought to a state of finality, only a temporary pension should be granted, renewable at periods of from six to twelve months.

XI. The educational authorities should be obliged to report every case in which they have reason to believe that a child's pension is not being fairly and properly expended for the benefit of the child.

XII. No deserter should be pensionable.

XIII. The State should, if and when necessary, relieve disabled pensioners from any extra cost, which they might otherwise incur by reason of their disability, in respect of Government Annuities and life and accident insurance for limited amounts.

N.B.—A disabled man is at a disadvantage in buying insurance or an annuity of any sort for two reasons; first, because his disability may reduce his expectation of life, or make him specially liable to accident, and secondly because the result of an additional accident may increase the resulting total disability out of all proportion to the effect immediately resulting from the second injury; for example, a man blind in one eye is but slightly disabled; if he loses his other eye, he immediately becomes totally disabled, although the second accident was only equal in its effect to the first, since it was only the direct cause of the loss of one eye. These are distinct disadvantages and, in so far as they result from disabilities incurred in the public service, their cost should be borne by the State. This does not, however, imply that the State may be called upon to assist disabled men in obtaining insurance for indefinite amounts. The amount of insurance for which State aid can be obtained should be in proportion to the pension awarded to the individual concerned, and should be limited as may be determined by the pension authorities.

XIV. Rules of procedure, as to all matters pertaining to the administration of the pension provisions should be prepared and published in convenient form, to facilitate the work of the Pensions Board.

XV. The present pension provisions as contained in paragraphs 641 to 648 inclusive, of the Canadian Militia Pay and Allowance Regulations, 1914, are, it is thought, in some respects inadequate and unsatisfactory, and the following are recommended in substitution for them, as covering the additions and amendments which seem to be most essential:—

Disabled member of Canadian Militia shall be pensionable as follows:—

(*a*) A member of the Canadian Militia recommended for retirement or discharge on account of disability, whether wholly due to, or only aggravated by, Active Service, shall be pensionable, to the extent to which such disability is due to Active Service, in direct proportion to the impairment of capacity for earning a livelihood in the general market for untrained labour, at the following rates:—

Rank.	Rate per Annum.
1. Rank and File	$ 360
2. Corporal	384
3. Sergeant	432
4. Squadron, Battery or Company Sergt.-Major " " Q.M.S. Colour Sergeant Staff Sergeant	468
5. Regimental Sgt.-Major, not W.O. Master Gunner, not W.O. Regimental Q.M.S.	528
6. Warrant Officer	576
7. Lieutenant	660
8. Captain	816
9. Major	960
10. Lt.-Colonel	1,200
11. Colonel	1,440
12. Brig.-General	2,100

N.B.—These rates are arrived at by adding $96 per annum to the pension now payable to each rank, up to and including that of Captain. It is also proposed to make the rate for a Corporal a little higher than that for the Rank and File, also to increase the rate for a Lieutenant beyond that for a Warrant Officer.

The proposed rates are based upon the opinion that the present provision for the Rank and File is inadequate. In case of total incapacitation the pension should be sufficient to provide a decent livelihood. For that purpose not less than $360 per annum is thought necessary. If the rate for the Rank and File is increased, it is necessary to increase the rates for the other ranks below that of Major, in order to preserve the present distinction between them, but it does not appear necessary to increase those rates in exact proportion to the increase for the Rank and File; nor to increase the rates for the four higher ranks at all.

(*b*) The proportion of the above rates to be paid in each case, shall be determined, according to the percentage of impairment of capacity, under the following degrees:—

DEGREES.

	Per cent.
1st degree	100
2nd degree	80
3rd degree	60
4th degree	40
5th degree	20
6th degree, under	20

N.B.—This does away with the present distinction between those rendered incapable in action, etc., and those rendered incapable in training, etc.

It is submitted that this distinction should not be made, as, after enlistment, all are subject to military discipline, must go where they are sent and do what they are told, and, when disabled, whether while training or fighting, should receive the same treatment.

The number of degrees awardable has been increased to six, as it is clear that, unless a sufficient number is provided, individuals of widely varying incapacity must receive the same pension, and dissatisfaction is sure to result.

GRATUITIES IN LIEU OF PENSIONS.

(*c*) Where the disability is less than 10 per cent, a gratuity of not more than $100 may, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be paid in lieu of pension.

N.B.—It frequently happens that an individual has received some slight injury insufficient to entitle him to a pension which may be renewed, but sufficient to give him a just claim for some consideration. The payment of a gratuity provides a convenient method of finally settling the claim in such a case.

ATTENDANTS.

(*d*) Where the disability is great enough to require the *constant* services of an attendant, the rates under the first degree may be increased by one-third, and where the disability is great enough to require the *occasional* services of an attendant, the rates under the first and second degrees may be increased by one-sixth.

IF INCAPACITY COMES WITHIN FIRST, SECOND OR THIRD DEGREES, MAY DRAW, IN ADDITION TO PERSONAL PENSION.

(*e*) A disabled member of the Canadian Militia pensionable under the first, second or third degrees of incapacity, may, in addition to the personal pension as above provided, draw—

FOR WIFE.

1. For his wife, if any, or so soon as he marries, at the rate of one-third of his personal pension.

FOR CHILDREN AND STEP-CHILDREN.

2. For a child or children, if any of pensionable age, or so soon as born; and for a step-child or step-children, and for an illegitimate child or illegitimate children, and for a child or children to whom such member stood *in loco parentis*, whether related to such member by consanguinity or not, if any of pensionable age dependent on such member at the time of joining for active service, at the rates of:—

One-sixth of the personal pension for the eldest child.
One-eighth of the personal pension for the second child.
One-tenth of the personal pension for the third and each other child.

FOR "UNMARRIED WIFE."

3. If he is unmarried or a widower, for a woman who has been receiving separation allowance, or subsistence allowance, or assigned pay, as if a wife, and is still entirely dependent on him, at the rate of one-third of his personal pension.

IF NO WIFE, ETC., EXTRA PENSION FOR ELDEST CHILD.

4. If the father of, or the member standing *in loco parentis* to, the child or children provided for in subsection (2) is not drawing a pension for a wife or for a woman such as subsection (3) provides for, he may, until he marries or remarries, draw for the only or eldest child of pensionable age a further pension at the rate of one-sixth of his personal pension.

FOR PARENTS OR THOSE "IN LOCO PARENTIS."

5. For a parent or parents, or for any person or persons, who, at the time such member joined the Canadian Militia for active service, stood *in loco parentis* to such member; according to the proved degree or degrees of dependency, either existent or when it may arise, at a rate, or rates, not exceeding, in the whole, one-third of the personal pension.

VARIATION IN DEPENDENCY.

6. At the discretion of the Pensions Board, the pension, which a member of the Canadian Militia disabled on active service may draw for any of the aforesaid dependents, may be increased, lessened or discontinued according as the dependency of such dependent increases, lessens or ceases; provided that it shall not for any dependent exceed the amount which may be drawn as above provided for such dependent; and provided that the maximum amount for which any such member shall be pensionable, both personally and for all dependents, including the increase for an attendant, if any, shall not, in the whole, exceed twice the amount of the personal pension.

IF UNWORTHY OR UNFIT, PENSION MAY BE WITHHELD, DISCONTINUED OR PAID TO OTHERS.

7. Should any member of the Canadian Militia disabled on active service be, or become, in the opinion of the Pensions Board, unworthy or unfit to receive it, the pension, or any part thereof, may, at any time, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be withheld, or discontinued, or paid to the wife or husband, or to any of the dependents of such member, or to a legally appointed guardian for the benefit of the person or persons for whom such member would otherwise have received it.

MUST CLAIM WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DISABILITY.

8. In all cases the claim for a personal pension must be made within one year of the date of the appearance of the disability upon which the claim is based, unless special reasons are shown which, in the opinion of the Pensions Board, are sufficiently strong to justify an exception.

N.B.—In civil life a man may support whom he will and can, provided, however, that he must first fulfil his obligations to his immediate family. The pension awarded to a disabled man, on account of his incapacitation, is part of the attempt made by the State to rehabilitate him so that he may compete with his fellow-citizens and suffer, through war, as little as possible.

A pension will be more likely to accomplish this object in the lower degrees of incapacity than in the higher. Therefore a pensioner, who suffers from an incapacity of 60 per cent or over, should, besides his personal pension, receive the other pensions provided for as above. He should be pensionable for a wife and children, not only present, but future, in order to encourage him to marry and have children; also for step-children, illegitimate children and children to whom he stood *in loco parentis,* of pensionable age who were dependent on him when he joined for Active Service. If his "unmarried wife" has been receiving separation allowance, subsistence allowance or assigned pay, and is still entirely dependent on him, it is logical that he should be pensionable for her. He should also be pensionable for his parents, or for those who, at the time he joined for Active Service, stood in the place of his parents, according to proved dependency whether present or future. Obviously it is necessary to provide that the pension he may draw on account of dependents may be varied or discontinued according as the dependency of each dependent varies or ceases. The maximum awardable to any one pensioner should, it is thought, be limited to twice his personal pension, amounting for the Rank and File to $720 per annum, which is considered to be the average amount which a sound man may earn per year in the general labour market of Canada. It is desirable to insist that a claim for a personal pension should be made as soon as possible after a disability appears, as it is extremely difficult for medical opinion to decide upon the cause of disabilities which are not examined soon after their origin.

AFTER DEATH OF MEMBER, DEPENDENTS PENSIONABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

(*f*) When a member of the Canadian Militia has been killed in action, or has died from injuries received or illness contracted while on Active Service, the dependents of such member shall be pensionable as follows:—

WIDOW.

1. A widow, at the same rate at which the deceased, if alive, would have been personally pensionable, under the 1st Degree of disability.

IF SHE RE-MARRIES, PENSION SHALL CEASE.

Should she re-marry, her pension shall cease, but she may, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be granted a gratuity to an amount not exceeding the equivalent of 2 years' pension.

CHILDREN.

2. A child or children, and a step-child or step-children, and an illegitimate child or illegitimate children, and a child or children to whom the deceased stood *in loco parentis*, whether related to the deceased by consanguinity or not, if any of pensionable age, at the same rate or rates at which the deceased, if alive, would have drawn for such child or children, under the 1st Degree of Disability.

ORPHANS TO GET DOUBLE.

3. A child or children, such as provided for by the last preceding subsection, if an orphan or orphans of pensionable age, at double the rate or rates at which the deceased, if alive, would have drawn for such child or children, under the 1st Degree of Disability; and such pension or pensions shall be paid to legally appointed guardians for the benefit of such child or children.

"UNMARRIED WIDOW."

4. If the deceased was at his death unmarried, or a widower, a pension may be granted to a woman if she was entirely dependent on him and had been receiving separation allowance, or subsistence allowance or assigned pay, as if a wife, or for whom he had been drawing a pension, as for a wife, at the rate at which he would, if alive, have been personally pensionable, under the 1st Degree of Disability. Should she marry, her pension shall cease, but she may, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be granted a gratuity to an amount not exceeding the equivalent of 1 year's pension.

PARENTS OR THOSE "IN LOCO PARENTIS."

5. A parent or parents, or any person or persons who, at the time the deceased joined the Canadian Militia for Active Service, stood *in loco parentis* to the deceased, according to the proved degree of dependency, either existent or when it may arise, at a rate or rates not exceeding, in the whole, the rate at which the deceased would, if alive, have been personally pensionable, under the 1st Degree of Disability.

VARIATION IN DEPENDENCY—MAXIMUM.

6. At the discretion of the Pensions Board, the pension of any of the aforesaid dependents of the deceased may be increased, lessened or discontinued, according as the dependency of such dependent increases, lessens or ceases; provided that it shall not, for any dependent exceed the amount above provided for such dependent, and provided that the maximum amount, for which all the dependents of the deceased shall be pensionable, shall not, in the whole, exceed 1½ times the amount for which the deceased would, if alive, have been personally pensionable, under the 1st Degree of Disability.

REDUCTION TO MAXIMUM, WHERE NECESSARY.

7. Whenever a reduction of pensions is necessary, in order to bring the total amount of the pensions of all dependents of the deceased to the aforesaid maximum, the pension or pensions of the dependent or dependents provided for by subsection (5) shall first be reduced *pro rata*, or cancelled, as may be necessary, and if, and only when, a further reduction is necessary, the pensions of children shall be reduced *pro rata* as may be necessary.

IF DEPENDENTS UNWORTHY OR UNFIT, PENSIONS MAY BE WITHHELD, DISCONTINUED OR PAID TO GUARDIAN.

8. Should any dependent or dependents of the deceased, in the opinion of the Pensions Board, be, or become, unworthy or unfit to receive a pension or pensions, such pension or pensions may at any time, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be withheld or discontinued or paid to a legally appointed guardian for the benefit of such dependent or dependents.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS TO DEPENDENTS.

9. All pensions payable to dependents of the deceased shall be payable in advance and shall take effect from the day following that on which the deceased died, and a gratuity equivalent to 2 months' pension shall in every case be added to, and paid with, the first payment.

(*g*) All pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

PENSIONABLE AGE OF CHILDREN.

(*h*) Neither pension nor gratuity shall be paid on account of, or to, any child over 16 years of age, if a boy, or over 17 years of age, if a girl, unless the Pensions Board is satisfied either:—

1st. That the child is, owing to mental or physical infirmity incapable of earning a livelihood; in which case the pension may, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be continued until the child is 21 years of age, after which a subsidy of equal amount, in lieu of the pension, may, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be paid to an approved institution, for the care of the child, so long as the child remains an inmate thereof, or:—

2nd. That the child is in good faith following a definite course of instruction in an approved secondary school, technical school or University; in which case the pension may, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, be paid until the child is 21 years of age.

XVI. In addition to the award of pensions the methods adopted for the return of members of the Canadian Militia from Active Service to civil life should secure the following results:—

(*a*) Reduction of physical disability to a permanent minimum by appropriate medical treatment.

(*b*) Instruction in various suitable occupations in order that they may become employable and self-supporting.

(*c*) Assistance to find employment or occupation.

XVII. The responsibility for the fulfilment of these provisions should rest with the Dominion Government, who should provide the medical service, hospital treatment and educational and other facilities necessary for their accomplishment.

XVIII. To secure prompt, adequate and co-ordinated action, the direction of all measures adopted for the return of members of the Canadian Militia to civil life should be placed under the general direction of a central administrative body.

XIX. The composition of that body should be such as to remove it from all possibility of its being influenced by party politics. It should be composed of not more than five members, who should be chosen for their outstanding ability and capacity for administration. They should be adequately paid for their services, and if necessary, should devote their whole time to the work.

XX. The measures to be adopted by such a body should be framed with the fullest recognition that Canada has an obligation to do everything necessary to rehabilitate all members of her Militia who have incurred disabilities resulting from Active Service, so that, by reason of such disabilities, they shall suffer as little as possible.

2 LEADER LANE, TORONTO,
December 21, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—This letter accompanies a copy of a Report which I would ask you to read with care, and if its subject matter and the arguments advanced in its support meet with your approval, I hope you will forward its objects by every means in your power.

By using, for instance, your personal influence with your local members of the Commons, advocating action on the lines indicated.

By getting municipal bodies, as well as other organizations with which you, or any of your friends are connected, to do likewise.

By stirring up public opinion in every way that may seem to you wise.

By calling meetings, public or private, to discuss, consider and pass resolutions on the question; and by every legitimate means, bringing to bear on the Federal Government at Ottawa the fact that public feeling throughout the country is favourable to the enacting of such legislation as will afford the totally incapacitated soldier a pension sufficiently large to maintain him and his family in decent comfort.

The matter is not, and should not be allowed to degenerate into, a party political question. It is a matter of fair and honest dealing with a body of men who have done their part nobly and well, and who have a right to expect that the country will in return do theirs in as fine a spirit, and with an equal lack of selfishness.

The Report is not intended as fault finding, or as an adverse criticism of an existing situation; every one must, however, realize how rapidly in these days of stress, conditions change and new situations develop and present themselves in new forms. The position of the totally disabled soldier which recent events have forced into the foreground, is one of these; and the suggestions herein presented are offered in the hope that they may aid in the amelioration of a very real hardship, which was perhaps not fully appreciated when the present arrangements were made.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from again drawing attention to the suggestion that the Government should furnish artificial limbs for wounded soldiers, in order to insist that, if they are to be of real use, it is absolutely necessary that they be made specially for each individual case, and fitted under the direction of an experienced surgeon by a skilled mechanic. Well done, they will be of the greatest value; ill done, a useless extravagance.

Too much stress also cannot be put upon the importance of teaching men new trades; on no account whatever should even one solitary man, judged capable of being taught, be permitted to go free to pick up an "odd job," nor should one be found for him. To allow it would be an economical crime for which there is neither justification nor excuse, more especially when it is remembered that excellent means now exist by which men can be taught almost any of the manual trades; that they should fail to be made the fullest use of is inconceivable.

If people generally will do their best to strengthen the hands of the authorities at Ottawa in formulating a pension scheme of such a character that the country need not be ashamed of it, it will, without doubt, immensely stimulate recruiting.

Yours truly,

FRANK DARLING,

P.S.—A copy of this letter together with the Report is being sent to all the members of the Dominion Senate and the House of Commons, to the members of the Legislatures of the various provinces; to the editors of all the daily papers in Canada and many of the weekly ones; to the Mayors of all cities and towns, and to the Reeves of many of the larger villages and townships; to the Secretaries of many Patriotic Fund Committees, Boards of Trade, Clubs, Societies, and Institutions, and also to a large number of private individuals throughout the Dominion.

Report of the undersigned Committee presented to, and accepted by, the "Council of the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association" at a meeting held in Toronto on Monday the 8th November, 1915.

The Report is distributed with the consent of the Committee and the sanction and approval of the Council.

Frank Darling, Chairman, Hume Blake, C. A. Bogert, Ven. Archdeacon Cody, Pres. R. A. Falconer, U. of T., J. J. Gibbons, Col. Gooderham, W. P. Gundy, Col. W. C. Macdonald, Most Rev. N. McNeil, Alexander McPhedran, M.D., Hon. Mr. Justice Masten, E. R. Wood.

THE ARGUMENT.

The existing regulations (see Government Act appended) provide for different scales of pensions for men equally severely wounded, putting them into two classes called "first degree" and "second degree." These two classes should be consolidated. The distinction made between them is unfair and unjust, and would give rise to many complaints and much heart burning. From the time a man is accepted and drafted into a regiment, he is no longer his own master, but becomes a soldier, subject in all matters to military discipline; he has no control of his own actions, but goes where he is sent, and does what he is told. To make any distinction, therefore, between a man who is injured "in action, or in the presence of the enemy" and one who is injured while on barrack or other duties or while in process of training, is illogical and unreasonable; both men are doing their duty and serving their country and deserve, and should receive, the same treatment.

The scale of pensions as now fixed by the Government is too low for the rank and file, particularly in regard to those totally incapacitated from earning a living. A man who has lost both legs, both arms, the sight of both eyes, or who is seriously paralyzed, cannot possibly live on $22 a month. This is true even if he is granted, in addition, the $7.33 a month, which may be allowed for the "constant services of an attendant" though it is difficult to understand what sort of "constant attendance" can be procured for $7.33 a month. Moreover, should this unfortunate man happen to receive the injuries or contract the illness, which leave him absolutely helpless, elsewhere than "in action or in the presence of the enemy," he gets only $16 per month as pension, and possibly $5.33 for the "constant services of an attendant."

The case of a single man is much less satisfactory than that of the married man. When the totally helpless, incapacitated man is married, he is entitled to draw, on account of his wife, $11 a month, making a total of $40.33 per month as against the single man's $29.33. The truth is, that a man and his wife would do better on the forty dollars than the single man could on the twenty-nine, as the wife would take care of her husband without the wages which the single man must pay for such services. It is very strongly urged, therefore, that the single man should, under circumstances of total disability, receive the combined allowance which a married man, with no children and suffering to the same extent, would draw on account of himself and wife.

A man with his wife and three children will draw, if in the "first degree," $55.33 per month; if in the "second degree," $47.33 per month, the $5 per month allowed by the Government for each child being included in the above figures. These amounts include also the allowance for "the constant services of an attendant" ($7.33 and $5.33 respectively) but the giving of this latter allowance is apparently optional.

Look for a moment at what living costs. In a pamphlet, issued by the authority of the Minister of Labour, in August of this year, is given a statement of the typical weekly expenditures on staple foods, fuel, lighting, and rentals for a family of five, in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities in Canada for all of 1914 and half

of 1915. The average is $61.33 per month ($736 per year) and no allowance is included for clothing, medical attendance or household replenishment.

A woman whose husband has enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces receives altogether, from separation allowance, assigned pay, and Patriotic Fund grant, a total of from forty to forty-five dollars a month. If this same woman's husband comes home so wounded that he is totally incapacitated from earning a livelihood, she will find herself with an invalid man on her hands to feed, clothe, and look after, upon an income very greatly reduced, viz., $32.33 or $40.33 per month in place of $40 or $45, and this will be still further reduced to $27 or $33 if the allowance for "the constant services of an attendant" is not granted.

It is justifiable, therefore, in the face of these figures, to say that the Pension List requires careful reconsideration on its financial side.

It is further suggested that without destroying the flexibility of the scheme so as to permit a reasonable adaptation of it to special circumstances, the right of the pensioner to his allowance should be made perfectly certain, so that in receiving his pension he may feel that it is paid him as a right, and not as a favour, and this right should be made very clear and unassailable.

All matters pertaining to Pensions should be decided by a permanent Pension Board, the appointments to the Board being kept free from political party control, and so regulated that a definite form of continuous policy shall be followed. Only by such means can the efficiency of the organization and economy in its working be secured and maintained.

Something should be done in a case such as the wife dying and leaving three or four small children, and a hopelessly disabled invalid husband. As the regulations now stand, the money he has been drawing on account of his wife, would cease on her death, and he would be left with less income at the moment when it is necessary that he should have more. The man, incapable himself of doing anything, would naturally wish to keep his motherless children about him, but with his reduced income he could not afford to pay any one properly to look after them. Charitable organizations would probably be willing to take them, but to deprive the man, who has just lost his wife, of his children as well, would be a piece of unnecessary cruelty, more particularly as he would in that case, be reduced to the inadequate pension of $22 per month allowed to a single man.

The need of deciding upon a fair and liberal, though at the same time reasonable, pension allowance, for the wounded men now beginning to return, is urgent, and no time should be lost in pressing upon the Government the importance of having it settled at the earliest possible moment.

As now contemplated by the existing rules, the pensions of children cease at the age of fifteen for boys and seventeen for girls, but it would be wiser if the pensions ceased at the age of sixteen for both. They cannot get into permanent employment until after they have passed school age, and the dropping of their pensions, before they can earn enough to support themselves, would put an unnecessary tax on the family income.

Each and every child left an orphan should be granted double the amount of the pension allowed the first child in the grade to which the orphan belongs, the money to be paid over to legally appointed guardians on its behalf.

The provision in the Government plan, that a child, orphaned or otherwise, who, owing to mental or physical infirmity, is incapable of earning a livelihood, may have the pension continue until the child is twenty-one years of age, but that it should then cease, requires consideration, as the question of the child's future should not be left at loose ends as at present.

Appended to this report is a copy of the existing Government Pension Act, together with a proposed new scale, which it is hoped may prove more satisfactory, and is suggested with that object in view.

One of the reasons advanced in support of this new scale is that a man returning to private life, totally incapacitated from earning a livelihood owing to injuries received while on service, should at least receive as much as he was paid while in the ranks (viz., $33 per month). Under the Government scale, such a man would receive as pension $22 per month, though an additional $7.33 per month might be allowed him for "the constant services of an attendant" if in the opinion of the authorities this was necessary, making a total pension of $29.33 per month, but he would get this only if he were wounded "in action or in the presence of the enemy," which would put him in the "First Degree." If he received his injuries elsewhere, he would be put in the "Second Degree" and be entitled to a pension of only $16, with the possible addition of $5.33 for the services of an attendant, making a total of $21.33 per month on which to exist for the remainder of his life!

The Government allows the private soldier while on service $33 per month and everything necessary in the way of clothing, food and lodging, while his wife receives each month $20 separation allowance, $15 out of her husband's $33, and at least $5 from the Patriotic Fund. The wife, therefore, while her husband is on service, gets in all $40 per month to support herself, while the man has $18 per month in cash and all found.

In the changes necesary to be made in the present Government allowances to totally disabled men, those in the lower ranks (privates and non-commissioned officers) must have their pay increased, while the allowances to officers with the exception of Lieutenants, might be reduced if this is necessary to get the needed money for the lower ranks; of course, if there is money enough to pay the men adequately, and also the officers on a high scale, few would object.

The highest amount of pension a totally incapacitated private soldier with a wife, without children, can possibly draw under the existing Act is $29.33 for himself and $11 on account of his wife, a total of $40.33 per month ($484 per year).

The highest amount of pension a totally incapacitated Colonel with a wife, without children, can possibly draw under the existing Act is $160 for himself and $37.50 on account of his wife, a total of $197.50 per month ($2,370 per year).

Canada's Expeditionary Force is a volunteer army composed of men drawn from private life to serve only for the duration of the war and who will when the war is over return to their former occupations. It cannot therefore be compared with a regular professional army, the men and officers of which go into it as a business and a permanent occupation, the men drawn from one social class, the officers from a different one; a distinction maintained practically throughout the careers of both.

With us the situation is quite different. There are hundreds of men serving in the ranks of our forces who have given up prospects, positions, and opportunities, quite as important as those given up by men serving as officers, and whose work in private life is just as valuable to the country as that of men who happen to command them for the time being. There is little or no social distinction between many men serving as privates, and men serving as commissioned officers; all went to the front anxious only to do their duty in such positions as offered, the difference in rank being often merely an accident. There are plenty of instances of brothers, cousins and other relatives serving together, some in the ranks, and others in command. Under such circumstances it is surely unnecessary to make any very marked differences in the amounts of disablement allowances granted to the various grades of officers and men, certainly not to the extent which exists in the present Government scale. Australia, a democratic country, under labour government, in its pension list for totally disabled men, recognizes this condition and makes no such distinctions between the various ranks as we do.

There a colonel draws but two and three-quarters times as much as a private, while under our Government scale he draws five and a half times as much if all are equally wounded.

It is, however, the underlying principle that is of importance rather than whether the amounts paid are too large or too small, or whether the variations between the ranks are justifiable or otherwise. These are matters to be settled by the Government after full consideration, the suggested figures, based on the Australian scale, given at the end of this report, being offered as a help rather than a solution.

Nevertheless, there is no use and no sense in giving men, so injured that they are incapable of earning a livelihood, a pension so small that it will not afford them the ordinary necessities of life. They will suffer enough as it is; to condemn them also to the miseries of insufficient means is unjust and unnecessary; it is uneconomical as well. It must never be forgotten that these men have given up for their country nearly all that makes life worth living. The country in return must treat them fairly—generously if possible—and this there is no doubt the country is willing to do; but equally there is no doubt that the effort will fail if the Pension Act remains in its present shape.

The English pension for totally disabled men is twenty-five shillings per week (about $26.32 per month) no difference being made as to whether a man is married or unmarried. For the first child there is an allowance of five shillings per week, for the second, three shillings and six pence, for all other children two shillings per week, each.

The American pension list gives $100 per month for all totally disabled men, and, for less than total disablement, a specific sum for each specific injury.

It would be an economy were the Government to make provision whereby all men who have lost a limb or part of a limb were furnished with an artificial substitute of the best manufacture, made and fitted at the earliest possible opportunity. Germany, is understood to be doing this, France is doing it, and probably England; but in any case, there can be no doubt that it would bring about excellent results, both for the man himself as well as for the Government—but especially for the man, for with such appliances he would be able to do work which otherwise he could not undertake. There should, in addition, be some provision by which men so injured as to be unable longer to follow their original trade or occupation, would be taught, systematically and thoroughly, some new trade, so that by it they could, in the future, support themselves and their families. A man who was a plasterer or bricklayer, could not if very severely lamed, well continue in either of such callings, but if under forty, and intelligent and fairly well educated, he might easily, if the Government would provide to teach him, and to support meanwhile both him and his family, become a proficient printer or cigar maker, or learn some other form of sedentary trade, and so, by his own efforts, eventually keep himself as comfortably by his new occupation, as he formerly did by his old one.

The selection of men suitable for such training would require much care and judgment, but would well repay the trouble. It cannot be insisted upon too strongly that the men must be taught a real trade, and taught it properly, so that they could apply for work as competent mechanics, able to fill positions satisfactorily; the country has no need and no place for ill-trained workmen.

To teach a man a new trade, or merely to find him a job on his return home, are two very different things, and should not be confused; the one aims so to set him on his feet that he can look after himself, the other is merely tiding over a temporary difficulty.

To turn out on society a lot of men who, through no fault of their own, are largely inefficient, and capable for the most part only of doing odd jobs, would be a very bad thing for the community, and the worst possible thing for the men; every effort should be made therefore, to put them back into the ranks of labour, well equipped and competent. It goes without argument that to get men as far as possible into such physical condition that they can earn a livelihood by their own efforts, is by far the best way of assisting them.

It is possible that a good many people are disposed to think that the problem of providing for disabled soldiers can be solved by the establishment of Soldiers' Homes. No doubt, in due time, such Homes will be established. But this will not solve the whole problem. They would be of use only for single men. The breaking up of a family by sending the father to live in a Home, perhaps far away, is not to be thought of. Moreover, even if this were done, some provision would have to be made for his wife and children.

Another plan, which some have had in mind, is that the inadequate pension now contributed by the Government should be augmented by means of public subscriptions. Such action, however, would be a mistake in every way. It would be an admission that the Government of Canada is unwilling properly to maintain the wounded and disabled soldiers who have made the utmost sacrifice to serve and defend the Empire. It would, besides, place upon a portion of the community a burden which should be borne by the whole. There would arise, moreover, a tendency to regard it as a charity, whereas the payment of a pension honourably earned is a matter of public justice. It is, therefore, necessary to state with emphasis, that the duty of supporting the disabled men should, and must, be undertaken solely by the Government, and that whatever is necessary for this purpose must be paid out of the revenues of the country.

We should at once face the fact, that while the burden will be cheerfully undertaken by a grateful country, it will not be a light one. It could not be left to the chances of public appeals from time to time on behalf of men who have established a permanent right to public support. For twenty, thirty, forty, and, in some cases, even for fifty years, this support must be given, and it must be drawn from a source absolutely stable and secure. We owe our defenders no less than this. We must save them from both the humiliation and the uncertainty of public charity, and give them permanent and adequate security from want, paid them not as a favour, but as a right, for it would be an unpardonable insult to a body of brave men if the payment of a pension carried with it the faintest trace of charity or the least suspicion of patronage.

Surely it is not fanciful to suggest that there is laid upon us who are not in the firing line an obligation real and definite to dedicate ourselves, to the extreme limit of our ability, to taking care of the men and of the families of those on whose protection and sacrifices we are now depending for our national existence.

The following is copied from the Government Act:—

APPENDIX E.

CANADIAN PENSIONS AND DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCES.

April, 1915.

591. The following rates of pension will be granted Militiamen wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence.

Rank held at time of injury or illness.	First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.	Fourth Degree.
	$	$	$	$
Rank and file	264	192	132	75
Sergeant	336	252	168	100
Squad, Batt'y or Sgt. Major Squad, Batt'y or Q.M. Sergeant Colour Sergeant	372	282	186	108
Staff Sergeant Reg'l Sgt. Maj. not W. O. Master Gunner not W. O. Reg'l Q.M. Sgt	432	324	216	132
Warrant Officer	480	360	240	144
Lieutenant	480	360	240	144
Captain	720	540	360	216
Major	960	720	480	288
Lt.-Colonel	1,200	900	600	360
Colonel	1,440	1,080	720	456
Brig.-General	2,100	1,620	1,050	636

(*a*) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(*b*) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*c*) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood, as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*d*) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty.

(*e*) Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or both arms, or the loss of sight of both eyes, or where the use of both legs or both arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in columns, 1st degree and 2nd degree, may be increased one-third.

(*f*) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, totally incapacitated, may draw for his wife half the rate provided in article 592, for the widow and the full rate for the children of an officer, etc.,

of his rank, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer, the widow may then draw the full rates provided in article 592 for widows and children.

(*g*) The widowed mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half the rates fixed in article 592, for a widow, provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldier's decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

592. Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from injuries received, or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, at the following rates: provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence and was clearly due to the carrying out of his military duties:—

Rank held by Husband, Son, or Father at time of death.

Rank and file	$22 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Sergeant	$28 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Squad, Batt. or Col.-Sergeant Major Squad, Batt. or Q.M.-Sgt.	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Colour-Sergeant Staff-Sergeant Reg'l Sergeant-Major, not W.O. Master Gunner, not W.O. Reg'l Q.M.-Sergeant	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Warrant Officer	$32 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Lieutenant	$37 a month for widow and $6 a month for each child.
Captain	$45 a month for widow and $7 a month for each child.
Major	$50 a month for widow and $8 a month for each child.
Colonel (Lieut.)	$60 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Colonel	$75 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Brig.-General	$100 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.

(*a*) A widowed mother whose only son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for pension as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions as hereinafter set forth.

(*b*) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

593. Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

594. The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, etc., be or subsequently prove, unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

595. The pension to a widow or widowed mother shall cease upon her remarriage, but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage.

596. Neither gratuity nor pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity, the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid to a child or orphan after marriage.

597. Individual cases for which the Regulations do not provide or sufficiently provide, may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

598. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

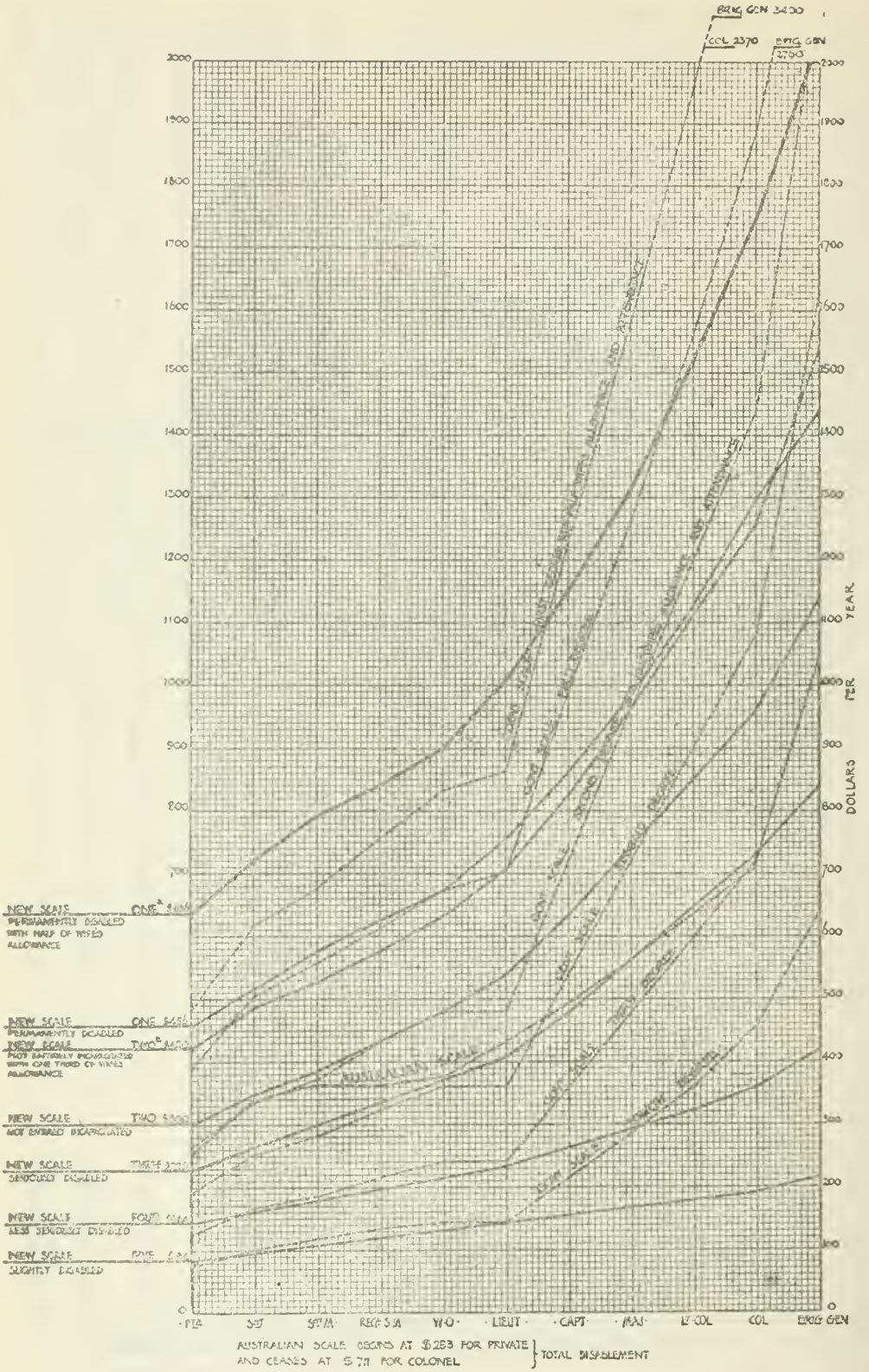
	Men permanently disabled "in action or in the presence of the enemy."		Men permanently disabled elsewhere than "in action or in presence of the enemy."		Men permanently disabled during the period of their enlistment. Incapable of earning a living.				Men very seriously disabled but not entirely incapacitated.				Men seriously disabled.			Men less seriously disabled.			Man slightly disabled.	
	First Degree		Second Degree		ONE *		Third Degree		TWO †		Fourth Deg.		THREE			FOUR			FIVE	
	Gov't Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale			New Scale			New Scale	
	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	PerM	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	PerM	Per Y.	PerM	Per Y.		PerM	Per Y.		PerM	PerY.
1. Rank and File	$ c. 22.00	$ c. 264.00	$ c. 16.00	$ c. 192.00	$ c. 38.00	$ c. 456.00	$ c. 11.00	$ c. 132.00	$ c. 25.00	$ c. 300.00	$ c. 6.25	$ c. 75.00	$ c. 19.00	$ c. 228.00	NO PROVISION IN GOVERNMENT ACT	$ c. 12.00	$ c. 144.00	NO PROVISION IN GOVERNMENT ACT	$ c. 7.00	$ c. 84.00
2. Sergeant.....	28.00	336.00	21.00	252.00	43.00	516.00	14.00	168.00	29.00	348.00	8.33	100.00	22.00	264.00		13.50	162.00		8.00	96.00
3. Squad Batty. or S.M. Squad Batty. or Q.M. Sgt., Col. Sgt.	31.00	372.00	23.50	282.00	48.00	576.00	15.50	186.00	32.00	384.00	9.00	108.00	25.00	300.00		15.00	180.00		9.00	108.00
4. Staff Sgt., Regl. Sgt. M., not W.O.M.G., not W.O. Regl. Q. M. Sgt.....	36.00	432.00	27.00	324.00	52.00	624.00	18.00	216.00	36.00	432.00	11.00	132.00	28.00	336.00		16.50	198.00		10.00	120.00
5. Warrant Officer	40.00	480.00	30.00	360.00	56.00	672.00	20.00	240.00	40.00	480.00	12.00	144.00	31.00	372.00		18.00	216.00		11.00	132.00
6. Lieutenant....	40.00	480.00	30.00	360.00	63.00	756.00	20.00	240.00	45.00	540.00	12.00	144.00	34.00	408.00		19.50	234.00		12.00	144.00
7. Captain.....	60.00	720.00	45.00	540.00	72.00	864.00	30.00	360.00	53.00	636.00	18.00	216.00	40.00	480.00		22.00	264.00		13.00	156.00
8. Major.....	80.00	960.00	60.00	720.00	82.00	984.00	40.00	480.00	62.00	744.00	24.00	288.00	47.00	564.00		24.50	294.00		14.00	168.00
9. Lieut.-Colonel	100.00	1200.00	75.00	900.00	94.00	1128.00	50.00	600.00	71.00	852.00	30.00	360.00	54.00	648.00		27.00	324.00		15.00	180.00
10. Colonel.....	120.00	1440.00	90.00	1080.00	115.00	1296.00	60.00	720.00	80.00	960.00	38.00	456.00	61.00	732.00		30.00	360.00		16.00	192.00
11. Brig.-General	175.00	2100.00	135.00	1620.00	120.00	1440.00	87.50	1050.00	95.00	1140.00	53.00	636.00	70.00	840.00		35.00	420.00		18.00	216.00

* All men in this column shall draw half the wife's allowance as set forth in table for widows and children and full rate for children.

† Men in this column may be granted one-third the wife's allowance as set forth in table for widows and children and half rate for children.

	Widow				1st Child				2nd Child				3rd and Subsequent Children			
	Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale	
	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1. Rank and File	22.00	264.00	30.00	360.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	4.00	48.00	5.00	60 00	3.00	36.00
2. Sergeant	28.00	336 00	34.00	408.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	4 00	48.00	5.00	60.00	3 00	36.00
3. Squad Bat. S.M. or Q.M. Colour Sgt	30.00	360.00	36 00	432.00	5 00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5 00	60.00	4.00	48.00	5.00	60.00	3.00	36.00
4 Reg'l S.M. and M. Gunner not W.O.	30 00	360 00	36 00	432 00	5 00	60 00	5 00	60.00	5 00	60 00	4.00	48.00	5 00	60.00	3 00	36.00
5. Reg'l Q.M Sgt. W.O.	32 00	384 00	38 00	456 00	5 00	60 00	5 00	60 00	5.00	60 00	4 00	48.00	5 00	60 00	3.00	36.00
6. Lieutenant	37 00	444 00	42 00	504 00	6.00	72 00	6 00	72 00	6 00	72 00	5 00	60 00	6 00	72.00	4.00	48 00
7. Captain	45 00	540 00	48 00	576 00	7 00	84 00	7 00	84 00	7 00	84 00	5 00	60 00	7 00	84 00	4 00	48 00
8. Major	50 00	600 00	55 00	660 00	8.00	96.00	8 00	96 00	8 00	96.00	6 00	72.00	8.00	96 00	4 00	48 00
9. Lieutenant-Colonel	60 00	720.00	65 00	780 00	10.00	120 00	10 00	120 00	10 00	120 00	8 00	96 00	10 00	120.00	5 00	60 00
10. Colonel	75 00	900 00	75 00	900 00	10 00	120 00	10 00	120 00	10 00	120 00	8 00	96 00	10 00	120 00	5 00	60 00
11. Brigadier-General	100.00	1200.00	100 00	1200 00	10 00	120 00	10 00	120 00	10 00	120 00	8 00	96 00	10 00	120 00	5 00	60 00

		Pte.	Sgt.	Sgt. M.	Reg'l. Sgt. M.	W.O.	Lieut.	Cap.	Maj.	Lieut.Col.	Col.	Brig.Gen.
EXISTING GOVERNMENT SCALE		GOVERMENT SCALE,—FIRST DEGREE, For Total Disablement										
	Man's Allowance	$ c. 264.00	$ c. 336.00	$ c. 372.00	$ c. 432.00	$ c. 480.00	$ c. 480.00	$ c. 720.00	$ c. 960.00	$ c. 1,200.00	$ c. 1,440.00	$ c. 2,100.00
	One-third of above for attendance	88.00	112.00	124.00	144.00	160.00	160.00	240.00	320.00	400.00	480.00	700.00
	One-half of Wife's Allowance	132.00	168.00	180.00	180.00	192.00	222.00	270.00	300.00	360.00	405.00	600.00
	Total per Year	484.00	616.00	676.00	756.00	832.00	862.00	1,230.00	1,580.00	1,960.00	2,370.00	3,400.00
		GOVERNMENT SCALE,—SECOND DEGREE, For Total Disablement										
	Man's Allowance	192 00	252.00	282.00	324.00	360.00	360.00	540.00	720.00	900.00	1,080.00	1,620.00
	One-third of above for attendance	64.00	84.00	94.00	108.00	120.00	120.00	180.00	240.00	300.00	360.00	540.00
	One-half of Wife's Allowance	132.00	168.00	180.00	180.00	192.00	222.00	270.00	300.00	360.00	450.00	600.00
	Total per Year	388.00	504.00	556.00	612.00	672.00	702.00	990.00	1,260.00	1,560.00	1,890.00	2,760.00
PROPOSED NEW SCALE		NEW SCALE,—ONE, For Total Disablement										
	Man's Allowance	456.00	516.00	576.00	624.00	672.00	756.00	864.00	984.00	1,128.00	1,296.00	1,440.00
	One-half of Wife's Allowance	180 00	204.00	216.00	216.00	228.00	252.00	288.00	330.00	390.00	450.00	600.00
	Total per Year	636.00	720.00	792.00	840.00	900.00	1,008.00	1,152.00	1,314.00	1,518.00	1,746.00	2,040.00
		NEW SCALE—TWO										
	Man's Allowance	300.00	348.00	384.00	432.00	480.00	540.00	636.00	744.00	852.00	960.00	1,140.00
	One-third of Wife's Allowance	120.00	136.00	144.00	144.00	152.00	168.00	192.00	220.00	260.00	300.00	400.00
	Total per Year	420.00	484.00	528.00	576.00	632.00	708.00	828.00	964.00	1,112.00	1,260.00	1,540.00
		NEW SCALE—THREE										
	Man's Allowance	228.00	264.00	300.00	336.00	372.00	408.00	480.00	564.00	648.00	732.00	840.00
		NEW SCALE—FOUR										
	Man's Allowance	144.00	162.00	180.00	198.00	216.00	234.00	264.00	294.00	324.00	360.00	420.00
		NEW SCALE—FIVE										
	Man's Allowance	84 00	96.00	108.00	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	216.00


BRIG GEN 3400
COL 2370
BRIG GEN 2790
2000
1900
1800
1700
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DOLLARS PER YEAR
NEW SCALE ONE
PERMANENTLY DISABLED WITH MAID OF HONOR ALLOWANCE
NEW SCALE ONE
PERMANENTLY DISABLED
NEW SCALE TWO
NOT ENTIRELY INCAPACITATED WITH ONE THIRD OF WIVES ALLOWANCE
NEW SCALE TWO
NOT ENTIRELY INCAPACITATED
NEW SCALE THREE
SERIOUSLY DISABLED
NEW SCALE FOUR
LESS SERIOUSLY DISABLED
NEW SCALE FIVE
SLIGHTLY DISABLED
PTE
SGT
SGT/M
REG'S/A
W/O
LIEUT
CAPT
MAJ
LT-COL
COL
BRIG GEN
AUSTRALIAN SCALE BEGINS AT $253 FOR PRIVATE AND CEASES AT $711 FOR COLONEL
TOTAL DISABLEMENT

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 185

MEMORANDUM UPON THE CIVIL WAR PENSIONS EVIL IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEANS ADOPTED TO ARREST THE EVIL IN CONNECTION WITH SUBSEQUENT CAMPAIGNS AND THEIR BEARING UPON GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DOMINIONS BY LIEUT.-COL. J. G. ADAMI, F.R.S., C.A.M.C.

The pension evil in the United States is notorious; the burden placed deliberately upon the revenues of the country is scarce believable. To-day, fifty years after the conclusion of the Civil War, the country is still paying out over 150,000,000 dollars (£30,000,000) per annum to the survivors of the Federal Army, the widows and other dependants of those who fought upon the northern side, those who claim to have fought and those who claim to be dependents of the same. In the fifty years since the war ended the United States has paid out to these 4,500,000,000 dollars (£900,000,000).

There were rather more than 2,000,000 soldiers engaged upon the northern, pensionable, side during the four years 1862 to 1865, so that the numbers compare fairly with the British Expeditionary Forces of to-day.

It is difficult to imagine that Great Britain will be confronted with a similar evil, nevertheless the signs of the times indicate that steps must be taken to guard against it. A study of the Pensions legislation and of the growth of this huge burden upon the country, such as the writer made in Washington at the beginning of April, showed that two closely allied factors were essentially responsible. These are:—

(*i*) *The banding together of the old, discharged, soldiers* of the Civil War into a union, or association, the *Grand Army of the Republic,* a body with a central organization at Washington, a subordinate staff of officers in each state forming a statutory state organization and branches or lodges in each city and county.

(II) *The capture of the vote.*—In other words so strong and well organized has been the Grand Army of the Republic that the votes of the old soldiers and those dependent upon them have been sufficient to turn the scale at elections. From this it follows that the "outs" whether Republican or Democrat have consistently promised still more favourable pension legislation, and the "ins," not to be beaten, have either concurred or "gone one better." It is admitted that the "Pension Committee" of seven members of the Grand Army working upon this state of affairs has written all the pension legislation of the last forty years; in fact Congress tacitly recognizes this Committee as the supreme legislative power in pension matters.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Some indications may be given of what has been accomplished:—

A British soldier is granted a pension for two causes only, either length of service or permanent disability. For such disabilities an English Captain is granted £100, an American private £120 (600 dollars). The maximum pension granted to a British private is (I believe) £3.10.0 per month, to a Statesian private, a survivor of the Civil War, £20 per month.

In 1879 a law was passed granting arrearages to all original invalid pensioners, i.e. they were to receive the amount of full pensions to date not, as previously, from the time when the pension was granted but from the day of infliction of their disability, if they made application before the first of June, 1881. As a result pension expenditure rose from $33,000,000 in 1879 to $55,000,000 in 1880.

In 1888 the same principle was applied to all widows' pensions. A widow whose husband died in 1863 if she applied in 1915 would be granted arrearage of full pay for fifty-two years.

Prior to 1890 pensions were only granted to those disabled while in service. By the law of June, 1890, every disabled soldier could qualify irrespective of whether the disability was acquired in service or not. Old age now became an adequate claim for pension. As a result the expenditure rose from $86,000,000 in 1890 to $157,000,000 in 1893. From 1890 onwards for many years a force of 200 clerks was employed at the Pensions Bureau, collating documents and investigating claims.

With all this there were frauds on a gigantic scale; the evolution of a professional class of claims agents, unscrupulous lawyers who forged documents and divided pension grants with successful applicants; claims doctors who made out false medical certificates; forgery, perjury, pensions drawn after death, personation of widows, concealment of marriage, illicit relationships maintained in place of marriage, these were all rampant. A Canadian colleague has reported to me the case of a woman in his district whom he exposed, who married and buried three Civil War survivors in succession and for long years drew widow's pensions for all three.

Finally the scandal became so great that with relief the Sherman law was passed by Congress, granting pensions to every surviving participant in the Civil War, whether disabled or whole, and to their dependents.

The pension disbursements reached a maximum in 1913—$176,714,907—this sum including some $15,000,000 for pensioners in the Spanish-American war and other sources.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DOMINIONS.

These data are recorded, because they bear upon possible developments among our own people:—

(I) With the powerful hold that trades unionism has taken upon Great Britain, Canada and Australia, it is not merely probable but certain that within a few years after the conclusion of the war a strong association of old soldiers will be formed. The main bulk of our present troops will be relegated into private life; very many will find it difficult to return to their previous occupations; either their places will have been taken, or they will no longer be as capable and adept as before; there will be an inevitable tendency to band together to improve their condition; an equally inevitable tendency to claim support from the public funds.

(II) This body will be sufficiently large, and sufficiently widely distributed to exert, both in Great Britain and her Dominions, the same deleterious influence upon political parties that the Grand Army of the Republic exerts in the United States.

(III) Hitherto the British peoples have been unacquainted with the granting of pensions upon a large scale. With the new Insurance legislation this is no longer true. The familiarization with old age and disability pensions makes it additionally certain that there will within a very short time be a popular move to increase and extend army pensions.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The country must be prepared to meet this movement in advance; it cannot afford any additional heavy tax upon its resources, it can at most be just, but not generous.

Hitherto the Governors of Chelsea Hospital have quietly and with the greatest efficiency controlled the pensioning of the Army in Great Britain.

Now it becomes a question whether they form a sufficiently strong and sufficiently recognized body to withstand the influences which will be brought to bear. If they be continued as the Central Authority they will need strong legislative support in advance.

Is it possible to elevate this matter of Army and Navy Pensions outside and above politics, to gain now, before the end of the war, an agreement to this effect between His Majesty's Government and the Opposition, i.e. to form a central body—whether with the Chelsea Governors as a nucleus or no—upon which the leaders of both parties are equally represented with the pledged agreement on the part of both parties that the Government of the time being shall not as a Government accept or favour any pensions legislation which has not the approval of this central body?

Failing an agreement of this nature it might well be recommended that before the conclusion of the war a non-contentious measure be brought into the House by His Majesty's Government, after consultation with the leaders of the Opposition in which the principles governing Army and Navy pensions shall be clearly laid down and certain existing anomalies, both of extent and manner of payment be removed. The existence of such an Act consolidating the practice and enunciating the principles which should govern pension legislation, would do much to arrest mischievous efforts in the future.

THE PREVENTION OF PENSION FRAUDS.

The bitter experience in the United States, led their Army Departments at the time of the Spanish-American war to take certain steps, which have been most successful, in arresting false claims, personation, and similar evils, and the measures then introduced might well be adopted in the British Army.

MUSTER-OUT CERTIFICATES.

It is well that the records of each individual soldier be made so thorough as to preclude doubts as to the state of his health and ability on leaving service after the war.

Studying the records of individual soldiers of the Civil War, preserved at Washington, it is impossible not to be impressed by the fact that, both as regards identification of the individual, and as regards the individual medical records, there were many defects, making it comparatively easy for claims agents to present a case for disabilities, and rendering substitution not difficult. These defects in 1898 were met successfully by the establishment of a "Muster-Out" examination so that now the Adjutant-General's Office possesses a full and authoritative record of the state of health of each individual soldier when he leaves the service. A single sheet containing the necessary details is filed away with the other papers bearing upon each individual soldier. This sheet contains:—

(1) A declaration of the person to be mustered out of service, or discharged, signed by him in the presence of a witness, and dated.

(2) A certificate of the Company Commander or other immediate Commanding Officer, bearing upon his knowledge of the disabilities of the person who signed the foregoing declaration.

(3) A duly signed certificate of the examining surgeon.

These three certificates may be described more in detail:—

I.—Certificate of Soldier Mustered Out.

The soldier to be "mustered out" is requested to declare:—

(1) Have you any reason to believe that at the present time you are suffering from the effects of any wound, injury, or disease, or that you have any disability or impairment of health, whether incurred in the military service or otherwise?

(2) If so, describe the disability, stating the nature and location of the wound, injury or disease.

(3) When was the disability incurred?

(4) Where was the disability incurred?

(5) State the circumstances, if known, under which the disability was incurred.

The declaration is as follows:—

I declare that the foregoing questions and my answers thereto have been read over to me, and that I fully understand the questions, and that my replies to them are true in every respect and are correctly recorded.

Signature of the Witness.

Date. Signature of individual.

II. *The certificate of the Company Commander* is also in the form of question and answer.

(1) Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, aside *from his own statement*, that the person who made and signed the foregoing declaration is disabled or impaired in health, at the present time, by reason of any wound, injury, or disease, whether incurred in the military service of the United States or otherwise?

(2) If so, describe the disability, stating the nature and location of the wound, injury, or disease, so far as known.

(3) When was the disability incurred?

(4) Where was the disability incurred?

(5) State the circumstances, if known, under which the disability was incurred.

(6) Was the disability incurred in line of duty?

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed and dated.

III. *The certificate of the Examining Surgeon* is:—

(1) Have you subjected the person named above to a thorough physical examination?

(2) Do you find that at the present time he has any disability, whether incurred in the military service or not?

(3) If any disability is found to exist, describe the character and seat of the wound or injury, or the nature of the disease.

(4) State whether, in your opinion, the disability originated in the line of duty in the military service of the United States.

(5) Is the disability permanent?

(6) To what extent does the disability disqualify him for the performance of manual labour?

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed and dated.

If there be any disagreement between the statement of the individual soldier and the certificate of the medical officer, the Army regulations demand that the case be brought before a medical board, and the findings of that medical board are attached and filed away with the "Muster-out" certificate.

IDENTIFICATION.

I beg respectfully to submit that in the medical sheets of the physical examination of recruits, the space afforded and the directions given in the matter of identification marks are painfully inadequate. The United States arrangements are much more thorough.

Prior to 1906, each physical examination sheet bore an outline of the human figure both front and back view, upon which the examining medical officer indicated by small crosses the exact position of the various marks of identification. Since 1906 there has been introduced in addition the method of identification by finger marks, according to the Bertillon System, and, further, each examination sheet bears a photograph of the individual, of regulation size, in profile and full face. This is taken by the examining officer as a necessary part of the examination. The simple apparatus needed for making the finger marks, and the regulation camera and screens, are provided to each examining officer. That for taking finger prints, which is very simple, consists of a form-holder, ink plate, a tube of printer's ink, and a roller for spreading the ink on the plate. Impressions are taken of a complete series of individual finger tips of each hand, each finger being recorded separately, and with this, in addition, there is a plain impression of the four fingers taken simultaneously, of each hand. A full description is given in Circular No. 44 of the War Department, Washington, dated August 6, 1906. These physical examination sheets of recruits are in every instance sent up the same day to headquarters at Washington, and through a perfect system of classification, I was assured by the Adjutant-General (Major-General MacCain) that in ten minutes the record could be put in its proper place in the series, and it could be determined whether the individual is a re-enlisted man. The system has been found especially valuable in tracing soldiers found drowned without clothes, etc., and further it is recommended that burial parties in time of war, shall carry with them a simple apparatus for making finger prints and shall enclose the record in a small bottle to be buried along with the body so that in case of re-interment from the field of battle, the finger prints will afford identification, when a cross or other identification marks placed above ground, would be liable to be destroyed. (For other data see Appendix.)

REMARKS.

It is clearly impossible to introduce this system at the present moment for any entering service for the present war, but to prevent fraud and substitution it is urged that an identification sheet affording all these data be attached as a matter of routine to the "Muster-out" medical sheet.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICE,
CANADIAN CONTINGENTS,
36 Victoria Street, S.W.

May 5, 1915.

APPENDIX I.

The last report of the Adjutant-General, U.S.A., epitomizes the state of Finger Print Identification in the United States Army.

To the end of the last fiscal year 291,181 finger print records had been made.

Of these 88,937 were cases of re-enlistment.

Several cases were discovered in which the finger print record established beyond doubt that the man presenting a discharge certificate was not the individual to whom that certificate had been granted.

During the year 467 cases of fradulent enlistment of former deserters, general prisoners and others were discovered by means of the system.

Dead men, former soldiers, were identified when no other indentification was possible.

Civil offenders were detected seeking to evade arrest by enlistment under assumed names.

By means of impressions left of their finger marks soldiers were detected who had committed crimes.

SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

1. It is suggested by a correspondent that pension administration should be delegated to an independent commission, whose members should be appointed for life, and like the Railway Commission, removable only for cause shown. They should have plenary and final power subject only to the laws and regulations to be established.

2. A further suggestion is that a correct conception of the principles of pensions should be established at the outset. Pensions should be regarded not at all as a reward for services but as a method of placing those who have suffered an impairment or disability on a footing where they may compete for a living on equal terms and without handicap with those of their fellows who have suffered no disability by reason of their services.

3. Another correspondent suggests that the best analogy for the establishment of a proper pensions system is to be found in the principle of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. War is a social risk appertaining to the business of maintaining the State and the risk should be distributed so far as possible equally among all those engaged in the business—which means, among all Canadians. The Board administering the Workmen's Compensation Act and its regulations will afford suggestions for a Pensions Commission. Other suggestive sections of this Act are those providing compensation to persons acquiring a dependency upon an incapacitated man subsequent to his incurring the disability and providing compensation for illegitimate children.

4. Again, it is suggested that it would be preferable to have more grades of pensions than existing law provides.

5. It is also suggested that the degrees of incapacity on which pensions are scaled should be described according to percentages of capacity for labour, instead of, as at present, by phrases such as "totally incapable," "materially incapable," and "in a small degree incapable."

6. It is suggested that there should be a lawyer on the Board of Commission.

7. The suggestions of another correspondent are:

(*a*) An absolutely independent Pensions Board should be established.

(*b*) Permanent medical boards should be established to determine the degree of disability.

(*c*) The Pensions Board should employ some one who has had large experience—with a life insurance company, for instance—in the art of keeping and indexing large numbers of records.

(*d*) It is most important that finger prints should be secured of all men who are granted pensions or examined. Substitutes will always be ready to step fraudulently into the places of pensioners who die.

APPENDIX

TO

Foregoing Sessional Papers No. 185, *re* Pension List, etc.

THE following Tables I and II, showing the comparative rates of Pensions for Disabled Soldiers, are taken from "Hansard" of January 24, 1916, at pages 213-214, as given during Honourable J. D. Hazen's speech on the Address.

TABLE I.—Comparative Rates of Pensions for Totally Disabled Soldiers, Active Service.

Rank	—	Unmarried Soldier.	Married Soldier and wife.	Soldier, Wife and 1 Child.	Soldier, Wife and 2 Children	Soldier, Wife and 3 Children	Soldier, Wife and 4 Children	Remarks.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	
Rank and File (i.e. Corporals and Privates.)	Canada	264 00	396 00	456 00	516 00	576 00	636 00	Rates may be increased one third if constant services of an attendant are required.
	Australia	253 00	380 00	413 00	506 00	569 00	633 00	
	British	316 00	316 00	348 00	380 00	412 00	444 00	
	United States.	There is no fixed amount to cover term of "total disability," as rates vary according to form of disability, without regard to rank, viz.: from $480 a year for total deafness, up to $1,200 a year for loss of sight of both eyes.						
Sergeant	Canada	336 00	504 00	564 00	624 00	684 00	744 00	
	Australia	340 00	496 00	560 00	623 00	701 00	764 00	
	British	366 00	366 00	398 00	430 00	462 00	494 00	
Warrant Officer	Canada	480 00	672 00	732 00	792 00	852 00	912 00	
	Australia	377 00	566 00	630 00	693 00	756 00	818 00	
	British	506 00	506 00	538 00	570 00	602 00	634 00	
Lieutenant	Canada	482 00	702 00	774 00				In addition receives a gratuity of one yeaa's pension the first year.
	Australia	443 00	664 00	727 00	846 00	918 00	990 00	
	British	700 00			791 00	854 00	917 00	
	United States.	Samerates as above for men.						
Captain	Canada	720 00	990 00	1,074 00	1,158 00	1,242 00	1,326 00	
	Australia	492 00	737 00	800 00	864 00	927 00	990 00	
	British	1,000 00						In addition receives a gratuity of one years pension the first year.
Major	Canada	960 00	1,260 00	1,356 00	1,452 00	1,548 00	1,644 00	
	Australia	565 00	847 00	910 00	973 00	1,037 00	1,100 00	
	British	2,000 00						In addition receives a gratuity of one years pension the first year.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Canada	1,200 00	1,560 00	1,680 00	1,800 00	1,920 00	2,040 00	
	Australia	638 00	956 00	1,019 00	1,083 00	1,146 00	1,200 00	
	British	3,000 00						In addition receives a gratuity of one years pension the first year.

The following Tables I and II, showing the comparative rates of Pensions for Disabled Soldiers, are taken from "Hansard" of January 24, 1916, at pages 213–214, as given during Honourable J. D. Hazen's speech on the Address.

TABLE II.—Comparative rates of Pensions for Widows of Officers and Men killed on Active Service.

Rank of Husband.	——	Widow without Children.	With one Child.	With two Children.	With 3 Children.	With 4 Children.	Remarks.
		$	$	$	$	$	
Private	Canada	264 00	324 00	384 00	444 00	504 00	Receives also a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension in the first year.
	Australia	253 00	316 00	379 00	442 00	504 00	
	British	126 00	189 00	233 00	258 00	283 00	Pensions vary according to age; on attaining to 35 increase of $30, and a further $30 at 45.
	United States	144 00	168 00	192 00	216 00	240 00	
Sergeant	Canada	336 00	396 00	456 00	516 00	576 00	
	Australia	340 00	403 00	466 00	529 00	592 00	
	British	138 00	201 00	245 00	270 00	295 00	Increase on attaining 35 years and again at 45.
Warrant Officer	Canada	384 00	444 00	504 00	564 00	624 00	
	Australia	377 00	440 00	503 00	566 00	629 00	
	British	175 00	238 00	282 00	307 00	332 00	Increase on widow attaining 35 years and again at 45.
Lieutenant	Canada	444 00	516 00	588 00	660 00	732 00	
	Australia	443 00	506 90	569 00	632 00	695 00	
	British	400 00	475 00	550 00	625 00	700 00	
Captain	Canada	540 00	624 00	708 00	792 00	876 00	
	Australia	492 00	555 00	618 00	681 00	774 00	
	British	500 00	590 00	680 00	770 00	860 00	
Major	Canada	600 00	696 00	792 00	888 00	984 00	
	Australia	565 00	628 00	691 00	754 00	817 00	
	British	700 00	805 00	910 00	1,015 00	1,120 00	
Lieutenant-Colonel	Canada	720 00	840 00	960 00	1,080 00	1,200 00	
	Australia	638 00	701 00	764 00	827 00	890 00	
	British	900 00	1,020 90	1,140 00	1,260 00	1,380 00	

P. C. 289.

Copy of Regulations and Scale of Pensions attached to Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th April, 1915. (See Sessional Papers No. 150, March 3, 1916.)

Articles 591 to 598 inclusive, Pay and Allowance Regulations, are cancelled and the following substituted to take effect September 1, 1914.

591. The following rates of pension will be granted Militia men wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence.

Rank held at time of injury or illness.	First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.	Fourth Degree.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rank and file	264 00	192 00	132 00	75 00
Sergeant	336 00	252 00	168 00	100 00
Squad, Batt'y or Co. Sgt.-Maj.	372 00	282 00	186 00	108 00
" " Q.M. Sgt.				
Color Sergeant				
Staff Sergeant				
Reg'l Sgt-Maj not W. O.	432 00	324 00	216 00	132 00
Master Gunner not W. O.				
Reg'l Q.M. Sgt.				
Warrant Officer	480 00	360 00	240 00	144 00
Lieutenant	480 00	360 00	240 00	144 00
Captain	720 00	540 00	360 00	216 00
Major	960 00	720 00	480 00	288 00
Lieut-Colonel	1,200 00	900 00	600 00	360 00
Colonel	1,440 00	1,080 00	720 00	456 00
Brig.-General	2,100 00	1,620 00	1,050 00	636 00

(*a*) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(*b*) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted, in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*c*) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood, as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*d*) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other duty.

(*e*) Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or both arms or the loss of sight of both eyes; or where the use of both legs or both arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in columns "1st Degree" and "2nd Degree" may be increased one-third.

(*f*) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, totally incapacitated may draw for his wife half the rate provided in Article 592 for the widow and the full rate for the children of an officer, etc., of his rank, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer, the widow may then draw the full rates provided in Article 592 for widows and children.

(*g*) The widowed mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half the rates fixed in Article 592 for a widow, provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldier's decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

592. Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from injuries received, or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, at the following rates; provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence, and was clearly due to the carrying out of his military duties.

Rank held by Husband, Son, or Father at time of death.

Rank and file	$22 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Sergeant	$28 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Squad, Batt., or Company Sgt.-Major Squad, Battery, or A. M. Sergeant Colour-Sergeant Staff-Sergeant Reg'l Sgt.-Major, not W.O. Master Gunner, not W.O. Reg'l Quartermaster-Sergeant	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Warrant Officer	$32 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Lieutenant	$37 a month for widow and $6 a month for each child.
Captain	$45 a month for widow and $7 a month for each child.
Major	$50 a month for widow and $8 a month for each child.
Lieut.-Colonel	$60 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Colonel	$75 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Brig.-General	$100 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.

(*a*) A widowed mother whose only son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for a pension as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions as hereinafter set forth.

(*b*) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

593. Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

594. The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, etc., be or subsequently prove, unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the Minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

595. The pension to a widow or widowed mother shall cease upon her re-marriage, but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage.

596. Neither gratuity nor pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity, the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid to a child or orphan after marriage.

597. Individual cases for which the Regulations do not provide or sufficiently provide, may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

598. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

NOTE.—The foregoing Regulations *re* Canadian Militia Pay and Allowances were made applicable to the officers and soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces and to their widows, children, etc., and to take effect from the 1st day of September, 1914. *See* Sessional Papers, No. 150, March 3, 1916 (P.C. 887).

P. C. 3021.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 25th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated December 13, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting for consideration copy of a letter received from the President, Pension Board, England, in which the suggestion is made that the Board be authorized to award gratuities not exceeding $100 to men who, though only slightly incapacitated, are unfit for further service in the field and have been recommended for discharge.

It is represented that this gratuity would be in lieu of a short term pension and would enable the Board and Chief Paymaster, Overseas, to effect speedily a final settlement with such men whose cases must, otherwise, be referred to the Pensions Board, Ottawa, thus causing long delays.

The Minister recommends that the suggestions of the President, Pension Board, England, be approved and that the Board be empowered to award gratuities not exceeding $100 in cases where the men are not disabled sufficiently for pension, but who nevertheless will be more or less disabled for a period after their discharge.

P. C. 2813.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated November 29, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that there have been several cases of insanity among the men of the Overseas Forces invalided home, and that these men have been sent to their respective Provincial Asylums for care and treatment.

The Minister recommends that the charges made by these institutions for care and treatment of such patients be paid by the Government as long as the patients are kept at these institutions, and that as regards pay, allowances and pension to such soldiers, and their dependents, the following Regulations be approved:—

(a) Unmarried Soldiers without Dependents.

No pay, allowances or pension will be granted if it is a case of permanent insanity. If it is a case of temporary insanity, pay of rank will be allowed the soldier while cared for in such institution, but same will not be paid him until he is discharged therefrom. The period for which such pay is granted shall not exceed six months.

(b) Married Soldiers and Sons of Widowed Mothers.

Assigned Pay and Separation Allowance will be continued the dependents while the soldier is undergoing treatment. If it is a temporary case only balance of pay will be issued the soldier on discharge. If, however, the case is considered incurable the soldier will be detained at the Asylum, but will be discharged from the Force, and balance of pay due him will be paid his wife or mother, as the case may be, and the claims of these latter for pension will be considered as if the soldier were dead.

RETURN

[215]

COPY OF ORDER IN COUNCIL, P. C. No. 634, dated 24th March, 1916, *re* the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods, including nickel, nickel ore, and nickel matte, to certain foreign parts.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

FRIDAY, the 24th day of March, 1916.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915 (P. C. 880), prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, shall be and the same is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the following headings, viz.:—

Asbestos;
Nickel and nickel ore.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of the Customs Act, is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

(A) The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan, Portugal, and the United States of America when for consumption in the said United States, viz.:—

Packing-house products and products similar in kind.

(B) The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz.:—

Asbestos;
Sugar unrefined;
Sugar refined;
Candy;
Pepper;
Wood ashes;
Tallow;
Metals and ores, the following, viz.: Nickel, nickel ore and nickel matte.

(C) The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal, viz.:—

Fruit, fresh, dried or preserved in any way, and nuts, used as fruit.

This Order in Council shall be proclaimed by publication in *The Canada Gazette*.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Customs.

215—1

MEMORANDUM No. 2

RESPECTING

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

EUROPEAN WAR 1914-15

FROM FEBRUARY 1st, 1915

TO JANUARY 31st, 1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916

[No. 231—1916]

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, March 18, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your consideration—to be laid on the table of the House—this the second instalment of the Memoranda summarizing the work of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the following period:—

February 1, 1915, to January 31, 1916 (except where otherwise stated).

This report includes:—

STATEMENT "A"—Report of the Chief of the General Staff;
STATEMENT "B"—Report of the Quartermaster-General;
STATEMENT "C"—Report of the Master-General of the Ordnance;
STATEMENT "D"—Report of the Accountant and Paymaster-General;
STATEMENT "E"—Report of the Assistant Deputy Minister;
STATEMENT "F"—Report of the Director of Contracts.

You will note that in submitting this summary for the information of the public, I have not dealt with the demands or service requisitions submitted by this department to the War Purchasing Commission.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUG. FISET, Surgeon-General.
Deputy Minister and Vice-President of the Militia Council.

Major-General
The Honourable Sir SAM HUGHES, K.C.B.,
Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM

ON THE

ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTH, ORGANIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(Revised to March 18, 1916.)

STATEMENT A.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH.

1. Under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 36, dated January 12, 1916, the establishment of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was increased from a total of 250,000 to a total of 500,000 (including troops already raised and troops on guard in Canada).

2. Up to date, some 262,000 officers and men are reckoned as having joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force; and, on garrison duty in Canada, there are 13,000 more. Therefore the total to be subtracted from the 500,000 authorized is 275,000; and the balance, hereafter to be raised, is 225,000.

3. The following statement will make the situation clearer:—

Canadian Expeditionary Force—	
Overseas, elsewhere than in England	62,000
" in, or on passage to, England	44,000
In Canada	134,000
Total effectives	240,000
Non-effectives (casualties, etc.)	22,000[1]
Total Canadian Expeditionary Force	262,000
Troops on garrison duty, etc., in Canada	13,000[2]
Total Canadian Expeditionary Force and Troops on garrison duty, etc., in Canada	275,000
Required to complete total authorized	225,000
Total authorized	500,000

ORGANIZATION.

4. The Canadian Expeditionary Force consists, or will presently consist, of an army corps of three divisions; a fourth division (not yet formed), a brigade of cavalry; line of communication units; units allotted to oversea garrisons; and troops in England and Canada.

[1] Not counting wastage caused by discharges, etc., from units while being organized in Canada
[2] Including Permanent Force.

Canadian Troops (62,000) Serving Overseas Elsewhere Than in England.

5. Somewhere in France there are engaged in active operations:—

(1) The Canadian Army Corps (under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B.), consisting of the 1st Canadian Division (Major-General A. W. Currie, C.B.); the 2nd Canadian Division (Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.); the greater part of the 3rd Canadian Division (Major-General M. S. Mercer, C.B.), now in process of being organized; and some extra-divisional units.

(2) The Canadian Cavalry Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O.

(3) Line of communication units: Supply columns, ammunition parks, reserve parks, hospitals, depots, and so forth; and a railway construction corps detached on special service.

6. Elsewhere than in France, three Canadian general hospitals and two Canadian stationary hospitals are serving in the British Mediterranenan Expeditionary Force; the 38th Canadian Battalion is at Bermuda; and a company of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery is at St. Lucia, British West Indies.

Canadian Troops (44,000) in England.

7. In England there are two Canadian Training Divisions; one under Brigadier-General J. C. MacDougall, C.M.G., at Shorncliffe, the other under Brigadier-General Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., at Bramshott. The principal administrative offices are in London; and a certain number of units, depots, etc., are at detached stations: Folkstone, Dover, Ashford, Hythe, Denham, Horsham, Winchester, Southampton, Salisbury Plain, Swindon, Newcastle, and elsewhere.

Troops under Arms in Canada (Canadian Expeditionary Force, 134,000; Garrison Troops, 13,000).

8. It is intended, as soon as the weather permits, to concentrate in camps (as shown below) the troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on service in Canada:—

Military Districts.		Training Camps.	Remarks.
No.	Headquarters.		
1	London	.....(a).....	Less a detachment at London (or elsewhere in Military District No. 1).
2	Toronto	.....(a).....	
3	Kingston	Petawawa	Less a detachment at Barriefield.
		.....(b).....	
4	Montreal	Valcartier	
5	Quebec		
6	Halifax	Valcartier	Less a detachment at Aldershot.
10	Winnipeg	Camp Hughes	
11	Victoria	Vernon	Less a detachment on the Island of Vancouver.
12	Regina	Camp Hughes	
13	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve	

(a) Not yet announced.
(b) The artillery (or most of it) will concentrate at Petawawa.

W. GWATKIN, Major-General.
Chief of the General Staff.

Ottawa, March 18, 1916.

NOTE.

The following appendices are on file in the Militia Department, but it is not considered advisable to publish them at present:—

APPENDIX A.—Composition of the Canadian Army Corps.
APPENDIX B.—Composition (incomplete) of the 4th Canadian Division.
APPENDIX C.—Composition of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade.
APPENDIX D.—List of Line of Communication Units serving overseas elsewhere than in England.
APPENDIX E.—Troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in or on passage to England.
APPENDIX F.—Troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force under training in Canada.
APPENDIX G.—Troops on garrison duty, etc., in Canada.

STATEMENT B.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S BRANCH DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR.

In continuation of my report dated January 31, 1915, the following services have been performed from February 1, 1915, to January 31, 1916, in the various branches of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

I. ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

SUPPLIES.

1. The feeding and quartering of all the troops mobilized in Canada including those that have proceeded overseas have been taken care of by the Canadian Army Service Corps at the various mobilization centres and camps, i.e., 87,659 troops, this number including British Army reservists and Belgians and 2,891 Montenegrins, and at the present time, 80,000 mobilizing in Canada. Horses, 2,000.

TRANSPORT.

2. The following have been transported to England since February 1, 1915, 87,659 all ranks and in addition 2,891 Montenegrins have been transported overseas requiring 157 special trains and 94 steamships for this service.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

3. The following units of the Canadian Army Service Corps have been sent overseas since January 31, 1915:—

Unit.	All Ranks.
2 Divisional Trains	975
1 Divisional Ammunition Park	505
1 Divisional Supply Column	262
1 Reserve Park	342
1 Railway Supply Detachment	64
8 Depot Units of Supply	112
1 Training Depot	710
1 Field Butchery	25
1 Field Bakery	94
1 Corps Troops Supply Column	74
1 Railhead Supply Detachment	19

HORSES.

4. There have been purchased in Canada 19,082 horses, and of this number 17,013 have been transported overseas, requiring the use of eighteen steamships. It is reported that these were of excellent quality and arrived in England in good condition.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

5. During the year we sent over 100 qualified veterinary surgeons for service with the Imperial Army Veterinary Corps.

POSTAL SERVICES.

6. Considering the enormous amount of mail handled by the Canadian Postal Corps, and the exceedingly small number of complaints received, it is considered that the service has been satisfactorily performed.

Throughout Canada, during the past summer, at the various concentration camps, small detachments of the Postal Corps were detailed, and the mail has been handled without a single complaint.

II. Canadian Ordnance Corps.

DIRECTORATE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Proper provision having been made as shown in my last report for the clothing and equipment of all units when mobilizing, it was necessary to carefully watch the deliveries by contractors. Deliveries on the whole were very satisfactory.

As each increase in the number of troops mobilizing was announced by the Prime Minister, provision was at once made to supply all needed articles of clothing and equipment, and to have deliveries thereof made in ample time to meet the demands of the mobilizing units.

The decision to maintain the enlisted men in the recruiting area in lots of 25 and more, until such time as the unit mobilized at some centre, put additional demands upon the directorate in the way of providing a larger stock for sizing purposes than would otherwise have been required.

Prior to the last report, the total number of troops provided for was 108,000. Increases in the Canadian Overseas Forces were authorized—42,000 in May, 150,000 in November and 250,000 on January 1, 1916.

Demands covering the requirements for these increases were promptly put forward as well as demands for upkeep for those already in the field.

The following statement will give some idea of the work connected with the provision of clothing and equipment since the outbreak of the war:—

Articles.	Provided up to 31st March, 1915.	Number since demanded.	Delivered between 31st March, 1915, and 31st Jan., 1916.
Boots, ankle	176,000	925,000	500,000
Greatcoats	115,000	438,000	175,000
Jackets, serge	230,000	466,000	160,000
Jackets, sweater	133,000	445,000	330,000
Trousers, serge	171,000	593,000	215,000
Caps, forage	210,000	355,000	200,000
Drawers, winter	370,000	840,000	455,000
Shirts, winter	288,000	850,000	455,000
Shirts, flannel	356,000	900,000	515,000
Socks	425,000	1,535,000	560,000
Knives	156,000	395,000	235,000
Forks	144,000	395,000	215,000
Spoons	143,000	395,000	200,000

In addition to this list must be added the provision of clothing and equipment for the 250,000 increase authorized on January 1 last.

This will increase the demands by 250,000 of each item except boots, underclothing and flannel shirts, of which 500,000 of each were demanded, and socks of which 1,000,000 pairs were demanded.

The provision of hospital clothing and equipment added much to the work in this Directorate.

Provision has been made for—

8 general hospitals of 1,040 beds each.
9 stationary hospitals of 400 beds each.
13 field ambulance units.

CHANGES IN EQUIPMENT.

During the year a new valise equipment was introduced and tried out. It has proved very satisfactory so far as trials in Canada go; apparently solving the difficulty of the distribution of the weight on the soldier.

This equipment is being issued to every unit now going overseas.

CAPS, WINTER.

The fur situation not being satisfacory, a new lined cloth cap was introduced and issued generally in Canada.

The cap follows the model of the forage cap and affords protection to the soldier's ears in severe weather.

It has proved very satisfactory.

THE CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

This branch of the service has to do with the receipt, the storage and the distribution of all clothing and equipment and of all stores of every nature provided by the Directorates of Clothing and Equipment, Engineers, Artillery, and Stores; but supplied through the Director of Contracts.

The great bulk of these deliveries are of necessity made at Ottawa where the Inspection Staff is maintained.

All of these articles must be received, checked and brought to Ordnance Account before they can be issued.

Ordnance depots are maintained at: Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Kingston, Ont., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., Victoria, B.C., and the Senior Ordnance Officer knowing that he must maintain a sufficient supply of every article likely to be required and of sizes to meet all calls upon him makes his demands accordingly.

Distribution from Ottawa is promptly made to meet these demands and it speaks well for the forethought of these officers that there are so few complaints.

In addition to keeping ordnance depots in Canada fully supplied the ordnance depot at Ashford, England, is maintained where all Canadian overseas units are dealt with.

Large quantities of clothing, necessaries, rifles and ammunition, harness and equipment of all kinds are going forward by every ship.

All demands from Chief Ordnance Officer, Ashford, have been met.

The following quantities of some items of clothing have been sent to Ashford since the 1st Canadian Division embarked.

Boots, ankle, pairs	150,000
Shoepacks (special), pairs	50,000
Caps, forage	75,000
Greatcoats	16,000
Jackets, serge	78,000
" sweater	56,000
Puttees, pairs	113,000
Trousers, serge	84,000
Drawers, winter	88,000
Shirts, winter	124,000
" flannel	155,000
Socks	190,000

The work of handling these immense quantities of all items has been most satisfactorily performed. No unit has left Canada so far without having its full complement of clothing and necessaries.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

At the outbreak of the war the total strength of the corps was:—

Officers	30
All other ranks	292
Or a total of	322

To cope with the tremendous increase of work upon the corps a large number of civilians were taken on at all depots. This proving unsatisfactory, application was made and approved for an increase first of 50 and now of 150 additional, bringing the corps up to:—

Officers	36
All other ranks	493
Total	529

It is expected that when this limit is reached and these new men trained to their duties the pressure upon the corps will be greatly relieved.

ORDNANCE DUTIES IN CAMPS.

The large camps at Valcartier, Quebec, and Camp Hughes, Manitoba, last summer, and camps at other points added much to the responsibility of the District Ordnance officers as it meant the opening of temporary ordnance depot at each camp with a staff to run it.

Altogether the work of this corps has been most satisfactory.

DIRECTOR OF STORES BRANCH.

The following is a synopsis of the work carried out in the Branch of the Director of Stores for the period beginning 31st January, 1915, up to date:—

Provision has been made for all necessary equipments for the following services, viz:—

1. The Second Division of the C.E.F. This was a very heavy service, as it comprised practically the equipment of an entire division less a certain number of guns and gun ammunition, and a few stores which were not obtainable on this side. This was carried out very early in the year.

2. The remainder (about fifty thousand sets) of the Oliver Pattern Dismounted Equipment left in store at the end of 1914 was converted to 1915 pattern.

3. Dismounted equipment of 1916 pattern was designed, approved by the hon. the Minister, and introduced into the service.

The following services were attended to, viz.:—

1. Equipment for barrack accomodation for fifty thousand men for winter quarters.
2. Equipment for summer camps for one hundred thousand men.
3. Equipment for hospitals in summer camps, five thousand patients.
4. Equipment for temporary hospitals in cities for the accommodation of the sick in Canada and those returned from the front to a maximum of three thousand five hundred (3,500) beds.
5. Three hundred travelling kitchens with tools and spare equipment.
6. Bayonet fighting and physical training equipment for the C.E.F. in Canada.

The following miscellaneous services were carried out:—

1. All Q.F. 4.7-inch guns were brought up to war establishment and all B.L. 12-pr. guns in the country have been completed with equipment for training purposes.
2. Much equipment for the upkeep of the Defence of Electric Lighting at Halifax and Esquimalt has been provided.
3. Mobilization tables have been prepared from time to time for all units for overseas duty, and scales of equipment for training purposes of the units in Canada have also been compiled.

The following articles have been provided in large numbers and shipped overseas, viz.:—

1. Machine guns (Colts and Lewis).
2. Motor vehicles (cars, trucks and ambulances).
3. Horse drawn vehicles (transport wagons, cable wagons, telephone wagons, water carts, etc.).
4. Bicycles.
5. Motor cycles.
6. Rifles and bayonets.
7. Revolvers.
8. Ammunition:—
   - ·303″ small arms.
   - Gallery practice.
   - Pistol and revolver.
   - Blank ·303″rifle.
   - Dummy, ·303″.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the preparation of the necessary demands and War Office requisitions (nearly 3,000 in all), for the provision of all the foregoing equipment and the maintenance of the equipment in use in Canada has entailed very much labour.

D. A. MACDONALD, Major-General.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1916. *Quartermaster General.*

STATEMENT C.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, March 9, 1916.

From the Master-General of the Ordnance, Canadian Militia, to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—In accordance with your memorandum dated 18th February, 1916, I have the honour to forward the following report of work performed in this branch from 1st February, 1915 to 31st January, 1916.

(1) Receipts and allotment of field guns and carriages. Subsequent to the departure of the 1st Contingent, together with artillery equipment, a number of Q.F. 18-pr. gun carriages have been manufactured locally. These have been allotted as required. It is not proposed to publish particulars, but this information is on file at Militia Headquarters.

A number of guns were allotted for proof of ammunition and have been utilized for this purpose until they became worn out and were replaced by serviceable guns. Some of the worn guns have been sent to Woolwich for re-lining and the remainder are being utilized for drill purposes.

All stores and equipment for the upkeep of guns and carriages used for proof of ammunition are supplied to the Chief Inspector, Imperial Munitions Board, by this department.

A number of carriages, field, Q.F. 18-pr. are rapidly nearing completion in the shops. There are also a large number of artillery limbers and wagons under contract.

Travelling kitchens for use of the Canadian Expeditionary Force Units have been approved and provision has been made for a supply of these vehicles.

In addition, a number of technical vehicles of various kinds have been manufactured locally and sent overseas.

A number of technical instruments for the equipment of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been provided and shipped overseas. These included prismatic compasses, heliographs, binoculars, directors, etc.

(2) The following equipment and ammunition has been despatched to the Deputy Director of Ordnance Stores, Woolwich, for various purposes:—

Guns, Carriages, etc.

Ordnance, B. L.—	
12-pr., 6-cwt., with cartridges, limbers (2) and wagons	5
15-pr., with cartridges and limbers	8
5-inch Howitzer, with carriages, limbers (3) and wagons (2)	4
6-inch Howitzer, with carriages and limbers	4

Ammunition.

B. L., 6-inch Howitzer—	
Complete rounds (cartridges, fuzes, tubes and Lyddite shells)	2,000
B. L., 5-inch Howitzer—	
Cartridges and Lyddite shell only (each)	7,000
Q. F. 4·7-inch—	
Cartridges, full charge	1,000

(3) At the request of the War Office a number of guns, carriages, limbers, ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, have been sent to manufacturers for proof purposes. It is not proposed to publish particulars which are on file at Militia headquarters.

(4) Very large quantities of rifles, bayonets, machine guns, revolvers, S.A. ammunition, and other stores have been ordered and received. It is not proposed to publish particulars which are on file at Militia headquarters.

(5) Field gun ammunition comprising millions of rounds, has been inspected on behalf of the War Office by the Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.

(6) *Inspection Branch (Arms and Ammunition) Quebec.*—During the year the Inspection Branch has been called upon to inspect a large number and varied assortment of machine guns, small arms and ammunition, as well as the manufacture of gauges and tools for inspection work.

(7) The Dominion Arsenal has been called upon to manufacture a very large amount of miscellaneous stores, ammunition and supplies for the inspection and proof of War Office ammunition in Canada and the United States, as well as material for the training of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Experiments and trials were also carried out in connection with explosives.

The Superintendent, and his Assistant, have been indefatigable in their efforts in giving manufacturers of munitions advice and instruction in regard to technical details of manufacture. They have been of great assistance in cases where component parts of shells, also explosives, have failed to pass inspection, and have been able to indicate where the source of the trouble lay. Statement of output of Dominion Arsenal is on file at Militia headquarters.

DEFENCES, AND DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

During the year the following defensive measures have been taken:—

(8) *Halifax Fortress.*—The forts, works, and defence light stations have been manned throughout the year and training and gun practice carried out by all ranks. Further additions and improvements have been made to the defence light installations. The construction of Falkland Battery has been completed. The necessary apparatus for removing choke from big guns has been received and found very useful.

Quebec Fortress.— The work of completing and improving the harbour defences has been continued. Whilst navigation is open the forts and defence lights have been manned. All guns mounted for defence in the fortress have been calibrated during the year.

Esquimalt Fortress.— The forts, works and defence lights have been manned throughout the year, and all possible measures taken to keep the fortress in an efficient state. Training and practice has been carried out as usual.

Field Forces.—B. L. 12-pr. guns have been made use of for training and gun practice. The Q.F. 18-pr. guns in the country and available for training have been distributed to the best advantage. Sufficient 12-pr. gun ammunition has been distributed to all divisions and districts for use in case of emergency. Guns distributed in connection with defence of wireless stations, examination service, etc., have also been utilized for training purposes.

(9) *Small Arms Committee.*—Since January, 1915, there have been eleven meetings of the Small Arms Committee. These are held at Ottawa or Quebec as may be required. Reports suggesting improvements and alterations to rifles, revolvers, machine guns and component parts of small arms and small arm ammunition were investigated and dealt with. Trials and experiments were also carried out with small arms. Numerous inventions have also been considered and several have been submitted to the Comptroller, Munitions Inventions, England.

The proceedings of these meetings are confidential.

(10) *Engineer Services.*—The Director-General of Engineer Services has been called upon to supervise details for the housing of Canadian Expeditionary Force troops, local guards, engineer services of camps, rifle ranges, fortifications, defence lights, etc., as well as the organization of personnel and the supply of technical equipment for engineer units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The report of the Director-General of Engineer Services is shown in Appendix "A".

(11) *Inventions.*—Hundreds of suggestions, inventions and devices, have been submitted for consideration. All these have been considered, and in cases in which the idea or proposal was considered worthy of further consideration, the matter was referred to Munitions Inventions, or the Board of Inventions and Research, England.

(12) **Orders in Council.*—Copies of Orders in Council affecting this branch are attached, viz:—

For Engineer Services—Appendix "B."
For Miscellaneous—Appendix "C".

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. ELLIOTT, Brigadier-General,
Master-General of the Ordnance.

*Orders in Council for which orders have to be placed for this branch are dealt with by the Director of Contracts in his report.

Appendix "A".

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, February 28, 1916.

From the Director-General of Engineer Services, Canadian Militia, to the Master-General of the Ordnance, Canadian Militia.

REPORT OF WORK DONE—DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ENGINEER SERVICES.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work performed by this branch from January 1, 1915, to date.

The following statements are attached in connection therewith:—

1. Statement of housing of troops in barracks and accommodation of troops in camps during the war.
2. Statement of engineer services during the period above-mentioned.

This branch has had the twofold duties of:—

(*a*) Training Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the several engineer units proceeding to the front, and

(*b*) Carrying out engineer services in Canada in housing and providing accommodation in camps for troops mobilizing, as well as repairing existing military buildings and constructing fortifications.

This has had to be done with a staff of officers and N.C.O.'s who are continually changing, owing to numbers going overseas. Every officer, N.C.O. and man who is permanently employed in Canada, who goes overseas, has to be replaced.

The defence lights at Halifax and Esquimalt have been kept running continuously, nightly, since the commencement of the war, and at Quebec, nightly, as long as navigation is open. This necessitates a number of officers and men remaining at these places, constantly at their posts.

The works and batteries at Halifax, Esquimalt, and Quebec, have been much improved and new guns have been mounted.

It is not necessary for me to draw attention to the good work being done by all ranks of Canadian Engineers at the front. This is well known to every one. But I would like to record the appreciation of the work of those who are still in Canada, or at the training depot in England, who have not yet been selected for overseas owing to their duties here necessitating their services being retained.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. MAUNSELL, Colonel, R.C.E.
Director-General of Engineer Services.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ENGINEER SERVICES.

Engineer Services—Camps chargeable to War Appropriation.....	$421,430 00
Engineer Services—Housing troops chargeable to War Appropriation..	853,130 00
Engineer Services generally—Housing guards, prisoners of war, alterations to arsenals, defences, convalescent homes, etc., chargeable to War Appropriation.....	447,135 00

ENGINEER SERVICES AND WORKS CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSING OF TROOPS, 1915-16.

During the winter of 1915-16, accommodation has been provided throughout the various divisions and districts for approximately 107,000 troops, C.E.F.

1st Division.

Number of troops housed, 9,400. The troops in this division are housed as follows:—

Ontario—

London—Wolseley Barracks, Western Fair buildings, Drill Hall, Ontario Loan and Deb. building.
St. Thomas—Thomas Bros. factory.
Woodstock—Drill Hall.
Stratford—Drill Hall and Kemp building.
Galt—Drill Hall.
Guelph—Drill Hall and Winter Fair buildings.
Chatham—Drill Hall and Market building, Stevens warehouse.
Galt—Rink and Knox manse, Central Church manse.
Berlin—W. G. and R. building.
Windsor—Fair building.
Strathroy—Old High School.
All buildings required to be fitted up, which cost $56,420.

2nd Division.

Number of troops housed, 19,485. The troops in this division are housed as follows:—

Ontario—

Toronto—Exhibition buildings, Old General Hospital, Givens Street School, Jesse Ketchum School, Old Technical School, Duncan Street building three houses, Tyndall Avenue.
Hamilton—Drill Hall, Scott Barracks, Can. Westinghouse Co. building, Military Hospital, A.S.C. Store.
Barrie—Drill Hall, and house.
Orillia—Drill Hall and house.
Collingwood—Rink and house.
Oshawa—Drill Hall, Y.M.C.A.
Brantford—Drill Hall, Y.M.C.A.
Whitby—Drill Hall.
St. Catharines—Drill Hall.
Grimsby—House.
Welland—House.
Niagara Falls—House.
North Bay—Rink, Ferguson's house.
Simcoe—Drill Hall.

A military hospital has been built at Hamilton and one established at, Toronto.

All the above buildings were fitted up at a cost of $137,700.

3rd Division.

Number of troops housed, about 8,500. The troops in this division are housed as follows:—

Ontario—

Kingston—Wormwith warehouse and adjacent building, Cereal building, Artillery Barracks, Tete du Pont Barracks, Drill Hall, Cohen building, Island Market building, Queens Bks., Riding School, stables.

Cornwall—Ross Mills building, and two houses, carpenter store, Lalonde Blk., Craig store, Recreation hall.

Brockville—Fair buildings.

Gananoque—Drill Hall, Canoe Club.

Napanee—Drill Hall.

Lindsay—Drill Hall, Robson's store, Britton Blk., Curtis Barn (1 room).

Peterborough—Drill Hall, Baptist Church, Eastwood stable, Shack's barn.

Cobourg—Drill Hall, Henderson's house, building.

Port Hope—Drill Hall.

Pembroke—Drill Hall.

Mattawa—La Houpe block.

Arnprior—Agricultural building.

Renfrew—Drill Hall.

Ottawa—Machinery and Dairy building, Sparks St. Arcade, Howick Hall, and Library Bureau, Old Ladies College, Mackenzie building, Oliver building, Holbroke building, Modern Machine Co. building, Popham building, Recreation Room, Aylmer Annex, Suite No. 10.

An Isolation Military Hospital was established at Kingston. The above buildings have been fitted up and repairs made to the Ottawa Drill Hall at a cost of $59,000.

4th Division.

Quebec—Number of troops housed, 5,585. The troops in this division are housed as follows:—

Montreal—Northern El. building, Old High School building, Fairbanks building. To remain fitted up until end of war. Rainville House, Chemlet Riding School, Lusignan, St. building, Grand Trunk storage shed.

Sherbrooke—Exhibition buildings.

St. Jean—Barracks, Rink, Perchard building.

The above buildings were fitted up at a cost of $57,650.

5th Division.

Number of troops housed, 1,900. The troops in this division are housed as follows:—

Quebec—Immigration Building, Drill Hall.

Levis—Drill Hall.

Thetford Mines—Hall.

Gaspe—Hall.

The above buildings were fitted up at a cost of $15,200

6th Division.

Number of troops housed, 15,530. The troops in this division are housed as follows:—

Nova Scotia—

Halifax.—New Pier No. 2, Armouries, huts on commons, Old Pier No. 2, South Barracks, New Market Hall, Old Medical College, Dalhousie University, basement Maritime Business College, Dennis building.

Truro.—Stanfield building, Cummings building.

Springhill.—Y.M.C.A. and Parish Hall.

Pictou.—Brown warehouse.

Windsor.—Armoury, Dimock Factory building, Tribune building, Lyric block.

Amherst.—Armoury, Fair building.

Broughton.—Coal Company village.

New Brunswick—

St. John.—Armoury, Exhibition buildings.

West St. John.—Immigration buildings, Martello hotel, Immigration buildings (for Discharge Depot).

Partridge Island, St. John.—Agricultural building.

Fredericton.—Barracks, Exhibition buildings.

Sussex.—Armoury, Dairy School, school-house, Mineral Spring Co. building.

Woodstock.—Drill Hall, Noddin building and stables.

Chatham.—Exhibition buildings.

Newcastle.—Drill hall, school-house.

Bathurst.—Rink.

Campbellton.—International Railway building.

Sackville.—Woodworking factory.

Moncton.—Record Foundry warehouse, Sumner building.

Richibucto.—O'Leary's warehouse.

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown.—Armoury, Agricultural building, Connolly building.

Souris.—Stone Hotel.

Summerside.—Western School, Labour Hall, Agricultural Hall.

Georgetown.—Court House, Town Hall.

The above buildings were fitted up at a cost of $160,900 (approximately).

In addition to providing the above accommodation it has been necessary to provide for the increased strength of Halifax Garrison, and to this end quarters have been built at outlying forts, at a cost of approximately $182,950.

Military District No. 10.

Number of men housed approximately, 23,950. The following buildings were utilized:—

Manitoba—

Winnipeg.—Drill Hall (Minto street), Drill Hall (Broadway), Drill Hall (North End), and Mess building, Exhibition buildings, Foley building, Agricultural College, Johns-Manville buildings, Cumberland block, Scott Fruit Co. building, Alloway building, Foresters building, Childrens' Home and Annex, Winnipeg Paint warehouse, Olympia Hotel, Lewis Furniture building, Kelly

building, Ferguson building, Farmers' Advocate building, Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, Security warehouse, Immigration Hall, McGreevy block, Aldous block, Bulman block.

Selkirk.—Red Feather Farm, Poultry barn, cottage on Stewart estate.
St. Boniface.—C.N.R. Hotel.
Brandon.—Gordon McKay building, Old Tannery building, Beatty building.
Portage la Prairie.—Exhibition buildings, Bailey block.

Ontario—

Port Arthur.—Drill Hall.
Fort William.—Canada Steel building, Customs building.

Saskatchewan—

Moosejaw.—Exhibition buildings, Hammond building (3 rooms), Fire Hall.
Saskatoon.—Exhibition buildings, Dinkle building (1 room).
Regina.—Exhibition buildings, Mickleborough building (2 room).
Prince Albert.—Drill Hall, Mitchell block (1 room).
Weyburn.—Exhibition buildings.
Estevan.—Empress Hotel, Town Hall.
North Battleford.—Armoury, poolroom.
Swift Current.—Imperial Hotel, Carlton Hotel.

The above buildings were fitted up at a cost of $94,485. A military hospital was established at Winnipeg.

Military District No. 11.

About 12,350 troops were housed in this district. The following buildings are utilized:—

British Columbia—

Victoria.—Willow Park, H.B. Co. building, Beacon Hill Park, temporary quarters, new Drill Hall, old Drill Hall.
Esquimalt.—Work Point Barracks.
New Westminster.—Queen's Park.
Vancouver.—Hastings Park, Drill Hall and Athletic Club.
Nanaimo.—Agricultural buildings, house.
Duncan.—Agriculutral building.
Comox.—Huts.
Prince Rupert.—Kaien Island Club.

A military hospital was established at Victoria.
The above buildings were fitted up at a cost of $29,550.

Military District No. 13

Number of men housed about 10,150. The following buildings are utilized:

Alberta—

Calgary.—Victoria Park, Kolb's building, Pryce-Jones building, O'Sullivan block.
Edmonton.—Armoury, Exhibition buildings, old High School, Cold Storage building.
Lethbridge.—Exhibition buildings.
Medicine Hat.—Exhibition buildings.
Red Deer.—Agricultural buildings.

Vermilion.—Immigration Hall.

Wainwright.—Immigration Hall.

Military hospitals were established at Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat Lethbridge and Red Deer.

The above buildings were fitted up at a cost of $59,275.

The engineer services carried out in connection with housing of troops totalled approximately $853,130.

OTHER ENGINEER SERVICES CHARGEABLE TO WAR APPROPRIATION.

GUARDS.

Guards are established at the several Divisions. Barracks were fitted up in Windsor, Niagara, Fort Henry, Montreal, Quebec, Levis and Halifax. Sentry boxes erected and other necessaries supplied; the whole at a cost of $31,425.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Accommodation for prisoners of war has been fitted up and maintained at Toronto, Fort Henry, Petawawa, Valcartier, Beauport, Halifax and Winnipeg, at a cost of $12,050.

ARSENALS.

Repairs and additions have been made to the Dominion Arsenal and Ross Rifle factory—erecting new charger plant, new lavatories, inspection rooms, small arms and ammunition, all at a cost of $48,485.

DEFENCES.

Engineer services were carried out in connection with searchlights and forts at Halifax, Quebec, and Esquimalt, involving cost of $186,775.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Although Engineer Services have not paid for all the work done on the Convalescent Homes, Discharge Depots have been fitted up in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Winnipeg, Victoria, also homes have been fitted up in Montreal, Beauport, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, and Victoria.

Before the Hospitals Commission was formed, Engineer Services did all work, selected all buildings, fitted up same, and otherwise attended to the work now controlled by the Military Hospitals Commission, the total cost being $24,-100.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES CONNECTED WITH ACCOMMODATION.

In addition to the foregoing Engineer Services, undertaken, there are works to the extent of $144,300, in connection with housing during the previous winter, restoration of buildings, and general minor repairs.

The above services chargeable to War Appropriation—$447,135.

ENGINEER SERVICES AND WORKS CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH CAMPS, 1915.

In June, 1915, camps were established at the following places:—Aldershot, N.S., Sussex, N.B., Valcartier. P.Q., Rockcliffe (Ottawa), Barriefield, Ont., Petawawa, Ont., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., London, Ont., Camp Hughes, Man.,

Sarcee Reserve, (Calgary) Alta., and Vernon, B.C., involving extensive engineer works totalling $421,430.

Approximately 55,000 men were accommodated at these camps.

1st division, London, ont. (carling heights).

Some 5,300 men were accommodated at this camp.

In preparing the camp for 1915, it was necessary to install new sanitary arrangements, the total cost of engineer services being $15,455.

2nd division, niagara-on-the-lake.

A total of 10,225 men were accommodated at this camp.

Important engineer services were necessary, including drainage, extension of lighting system, erection of garage and A.S.C. shed, installation of Violet-ray plant for sterilizing the water, erection of incinerator, repair of roads and upkeep generally, at a total cost of $43,450.

3rd division, barriefield, ont.

About 3,700 men were accommodated at this camp.

The engineer services necessary were—the erection of new administration building, addition to C.P.A.S.C. building, erection of post-office, extension to water service and lighting system, also the various works pertaining to the upkeep of the camp, at a total cost of about $16,550.

3rd division, rockcliffe, ont.

About 2,000 men were accommodated at this camp.

The works undertaken by the engineers consisted of the general establishment of the camp, water supply, erection of new 20,000 gallon tank, installation of Violet-ray sterilizer for drinking water, lighting system, etc., and maintenance of camp, at a cost of $6,100.

3rd division, petawawa, ontario.

Although this camp was not occupied as a military camp, it was used by internment operations to house 750 interned prisoners of war, and by the Russian Government for testing shells.

It was found advisable, while the main camp was unoccupied, to raise Munroe bridge, for which prison labour was used. Many new roads were constructed. A boundary fence was built around the grounds, and the boundaries marked by permanent concrete posts. The buildings were painted.

As the Russian Government were to occupy the camp during the winter, it was necessary to place the pipes below the frost line, and otherwise make supply pipe to tank frost-proof. The artillery ranges used by the Russian Government had to be cleared and grubbed, and, the camp maintained generally.

The total cost of the above was $35,375.

valcartier camp.

Approximately 12,500 troops were under canvas at this camp.

A large expenditure was required at Valcartier camp in order to consolidate and make permanent, temporary works and semi-permanent works installed in haste during mobilization in August and September, 1914.

Practically the whole system was laid below frost level, the temporary building over the pump house was brick-veneered, and the interior arrangements, such as wiring, etc., were permanently installed.

New buildings were constructed, consisting of Detention Barracks, veterinary hospital, permanent hospital of six buildings, permanent bake oven and building. Icehouse, shed for proof guns, construction of artillery ranges and buildings for housing men, with telephone ranges, roads, etc.

An asphalt surface road was constructed through the main portion of the camp, and the roads approaching the camp were improved by placing water-bound macadam on them.

All services in the camp were maintained, as well as carrying out various services in connection with the barracks occupied by prisoners of war.

The total cost of the expenditure at Valcartier camp was approximately $160,000.

6th Division, Aldershot, N.S.

The number of men under canvas during summer of 1915 was 2,000.

The general engineer services required at this camp were few in number. It was, however, necessary to install a chlorinating plant, erect a new field oven, enlarge the staff buildings, the total cost being $5,600.

6th Division, Sussex, N.B.

This camp was prepared for 2,000 men at a cost of about $2,700.

Military District No. 10, Camp Hughes, Man.

This camp was occupied by 10,580 troops.

In previous years this camp was prepared for temporary occupation only, and extensive works were necessary to make the camp suitable for permanent occupation.

The large works consisted of the construction of semi-permanent buildings for headquarters offices, medical building, combined post-office, and pay office, A.S.C. building, ordnance building, and increased station accommodation for handling freight and express.

A 500 target range was constructed, as well as about three miles of additional sidings and 600 feet of unloading platforms.

The whole water system was rearranged, the capacity greatly increased by the sinking of additional wells, and the installation of new pumps and storage tanks.

The various services in the camp were generally maintained, the total expenditure amounting to approximately $81,600.

Military District No. 13, Sarcee Reserve, Calgary.

A total of 7,150 men were under canvas at this camp.

A camp with more or less permanent works was established at this point.

A new rifle range of 250 targets was constructed, and the following buildings erected: Headquarters offices, detention barracks, caretaker's quarters, quarters for dental corps, veterinary hospital, and building for mechanical transport.

An entirely new water supply was installed, with consequent drainage system.

The above services were carried out and the camp generally maintained at an approximate cost of $47,150.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11, VERNON, B.C.

The total number of men occupying this camp was about 5,000.

It was necessary to improve the water service at this camp, erect stables, fit up military hospital, and otherwise improve and enlarge the works already existing, at a total cost of $7,450.

Appendix "B".

LIST of Orders in Council pertaining to Engineer Services.

P. C. No.	Dated.	Description.	Engineer Services.	War Appropriation.
448	2-3-15.	General engineer services—to cover excess and $200,000 add	.....	$290,045 00
649	31-3-15.	Falkland Battery Wharf	.....	9,240 00
712	13-4-15.	Rifle ranges, Sewell and Calgary camps, $35 per target and 10 per cent	.....	28,875 00
911	29-4-15.	Camp buildings and water supply, Sewell and Calgary, $40,000 and 10 per cent	.....	44,000 00
959	1-6-15.	Valcartier Convalescent Hospitals	.....	12,000 00
1078	12-5-15.	Searchlights, Halifax defence	$15,439 00	
1185	1-6-15.	Valcartier, Bate & McMahon, $50,000 and 14 per cent	.....	57,000 00
1264	1-6-15.	General engineer services	.....	312,324 00
1390	19-6-15.	Toronto Exhibition claim	.....	20,000 00
1599	8-7-15.	Sewell and Calgary camp, extra amount	.....	43,750 00
1769	20-8-15.	General engineer services	.....	350,000 00
1895	12-8-15.	Accommodation Ordnance, Esquimalt	.....	4,760 00
2340	4-12-15.	Valcartier, Canadian Northern Railway accounts for sidings, etc	.....	36,636 63
2391	6-11-15.	General engineer services	.....	300,000 00
2783	1-12-15.	Halifax—installation of lights, Sandwich	.....	46,767 00
384	24-2-16.	General engineer services	.....	750,000 00

P. C. 448.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th February, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that, by authority of Orders in Council dated September 3 and December 16, 1914, the cost of the carrying out of the Military works as enumerated in the statement from the Director General of Engineer Services hereto attached, was made a charge against the War Appropriation.

The Minister further states that it was not possible at the date of the passing of the two Orders in Council above referred to, to accurately estimate the cost of carrying out these military works, but Your Royal Highness was informed that it was thought that $615,000, made up as follows, would be required:—

Preparation, Valcartier camp	$150,000
Defences, Halifax, Quebec, Levis, Esquimalt	265,000
Housing of troops	200,000
	$615,000

The Minister now submits that an expenditure of $705,045 has been incurred to date on account of the military works now in question, and that so far as can be foreseen at the present time an additional amount of not less than $200,000 will be required to complete the carrying out of the same.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and recommend that the same be approved.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Memorandum.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, February 24, 1915.

The Deputy Minister,
Militia and Defence.

Statement of Expenditure of certain Engineer Services chargeable to "War Appropriation."

Herewith statement of costs of certain Engineer Services chargeable to "War Appropriation," under authority of Orders in Council dated September 3 and December 15, 1914:—

Division or District.	Expenditure incurred to date.	Estimated amount to complete.
1st Division, Mobilization	$ 44,012 00	$13,000 00
1st " Housing Guards	3,355 00	.....
2nd " Mobilization	58,387 00	12,000 00
2nd " Housing Guards	5,200 00	.....
3rd " Mobilization	23,493 00	11,000 00
3rd " Housing Guards	2,337 00	.....
4th " Mobilization	18,127 00	10,000 00
4th " Housing Guards	3,000 00	.....
5th " Mobilization	16,310 00	3,000 00
5th " Housing Guards	1,955 00	5,000 00
5th " Defences Quebec	57,464 00	28,000 00
6th " Mobilization	22,570 00	23,000 00
6th " Housing Guards	30,800 00	5,000 00
6th " Defenses Halifax	108,492 00	35,000 00
10 Military District, Mobilization	31,855 00	10,000 00
11th " " Mobilization	7,396 00	2,000 00
11th " " Defences	4,500 00	18,000 00
11th " " Guards	3,322 00	.....
13th " " Mobilization	55,089 00	10,000 00
Valcartier	185,436 00	.....
Care of Prisoners of War	21,945 00	15,000 00
Total	$705,045 00	$200,000 00

G. S. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel, R.C.E.,
D.G.E S.

P. C. 694.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 31st March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th March, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence submitting that, in order to complete the construction of Falkland Battery, Halifax Defences, it was necessary to construct a wharf so that plant and material could be landed to carry out the work. Tenders were invited locally, and the lowest—that of The Standard Construction Company of Halifax, for $4,030—was accepted. As the amount was under five thousand dollars, it was not necessary to obtain the authority of the Governor General in Council for the awarding of this contract, and the cost of the work was charged against the sum set apart from the War Appropriation Vote for the Defences of Halifax, as set forth in the Order in Council dated September 3, 1914.

It having subsequently been found necessary to enlarge this wharf, The Standard Construction Company offered to carry out this work for the sum of $5,210, in addition to their original contract price, and as this amount was considered fair and reasonable, and as it was of the utmost importance that there should be no delay in the completion of the construction of this wharf, the contract for the enlargement was awarded to The Standard Construction Company for the figure named by them, $5,210, making the total cost of the wharf $9,240, the same being a charge against the War Appropriation Vote.

The Minister therefore recommends that the above expenditure be approved.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 712.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 13th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 1st April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that it is of the utmost importance that the troops now being concentrated for training purposes at Sewell, Manitoba and Calgary, Alberta, should carry out rifle practice at the earliest possible date.

The Minister therefore recommends, as the rifle range accommodation at Sewell and at Calgary is inadequate, that he be empowered to take steps for the immediate construction of the necessary rifle range accommodation at those two places, and that in view of the urgency of the work, the contract for the same be awarded to Messrs. Bate & McMahon of the City of Ottawa, who have had considerable experience in the construction of rifle ranges, have the necessary plant for the purpose, and are in a postion to immediately commence construction; Messrs. Bate & McMahon to be paid on the basis of actual cost plus ten per cent (exclusive of rental of plant), which is considered to be a fair and reasonable charge for the work.

The construction of these ranges will be supervised by the Engineering Staff of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Minister further recommends that the cost of this work be made a charge against " War Appropriation."

It is not possible, at the moment, to give an accurate estimate of the cost, but it is expected that it will be approximately $35 per target.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Memorandum.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, April 10, 1915.

To the Deputy Minister.

RIFLE RANGES—SEWELL AND CALGARY.

With reference to the attached report to Council:—

The number of targets proposed at Sewell is about 500, and at Calgary about 250.

The chief reasons why Messrs. Bate & McMahon were selected for carrying out this contract in lieu of tenders being submitted are that these contractors built the Valcartier Rifle Range at as cheap a rate as it is thought could be done. Also that they have their plant available for the purpose.

If public tenders were called for, it would necessitate plans and specifications being prepared, which would take almost as long as the construction of the range. It is thought that if public tenders were called for, the range would not have been completed in time for use this coming season. No one but contractors experienced in this work could have undertaken it.

G. S. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel R.C.E.
D.G.E.S.

P. C. 911.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that it is necessary that steps be taken forthwith for the construction of the necessary camp buildings and water supply for the troops now being concentrated for training purposes at Sewell, Man., and Calgary, Alta.

The Minister therefore recommends that he be empowered to take immediate steps for the carrying out of the above work, and that the contract for the same be awarded to Messrs. Bate & McMahon, of the City of Ottawa, who already have their men and material on the ground, in connection with the construction of the necessary rifle range accommodation at Sewell and Calgary, as already authorized by Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915; Messrs. Bate & McMahon to be paid on the basis of actual cost plus 10 per cent. (exclusive of rental of plant), which is considered to be a fair and reasonable charge for the work and is the same basis upon which they are being paid for the rifle range construction.

The Minister observes that the construction of the camp buildings and water supply will be supervised by the Engineering Staff of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Minister further recommends that the cost of this work be made a charge against " War Appropriation."

It is not possible, at the moment, to give an accurate estimate of the cost, but the Director General of Engineer Services advises that it is expected that it will not exceed $40,000.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st June, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated April 29, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that he has had under consideration the question of providing accommodation for officers and soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force invalided home, and that on April 3, 1915, he caused to be assembled a Board of Officers consisting of: Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Maunsell, Director-General of Engineer Services, as President; and Lieut.-Colonels W. Mallick, Canadian Ordnance Corps, and E. H. Jacques, Acting Director-General of Medical Services, as members, to report as to arrangements to be made.

The board was also directed to report on the inter-relationship of the respective spheres of action of the Red Cross Society with the Department of Militia and Defence.

The board has now submitted two reports, one dated the 12th April, and the other the 26th April, 1915. (Copies hereto attached.)

The Minister, having regard to these reports, recommends:—

1. That accommodation be provided for convalescents at Valcartier camp grounds, as follows, namely:—

(*a*) One hundred serious ward cases for attention in permanent structures;

(*b*) Three hundred and sixty patients sufficiently well to be treated in hospital marquees;

(*c*) Forty others fit to be attended to in bell tents, 2 per tent;

The whole to cost $12,000.

2. That the necessary equipment for the buildings and tents and camp equipment required, be issued from Ordnance Stores.

3. That the necessary staff to consist of 4 medical officers, 1 quartermaster, 4 nursing sisters, and 10 non-commissioned officers and men, be provided.

4. That if the accommodation at Valcartier becomes congested, patients be moved to the divisional area or district from which they originally came, where there is hospital accommodation to a certain extent already available and more is being provided.

The board reassembled on April 26th, to consider the relationship of the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Society with the Department of Militia and Defence, there being present in addition to the members of the board, N. Marshall, Esq., Chairman of the former, and Lieut.-Colonel Birdwhistle, Secretary to the latter.

The Minister, recognizing the very important work done by these societies, and being desirous of co-operating with them in every way in the important work they have in view, further recommends that the machinery at their disposal be fully utilized and, as far as possible, the Medical Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence will co-operate with them.

The committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Secretary, Militia Council.

Reception of Officers and Men invalided back to Canada.

In compliance with the attached instructions on the subject noted in the margin, the Board, having duly considered it, reports as follows, viz.:—

1. That accommodation be provided for about 1 per cent of the two Divisions, C.E.F., or say, for 500 officers and men.

2. It being assumed that the Port of Entry for sailings to Canada from England during the summer will be Quebec, the Board recommends the selection of a site in Valcartier Camp as most suitable for reception of invalids and convalescents.

3. It recommends that accommodation be provided for a maximum of:—

(*a*) 100 serious ward cases for attention in permanent structures;
(*b*) 360 patients sufficiently well to be treated in Hospital Marquees;
(*c*) 40 others fit to be attended to in bell tents, 2 per tent.

4. The Board considers that buildings as below will be necessary to meet the conditions under (*a*):—

Four permanent wards, 25 beds each	$ 4,000
One operating building	2,500
One nurses' quarters building	1,200
One building for dispensary, office and Q. M. stores	1,000
One cookhouse	800
One mortuary	800
Water and sanitary arrangements, disinfector, etc	1,700
	$ 12,000

The Canadian Ordnance Corps should furnish and equip all the buildings in accordance with the Hospital Schedules, and provide the tents and necessary camp equipment for them and the authorized allowance of hospital clothing.

5. The D.G.M.S. should provide a sufficient working staff, not to exceed the numbers given below for the maximum number of patients:—

Medical officers	4
Nursing sisters	4
Quartermaster	1
N. C. O's. and men	10
Total	19

6. The Medical Officer in charge should arrange to meet all vessels arriving with sick, wounded and invalids, and for their removal by ambulance train to Valcartier Hospital, and that the patients be medically examined at Valcartier as soon as possible after arrival, a Board of Officers to recommend disposal of the cases in the usual manner.

7. As the "peace" establishment of permanent hospital accommodation is being increased in all Divisional Areas to 100 or 200 beds, it is recommended by this Board that all patients at Valcartier be removed to their Divisional Area (or District) Hospital as soon as considered fit to travel if Valcartier becomes congested.

8. The Board has marked on the accompanying map what is considered to be a suitable site at Valcartier, but considers that the final selection can be better done by some competent officials on the spot.

9. The Board cannot at present report very fully on the inter-relationship of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and Militia Department, but recommends that this Society be desired to provide a Rest Station at Quebec (or port of entry) in which the invalids could be accommodated for a few hours pending their removal, and two convalescent homes in the East, one for officers and one for men.

The Board recommend the erection of permanent buildings at Valcartier for the service as such buildings will become, in the future, the permanent camp hospital, and therefore the outlay will be remunerative after the war closes.

G. S. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., D.G.E.S.,
President.

W. HALLICK, Lt.-Col., C.O. Corps.
H. M. JACQUES, Lt.-Col., A.D. G.M.S. } *Members.*
OTTAWA, 12–4–15.

H. Q. 649–1–6.

The Secretary,
Militia Council.

Reception of Officers and Men Invalided Back to Canada.

SIR,— I have the honour to inform you with reference to former correspondence that the Board reassembled on Wednesday the 21st instant, to further consider the inter-relationship of the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Mr. N. Marshall, Chairman of the former, and Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwhistle, Secretary of the latter, being present;

The following points were considered, and are recommended for consideration of the Honourable the Minister.

Red Cross Society.

1. That all Divisional and District Commanders be desired to have the Divisional (or District) Committee, consult with the local representative with a view to obtaining at public expense, one or more buildings with grounds suitable for use as convalescent homes for officers and for men.

2. That this Committee then arrange with the representative to install a system for the management of the "Homes," obtaining supplies of "comforts," etc., from the society; and such help as is necessary and obtainable.

St. John's Ambulance.

1. That sick and wounded be removed from points of debarkation by ambulance train (or otherwise) to hospital or camp.

2. That the local Committee communicate from time to time as to nursing or other assistance required.

3. That the St. John's Ambulance be notified whenever crippled or other helpless patients are returned (discharged from the services) to their home towns, in order that the ambulance be enabled to give such aid as may be necessary.

The Board further discussed the points which had been considered at its first meeting and decided that should the St. Joseph's Hotel (St. Joseph's Lake, Que.), be vacant and be obtainable at a reasonable figure, its rental would be worth consideration if thereby the cost of erecting buildings in Valcartier camp be saved; also that a shed (or portion of a shed) on the wharf at Quebec should be obtained for use as a docks clearing station, for invalids.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col.
D. G. E. S.

OTTAWA, 26-4-15. *President.*

P. C. 1078.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 7th May, 1915, representing that prior to the outbreak of the European war, an order had been placed, through the War Office, for the purchase in England of the necessary equipment for four searchlights to be installed on the Batteries at Falkland and Ives Point, Halifax harbour, Nova Scotia.

The Minister states that the War Office has, however, recently advised that owing to the war there is great difficulty in obtaining in England apparatus for searchlights and has suggested that if the order could be placed in Canada it would relieve the situation.

That, consequently, as it was of the utmost importance that these lights be installed at the earliest possible date, the Canadian General Electric Company and the Northern Electric Company, the only two firms in Canada capable of satisfactorily supplying this technical equipment, were asked to tender and, in response, the following tenders were received, viz.:—

Northern Electric Company	$13,839 00
Canadian General Electric Company	14,062 50

The Director General of Engineer Services has reported that the tender of the Northern Electric Company, the lowest tenderer, is fair and just.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the tender of the Northern Electric Company at $13,839 be accepted.

The Minister further states that in addition to the cost of the equipment of the four searchlights, as above, it is estimated that the cost of installation. which will be done by day labour, will amount to $1,600 making the total cost of this service $15,439.

The necessary funds are available for this purpose from the vote for "Halifax Defences" for the current fiscal year.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1185.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st June, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th May, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying report from the Assistant Director of Works and Buildings, relative to certain additional works and repairs required to be carried out at the Valcartier Camp grounds before the arrival of the troops which are shortly to be concentrated there.

The Minister recommends that he be empowered to carry out the additional works and repairs named in the report of the Assistant Director of Works and Buildings, and that in view of the urgency of the work, the contract for the same be awarded to Messrs. Bate and McMahon of the City of Ottawa, who have an intimate knowledge of what is required to be done, as they were the contractors for the construction of the Valcartier Camp last year, with the exception of the water supply system and, moreover, have the necessary plant

for the purpose and are in a position to immediately commence construction; Messrs. Bate and McMahon to be paid on the same basis as they were paid last year, viz. actual cost plus 14 per cent (exclusive of rental of plant), which is considered to be a fair and reasonable charge for the work. The performance of the contract will be supervised by the Engineering Staff of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Minister further recommends the cost of this work be made a charge against "War Appropriation."

The Minister states that it is not possible at the moment to give an accurate estimate of the cost, but it is expected that it will be approximately $80,000.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st June, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 28th May, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that since the beginning of the current fiscal year, the sum of $112,324 has been expended on account of the Military Works required to be carried out in connection with Housing Guards, the preparation of Training Camps for Mobilized Troops, the Defence of Halifax, Quebec, Levis and Esquimalt, and the Housing of Troops as per attached list, and that it is estimated that a further sum of $200,000 will probably be required within the next four months, to carry on these services, making a total of $312,324.

The Minister recommends that the amount, namely, $312,324, be made a charge against the "War Appropriation."

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

War Appropriation.

STATEMENT of amounts authorized 1915-16 to date, for Engineer Services.

Division or District.	Description.	Amount Authorized.
1st	Mobilization	$ 2,000
1st	Housing Guards	.....
2nd	Mobilization	21,434
2nd	Housing Guards	1,000
3rd	Mobilization	15,143
3rd	Housing Guards	.....
4th	Mobilization	9,035
4th	Housing Guards	1,000
5th	Mobilization	3,800
5th	Housing Guards	.....
5th	Defences	7,074
6th	Mobilization	6,512
6th	Housing Guards	.....
6th	Defences	8,600
10th	Mobilization	11,719
10th	Housing Guards	.....
11th	Mobilization	4,256
11th	Housing Guards	.....
11th	Defences	8,257
13th	Mobilization	6,850
Valcartier	Mobilization	2,650
Housing Prisoners of war		3,000
	Total	$ 112,324

J. G. M.—28-5-15.

P.C. 1390.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th June, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th June, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that, the Canadian National Exhibition Authorities, Toronto, Ontario, have presented a claim for $20,273.40 to cover the estimated cost of repairs required to be carried out by reason of the occupation of the Exhibition grounds and buildings, during the past seven months, by the troops mobilized at Toronto. The Officer Commanding the 2nd Division reports that he considers the claim fair and reasonable and recommends payment of the same.

The Minister states that no rental was charged by the Exhibition authorities for the occupation of their premises by the troops and there is no doubt that if the troops had been billeted in different parts of the City of Toronto, the cost to the Crown during the seven months they were stationed at that city would have been considerably more than the sum now asked by the Exhibition authorities to cover the cost of repairs.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be empowered to offer the Canadian National Exhibition authorities the sum of $20,000 in full settlement of their claim.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th July, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 1st July, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating—with reference to Orders in Council dated 13th April and 29th April, 1915, authorizing the construction of the necessary Rifle Range accommodation, buildings and water supply, at the permanent camps at Sewell, Man., and Calgary, Alta., at an estimated cost of $35 per target, or $26,250 for the 750 targets erected, and $40,000 for the buildings and water supply, plus 10 per cent contractor's charges, or a total of $72,875—that it was found necessary to carry out the undermentioned extra works, not included in the original estimate, amounting to $43,750, making a total cost of the preparation of these two permanent camps, $116,625.

Extra work—Sewell Camp.

1 oil shed, 30′ x 12′	$	125,00
1 blacksmith shop, 20′ x 12′		100 00
1 small stable, 40′ x 12′		245 00
Clearing and brushing Camp Grounds, Teams and labour		980 00
100′ addition for Express Room 50′ addition for Waiting Room } Labour		3,500 00
1½ miles sidings, labour		7,500 00
2 end ramps, labour		300 00
2 platforms, each 350′ x 24′ 6″ wide, labour		3,600 00

Rifle Range.

When the estimate of $35 per target was given, the site was not located and the following items were not apparent nor estimated on at the time:—

Fencing Danger Area, 5 miles barbed wire fence, 1,600 rods at 75c	1,200 00
Dynamiting frozen ground, 7,000 pounds dynamite for fuses, cartage, freight, and explosive apparatus	1,900 00
Drilling and exploding dynamite labour	1,400 00
Levelling hill and grading firing points, teams and labour	2,900 00
Total	$ 23,750 00

EXTRA WORK—CALGARY CAMP.

Rifle Range.

When the estimate of $35 per target was given, the site was not located and the following items were not apparent nor estimated on at the time:—

Dynamiting frozen ground: fuses, drilling, exploding, cartage, freight, and labour	$ 1,850 00

Water Supply.

The original estimate of $5,000 for water supply was largely exceeded, owing to the fact that the Camp Grounds were not laid out at the time the estimate was made, consequently when the actual site of the Camp was laid out, under the direction of the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 13, it was found that a large quantity of additional piping was required so that the original estimate was exceeded by	4,600 00

Drainage.

One and one-half miles of drains were dug and several sloughs drained at the request of the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 13, also drainage provided for ablution tables, shower baths, and the camp generally	5,500 00
Construction of Mechanical Transport building	2,350 00
Construction of 4 buildings for Engineer stores and workshops	2,100 00
Construction of miniature rifle range	300 00
Road from camp down hill to Elbow River	400 00
Bridges over drainage ditches	500 00
Two veterinary stables	600 00
Installation of Telephone Line	450 00
Carting, hauling, converting and constructing latrines, ablution tables, and screens for shower baths	1,000 00
Clearing and scrubbing grounds, Rifle Range	350 00
Total	$ 20,000 00

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the extra amount, $43,750 thus expended, be also made a charge against the "War Appropriation."

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 20th August, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st July, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that by authority of Order in Council, dated the 1st June, 1915, the sum of $312,324 was set apart from the "War Appropriation" to meet the expenditure during

the current fiscal year, on account of military works required to be carried out in connection with the housing of guards and troops, the preparation of Training Camps for mobilized troops, and the Defences of Halifax, Quebec, Levis and Esquimalt; $292,500.39 of this sum has already been authorized for expenditure, and an additional expenditure of $74,044.71 is immediately required, including $65,500 for Halifax Defences, making a total of $366,945.10, or $54,221.10 in excess of the sum set apart from the "War Appropriation" for this purpose.

The Minister observes that it is not possible to accurately estimate the probable total expenditure during the current fiscal year, on account of the above military works, but it is considered that a further sum of $350,000 (this sum to include the amount of $54,221.10 above referred to), will probably be required.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that a further sum of $350,000 to cover the expenditure on account of military works required to be carried out in connection with the housing of guards and troops, the preparation of Training Camps for mobilized troops, and the Defences of Halifax, Quebec, Levis and Esquimalt, be set apart from the "War Appropriation."

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2340.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that payment of the sum of $36,363.63 be made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company to recoup the said company its outlay for the construction of sidings, platforms, ramps, etc., on the Valcartier camp grounds, for the accommodation of the Department of Militia and Defence.

Attached hereto is a statement from the Acting Director General of Engineer Services setting forth in detail how the amount is arrived at. This expenditure has been incurred in accordance with an understanding arrived at between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Minister of Militia and Defence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEMORANDUM DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, November 15, 1915.

To the Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence.

With reference to the attached accounts submitted by the Canadian Northern Railway Company for the construction of sidings, platforms, ramps, etc., within Government owned property at Valcartier Camp, these accounts have been carefully gone into and it is considered some amendments should be made.

These accounts are submitted on the understanding that it is the intention of the Department to own outright all sidings, ramps, platforms, etc., situated within their boundaries, and the accounts are being dealt with on this understanding.

I have been informed by Mr. Hanna that these are the conditions upon which the work was carried out, namely that the Department would pay for the labour and material on all sidings, ramps, platforms, etc., within Government property.

Provided the Honourable the Minister approves of the conditions upon which these accounts were based, the following payments are recommended:—

1. *Main Line from Rifle Range to Gosford Branch.*

Materials	$ 7,950 03	
25% freight and handling	1,987 56	
10,930 cub. yds. grading at 45 cents	4,918 50	
Labour putting in switches, laying steel and surfacing	1,800 00	
Work of engine and crew	255 51	
15 % supervision and use of tools	308 33	
	$	17,220 13

It is considered the following deductions should be made:—

25 % freight and handling	$ 1,987 56	
10,930 cub. yds. grading at 45 cents	4,918 50	
15% supervision and use of tools	308 33	
	$	7,214 39
	$	10,005 74

The deduction in grading is recommended in view of the fact that this is a portion of the old main line of the railway which has since been diverted, and it is considered the Department should not be charged for grading which was done a number of years ago. However the railway are submitting an account to the Department to pay for the grading and filling on this Branch, which, along with labour and materials, amounts to $17,220.13.

2. *Military Sidings*, Private car, Hospital Sidings and Wye Ordnance Sidings, A.S.C. Sidings, Detraining Sidings at Rifle Range, 15,257 feet.

Materials	$ 15,511 06	
25% freight and handling	3,877 76	
Labour putting in switches, laying steel and surfacing	4,500 00	
Work of engine and crew	511 03	
15% supervision and use of tools	751 65	
	$ 25,151 50	

It is considered the following deductions should be made:—

25% freight and handling	$ 3,877 76	
15% supervision and use of tools	751 65	
	$	4,629 41
	$	20,522 09

3. *New Storage Sidings.*

A. Sidings	$	7,901 18

It is not considered that the Railway should be paid for these sidings as they are all on their own Main Line and on their own right-of-way.

C. Changing steel-Gosford Branch.—

Materials	$	1,399 44
25% freight and handling		349 86
Labour changing steel		100 00
15% supervision and use of tools		15 00
	$	1,864 30

It is considered the following deductions should be made:—

25% freight and handling	$ 349 86	
15% supervision and use of tools	15 00	
	$ 364 86	
		$ 1,499 44

Changing switches in Valcartier Yard:—

Material and labour	$ 1,232 85

It is not considered the Railway should be paid for this material and labour as it was all utilized on the Company's own Main Line.

Material	$ 2,323 28	
Freight and handling	580 82	
Labour erecting platforms	566 70	
15% supervision and use of tools	85 00	
		$ 3,555 82

4. *Unloading Platforms.*

It is recommended that the Company be reimbursed for the whole of this expenditure as it is all on Government property and is practically all for the benefit of the Camp proper.

Material	$ 290 76	
Freight and handling	72 69	
Labour erecting ramps	75 00	
15% supervision and use of tools	11 25	
		$ 449 70

5. *Unloading Ramps.*

It is recommended that the Company be reimbursed for the whole of this expenditure as it is all on Government property and is practically all for the benefit of the Camp proper.

6. *Unloading Chutes.*

18 unloading chutes at $18.38	330 84

It is recommended that the Company be reimbursed for the whole of this expenditure.

Although there is no detail furnished of the labour and yardage employed, I have been given to understand by the Superintendent that this is correct, but before paying the accounts, if you wish, copies of the pay-sheets will be obtained from the Railway Company, otherwise it would appear that the accounts might be paid in their present shape.

A. P. DEROCHE, Lieut.-Col. R.C.E.,
Acting, D.G.E.S.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th November, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 1st October, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that by authority of Orders in Council, dated June 1st and August 20th, 1915, the sum of $662,324 was set apart from the War Appropriation to meet the estimated expenditure during the current fiscal year, on account of military works required to be carried out in connection with the housing of guards and troops, the preparation of training camps for mobilized troops and the defences of Halifax, Quebec, Levis and Esquimalt.

The minister states that to date, $544,426.26 of the above sum has been expended, as shown on the statement attached, leaving a balance of $117,897.74. This balance will not be sufficient to cover the probable expenditure which it will be necessary to incur during the remainder of the current fiscal year, on account of the military works above referred to, and it is considered that in addition to the sum of $117,897.74 now in hand, a further amount exceeding $300,000 will be required.

The minister, therefore, recommends that a further sum of $300,000 to cover the expenditure on account of military works required to be carried out in connection with the housing of guards and troops, the preparation of training camps for mobilized troops, and the defences of Halifax, Quebec, Levis and Esquimalt, be set apart from the War Appropriation.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2391.

WAR APPROPRIATION.

STATEMENT of Amounts Authorized 1915-16 from first of Fiscal Year to date September 27, 1915, for Engineers' Services.

Under Orders in Council—P.C. 1264 and 1769, dated 1-6-15 and 20-8-15

Division or District.	Accommodation.		Guards.	Defences.	Prisoners of War.	Misc.	Total.
	Camps.	Otherwise.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	11,355 05	8,750 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	20,605 05
2	37,318 00	12,669 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	51,987 00
3	21,107 86	28,925 40	525 30	.....	.....	450 00	51,008 56
5	.....	10,276 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	12,276 00
5	67,500 92	8,991 76	5,243 55	31,694 04	5,126 00	25,691 70	144,247 97
6	8,328 00	19,315 09	12,836 09	160,222 25	.....	.....	200,701 43
10	22,912 09	7,816 33	.....	.....	500 00	.....	31,228 42
11	5,000 00	7,449 99	.....	1,330 00	.....	.....	13,779 99
13	6,765 00	10,450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,215 00
H. Q.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,376 84	1,376 84
Total.....	180,286 92	114,643 57	22,104 94	193,246 29	5,626 00	28,518 54	544,426 26

Memo.

Order in Council No. 1264 dated $1\frac{6}{15}$	$ 312,324 00
Order in Council No. 1769 dated $20\frac{8}{15}$	350,000 00
	$ 662,324 00
Authorized and sent out (as per above)	544,426 26
Balance	$ 117,897 74

A. P. DEROCHE,
27-9-1 Lieut.-Col. R.C.E.
D.W.B.
for D.G.E.S.

P.C. 2783.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 23rd November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that the question of the proper lighting of the lower western shore line of Halifax Harbour has been under consideration, and as the result of the very careful observation during the past twelve months, it has been recommended that lights be installed at Sandwich Point, in order to assist the lights on McNab's Island in searching the lower shore where the range is too great for the McNab's Island lights. The chief of the General Staff, after consultation with the Chief of the Staff of the Naval Service, concurs in this recommendation.

The minister observes that since McNab's Island lights have been installed and particularly since the new group at Falkland Battery has been in operation, the lights at York Redoubt, Halifax, are of very little use, and it is proposed to remove these lights to Sandwich Point;

That the estimated cost of transferring the York lights to Sandwich Point and the provision of the necessary dynamos, cables, construction of engine room, emplacements, quarters for the detachment in charge of the lights, directing station, reserve oil store, palisades, fences, roads, etc., as set forth in the itemized statement attached hereto is $46,767.

The change proposed is absolutely necessary for the proper defence of Halifax Harbour by night and the Minister, therefore, recommends that he be granted authority to incur the necessary expenditure, estimated, as above stated, at $46,767, to carry out the transfer of the lights at the York Redoubt to Sandwich Point and that the same be made a charge against the "War Appropriation."

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ESTIMATE OF COST for provision of dynamos, cables, etc., and construction of engine room, emplacements, Detachment quarters, directing station, reserve oil store, palisades and fences, roads, etc.—

Sandwich Lights

Sandwich Lights.

Electrical and Machinery—6	
Cable, power, 3,600 yards	$ 4,860
" control, 1,600 yards	690
Generators, 2, 20 unit, 100 volts	1,200
Switchboard and fittings	200
Cooling tanks	250
Piping, fittings and tools	300
Communications—	
Telephones, 6	90
Switchboard	50
Cable and installation	1,600
Constructional—	
(The following prices are affected by heavy cost of transportation and also by the rough rocky nature of ground—for instance cable trenches, etc.)	
Engine room (permanent floor and foundation and frame building—permanent engine and dynamo beds)	6,000
Reserve oil store (reinforced concrete, permanent)	7,000
Emplacements	400

Quarters—2 officers and 40 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—	
Officers quarters, N.C.O's quarters, Barrack rooms, Dining-room, Cookouses, Ablution room, Latrines	6,900
Directing station	150
Shelter for sentry group at emplacements	500
Pump house and coffee bar	500
Steel palisades around engine room	2,200
" fencing around barracks	4,000
Trench for cables to emplacements	750
Road to emplacement	1,200
Water supply	1,500
Drainage (through granite)	3,000
Electric Incandescent Lighting—	
Cable and fixtures, Sandwich—Artillery and Engineer F. C. Post, O. i/c E. L. Post	1,200
Total	$ 44,540
Contingencies, 5 per cent	2,227
Total	$ 46,767

Appendix "C".

List of Orders in Council—M.G.O. Branch.

Miscellaneous. P. C. No.	Dated.	Subject.
2397	4-11-15	Re Regulations for carrying explosives on express trains.
2886	21-12-15	Re Amendment to P. C. 2397, regarding Regulations for carrying explosives on express trains.
318	22- 2-16	Re Amendment to Regulations regarding transportation of explosives on express trains.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 4h day of November, 1915.

PRESENT:

His Royal Highness
The Governor General in Council:

Whereas by Order in Council of the 12th of August, 1915, a regulation was made and established respecting the carriage of explosives for the Dominion Government on railways in Canada;

And whereas such regulation is subject to the general rules of Order No. 100 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in reagrd to the transportation of explosives;

And whereas it has since been made to appear that said Order No. 100 applies to the transportation of explosives in freight service only, and that the regulations contained in it are not applicable to the transportation of explosives in express service;

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind the said Order in Council of the 12th August, 1915, and is further pleased, under the authority contained in Section 6 of the War Measures Act, to make the following regulation in respect of carriage of explosives in express service, as supplementary to the rules laid down iu said Order No. 100, which applies to freight service only:—

"All railways in Canada are authorized and required, upon the requisition of the Minister or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, to transport and carry samples of explosives for the Government of Canada upon their express trains between any points in Canada, subject to the following regulations:

1. *Packing.* Samples of explosives must be placed in well-secured metal cans or glass bottles, or in strong waterproof paper or cardboard packages containing not more than one-half pound each, and the interior packages must be placed in dry sawdust or similar cushioning material in a strong and tight wooden box, with ends not less than one inch thick, and top, bottom and sides not less than one-half inch thick when a nailed box is used, or with ends, top, bottom and sides not less than one-half inch thick when of lock cornered construction.

2. *Weight.* Not more than twenty of such one-half pound samples of explosives may be placed in one outside box, and not more than one of such outside boxes may be transported on the same train at the same time; except in the case of cordite, of which one twenty-pound sample, properly packed, in one parcel, may be so transported whenever required by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

3. *Labels.* Each outside box shall have affixed thereto a proper label containing the following words:

"Explosives—Sample for testing."
"Handle carefully—Keep fire away."
"This is to certify that the articles contained in this package are properly described by name, and are packed and marked and in proper condition for transportation according to the regulations prescribed by the Governor General in Council."

Shipper.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2886.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

21st December, 1915.

PRESENT:

His Royal Highness
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas by Order in Council, dated 4th November, 1915, regulations were made in respect of the carriage of explosives in express service supplementary to the rules laid down in General Order No. 100 of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and by said Order in Council all railways in Canada were authorized and required upon requsition of the Minister or Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence to transport and carry samples of explosives for the Government of Canada upon their express trains between any points in Canada subjcet to the regulations set out in said Order in Council;

And Whereas it is now deemed desirable that the authority and requirement made by such Order in Council shall apply not only to samples of explosives for the Government of Canada, but also for the Government of the United Kingdom or of any of her Allies;

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The said Order in Council of 4th November, 1915, is amended by adding after the words "Government of Canada" in the fourth line of the enacting provisions thereof the words" or of the United Kingdom or of any of her Allies."

And Whereas it is also deemed advisable that the said Order in Council shall be made to apply not only to samples of explosives but to shrapnel shells without primers or fuses hermetically sealed with zinc plugs and containing black powder not to exceed three ounces in weight in each shell, also high explosive shells without primers or fuses hermetically sealed with steel plugs and containing high explosive mixture not to exceed $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in weight per shell;

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The aforesaid Order in Council of 4th November, 1915, is further amended by adding after the word "explosives" in the fourth line of the enacting provisions thereof, the words "or shrapnel shells without primers or fuses

hermetically sealed with zinc plugs and containing black powder not to exceed three ounces in weight in each shell, also high explosive shells without primers or fuses hermetically sealed with steel plugs and containing high explosive mixture not to exceed $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in weight per shell, such shells to be packed in boxes having a separate compartment for each shell and not more than six shells to be enclosed in one outside box; no such shipment containing in the aggregate more than ten pounds of black powder in the case of shrapnel shell, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of high explosive mixture in the case of high explosive shell shall be transported in the same train at the same time."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 318.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 22nd day of February, 1916.

PRESENT:

His Royal Highness The Governor General in Council:

Whereas the Order in Council dated December 21, 1915 (P.C. 2886), does not sufficiently cover the requirements of the Department of Militia and Defence respecting the transportation of explosives on express trains;

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the said Order in Council shall be amended and the same is hereby amended as follows:—

1. By adding to paragraph 4, after the words "per shell" the following:—

"Also percussion, time or time and percussion fuzes, packed separately from the shell, and when packed, said fuses must be:—

"(*a*) Wrapped in wax paper and packed in tin boxes, two layers, fifteen (15) to a box, separated with grey board and dowel pins; covers on the tin boxes being sealed and air-tight, a number not to exceed four (4) of such tin boxes, to be enclosed in a wooden box and protected with one layer of felt at top and bottom, or—

"(*b*) Wrapped in brown paper, and packed one (1) in a tin cylinder, the covers of cylinders to be sealed and air-tight, a number not to exceed fifty (50) of such cylinders, to be enclosed in a wooden packing case."

2. By adding to the last paragraph after the words "same time" the following:—"except that percussion, time or time and percussion fuses, when packed separately from the shell, may be transported, and when so packed said fuses must be:—

"(*a*) Wrapped in wax paper and packed in tin boxes, two layers, fifteen (15) to a box, separated with grey board and dowel pins; covers on the tin boxes being sealed and air-tight, a number not to exceed four (4) of such tin boxes, to be enclosed in a wooden box and protected with one layer of felt at top and bottom, or—

"(*b*) Wrapped in brown paper, and packed one (1) in a tin cylinder, the covers of cylinders to be sealed and air-tight, a number not to exceed fifty (50) of such cylinders, to be enclosed in a wooden packing case."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

STATEMENT "D".

Branch of the Accountant and Paymaster General.

On page 49 is a statement of expenditure under the various sub-heads to December 31, 1915.

The total expenditure for the first seven months of the war to March 31, 1915, was	$ 53,176,613 55
And for the nine months from April 1, 1915, to December 31	99,819,435 40
Total for the 16 months	$ 152,996,048 95

The following statement shows the expenditure month by month from August, 1914, to January 31, 1916, both in Canada and England.

The number of troops drawing pay has gradually increased from 40,000 in October, 1914, to 250,000 in January, 1916, including those on home guard duty.

War Expenditure, August, 1914, to January 31, 1916.

Month and Year.	Expended in Canada.	Expended in England.	Total monthly Expenditure.
1914.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
August	1,640,347 40	.....	1,640,347 40
September	4,566,812 18	1,249 58	4,568,061 76
October	4,715,538 28	1,463,383 82	6,178,922 10
November	4,387,205 64	2,434,010 43	6,821,216 07
December	5,413,623 46	757,578 02	6,171,201 48
1915.			
January	5,841,601 19	985,008 23	6,826,609 42
February	6,941,965 18	714,051 81	7,656,016 99
March	10,960,864 47	2,353,373 86	13,314,238 33
Total 1914-15	44,467,957 80	8,708,655 75	53,176,613 55
April	4,006,143 13	1,341,826 07	5,347,969 20
May	6,819,724 70	1,014,276 91	7,834,001 61
June	6,954,585 82	1,951,397 77	8,905,983 59
July	6,768,445 37	5,418,939 31	12,187,384 68
August	7,621,075 81	3,441,284 78	11,062,360 59
September	7,716,581 63	2,458,051 92	10,174,633 55
October	9,294,526 90	2,774,491 03	13,069,017 93
November	13,045,036 20	1,044,653 89	14,089,690 09
December	11,686,095 40	5,462,298 76	17,148,394 16
Total 1915-16	73,912,214 96	25,907,220 44	99,819,435 40
Total 1914-15	44,467,957 80	8,708,655 75	53,176,613 55
Grand Totals	118,380,172 76	34,615,876 19	152,996,048 95

The following Orders in Council respecting pay, etc., have been approved during the past year:—

P.C. 26.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 5th January, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating, with reference to the Order in Council of the 3rd September, 1914, fixing rates of pay for the Overseas Contingents, that no provision was made for a Paymaster, Base Depot.

The Minister recommends, as this Officer will be stationed in France and will have supervision over all Paymasters in the Field, that provision be now made at rate of $7 a day, the rate fixed for a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Overseas Contingent.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 140.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 16th January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that a cablegram has been received from General Alderson stating that the kit and camp allowance paid by the British Government to officers of the new armies is fifty pounds, and recommending that the grant of $150, be made to Canadian officers for this purpose, be increased by $100.

The Minister submits the same for favourable consideration but recommends that if this additional allowance is granted the value of any articles of the kit which may have been issued free to officers be deducted therefrom.

The minister further recommends that this additional allowance be granted to those officers only who have been gazetted to a position in one of the contingents and who have proceeded abroad as a member thereof, and that it be paid by the chief paymaster, Canadian Expeditionary Force, London.

The estimated cost is $175,000.

The committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 148.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 23rd January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that many of the soldiers of the First Overseas Contingent, whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowance, have not assigned any pay to these latter, and that the Committee of the Patriotic Fund complain that the fund is being heavily drawn upon to support these families, and that this drain will be heavier when the additional troops now being raised are sent away.

That a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Fund, held in Ottawa on the 13th November, 1914, a resolution was passed recommending the Government to issue an order requiring all non-commissioned officers and men, whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowance, to contribute one-half of their pay to these dependents. Such an order has been issued by the British Government in respect of army troops.

That this matter having been referred to the Department of Justice, the Honourable the Minister of that department has caused to be drafted the following:—

> That one-half of the pay earned by non-commissioned officers and men who are members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces of Canada, and whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowances, shall be paid to such dependents respectively, unless upon the objection of any such non-commissioned officer or man the Government see fit, in view of the special facts or circumstances of any case, to pay the full amount to the non-commissioned officer or man by whom the pay is earned.

The minister, having regard to the foregoing, recommends that one-half of the pay earned by non-commissioned officers and men, who are members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces of Canada, be paid to dependents under conditions as set forth in the preceding paragraph, the same to have effect from 1st April, 1915.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on January 28, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated January 23, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that applications have been received from men who have enlisted in the corps raised for overseas service to be allowed to marry and to have their wives placed on the separation allowance list, and that many have already married since enlistment without asking permission and are claiming this allowance.

The Minister observes that these applications have hitherto been refused on the ground that the separation allowance was intended to provide for families of married men who had enlisted as such and whose families would, otherwise, be in want or become a heavy burden on the Patriotic Fund, and that it was not the Government's intention to encourage the men to marry after enlistment as that would increase the already heavy expenditure under separation allowance, and in case of the soldier's death would necessitate placing his widow on the pension list.

As, however, the applications hitherto received are from men who had, prior to enlistment, given a promise to marry, the minister recommends that, in consideration of this and the sudden call for volunteers, permission to marry be granted provided the application has the recommendation of the officer commanding the corps in which the man is serving and that the marriage takes place within twenty days after the publication of this order; and that, as regards applications of this kind from men enlisting hereafter, permission be granted only to those who apply at the time of enlistment and that if not married within twenty days thereafter the permission be cancelled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 13th January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force complain that they are unfairly treated in the matter of pay compared with the non-permanent troops and ask to be allowed to draw the rates paid them.

That the attached table shows the rates paid both divisions and it will be seen that while the rates paid Officers and Warrant Officers are respectively about the same in the two divisions, the rates paid the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Permanent Corps are considerably lower than those paid the non-permanent troops, and that the non-permanent troops draw field allowance while the permanent troops do not.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that in order to remove this grievance the following additional pay be granted the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the permanent troops, viz.:—

Privates..... 40c. a day,
Non-Commissioned Officers..... 20c. a day,

and that it take effect 1st January, 1915, and continue till close of war.

The Minister observes that there are at present, approximately 2,000 permanent troops serving in Canada in the ranks mentioned, of which 600 are Non-Commissioned Officers, and that the estimated cost for the additional pay for the three months to 31st March, 1915, is $62,000, which the Minister recommends be made a charge against the war appropriation.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DAILY Rates of Pay Permanent and Non-Permanent Force:—

	Permanent Force.	Non-Permanent Force.	
	Average daily rate. $ cts.	Average daily rate. $ cts.	Field pay. $ cts.
Private	70	1 00	10
Corporal	1 00	1 10	10
Sergeant	1 30	1 35	15
Staff-Sergeant	1 60	1 60	20
Quartermaster-Sergeant	1 80	1 80	20
Warrant Officer	2 30	2 00	30
Lieutenant	3 00	2 00	60
Captain	3 75	3 00	75
Major	5 50	4 00	1 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	6 00	5 00	1 25
Colonel	6 60	6 00	1 50

NOTE.—The above rates include all rates of pay paid to Permanent Force.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 231

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th February, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the Order in Council of the 17th August, 1914,—P.C. No. 2164,—respecting leave of absence and pay of the Permanent Staff and Permanent Force while serving with the Expeditionary Force, be cancelled in so far as it authorized double rates of pay, and that these Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men be allowed to draw the rates authorized by Order in Council of the 3rd September, 1914,—P.C. No. 2264,—or the consolidated rates of pay and allowances they were entitled to as members of the Permanent Staff or Force at the date of joining the Expeditionary Force, whichever they find the most advantageous for them, and, in addition, field allowance at rates authorized for the Expeditionary Force.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further advise that this Order in Council take effect from the 18th August, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 64397.

CERTIFIED EXTRACT *from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 19th February, 1915, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd February, 1915.*

Militia and Defence:

The Board had under consideration a memorandum from the Minister of Militia and Defence reporting that in connection with the purchase of horses for the overseas forces, a Purchasing Agent and a Veterinary Officer have been selected for each of the various districts where horses can be obtained.

The Minister recommends that pay at the rate of $10 a day, for the days they are actually employed on this duty be allowed them, plus their actual travelling expenses and subsistence.

The Board concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for favourable consideration.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 280.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th February, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that, since the war began several Officers commanding districts have been selected to serve on the Expeditionary Force, and the positions they filled have consequently for a time become vacant; and that regimental officers, and officers holding lesser appointments, have been appointed in Militia Orders to fill these positions temporarily.

The Minister states that under the existing regulations, the Officers thus appointed cannot draw the full pay and allowances pertaining to these positions.

This, they claim, is an injustice, considering the very heavy responsibilities and work in connection therewith consequent upon the war.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that for the period of the war these officers be allowed to draw the pay and allowances pertaining to the positions they have been thus called upon to fill, viz., $4,000 a year.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 452.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given that Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces in Canada, and of the Canadian Militia called out for active service in Canada, who apply for their discharge, or whose parents or wives request that they be discharged, shall have to pay the following amounts before being discharged, viz:—

(*a*) If the discharge is asked for within the first three months of their service.....$ 15 00
(*b*) If after three months, then $2 per month for the unexpired period of one year's service.

The Minister observes that in this way the public will be reimbursed in a small degree for the cost of equipping and feeding these men.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 482.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 5th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd March, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting, with reference to the organization of a Railroad Construction Corps for Overseas Service, that the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who have undertaken to organize this corps, state that in order to make this undertaking a success it will be necessary to engage a number of skilled officers and men and that in order to obtain men of this class it will be necessary to offer them, in addition to the authorized regimental pay, working pay varying from 50 cents to $2.50 a day, according to their qualifications and the kind of work they are required to perform.

The Minister, concurring, recommends that working pay be granted to the skilled personnel of this corps as shown in the attached schedule.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

BATTALION of Military Railway construction Forces—Regimental staff—schedule of Pay.

Position and Rank.	Regimental Pay.	Working Pay.	Field Allowance
Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Colonel	$6 00	$2 00	$1 25
Chief Engineer, Second in Command	4 00	2 00	1 00
Adjutant Captain	3 50	1 00	75
Quartermaster Major	4 00	1 00	1 00
Paymaster Captain	3 00	....	75
Medical Officer Captain	3 00	....	75
Chief Clerk Sergeant	1 60	1 00	20

BATTALION of Military Railway construction Forces.—Company Organization.—Schedule of Pay.

	Regimental Pay.	Working Pay.	Field Allowance
1 Sup. Constrn. Major	$4 00	$2 33	$1 00
1 Bridge Engr. or 1 Mach. Engr. Captain	3 00	90	75
1 Asst. Engr.			
1 Inst'man			
2 Foreman			
4 Lieut.	3 00	1 40	60
1 Sergt.-Major	2 00	1 99	30
1 Con't. Officer or 1 Storekeeper 1 Q.M.S.	1 80	1 00	20
4 Foremen (Sergeants)	1 35	2 50	15
3 "	1 10	2 50	10
6 "	1 10	1 50	10
2 Shovel runners	1 00	2 30	10
2 Conductors	1 10	1 60	10
2 Clerks	1 10	1 00	10
1 Mechanic	1 10	2 30	10
1 Cook	1 10	1 00	10
(17 Corporals).			
2 Enginemen	1 00	2 40	10
2 Cranesmen	1 00	1 70	10
6 Hoistrunners	1 00	1 20	10
2 Blacksmiths	1 00	1 30	10
4 Firemen	1 00	1 20	10
4 Mechanics	1 00	1 60	10
6 Firemen	1 00	1 00	10
4 Brakemen	1 00	1 00	10
9 Cooks	1 00	1 00	10
3 Clerks	1 00	60	10
1 Rodman	1 00	60	10
2 Chainmen	1 00	60	10
50 Carpenters and bridgemen	1 00	1 00	10
18 Teamsters	1 00	50	10
100 Labourers	1 00	....	10
(213 Sappers.)			
7 Batmen	1 00	....	10
1 Dri er	1 00	50	10
2 Buglers	1 00	....	10

P.C. 698.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 7th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, submit for the approval of Your Royal Highness the

accompanying draft General Orders dated 15th March, 1915, embodying amendments to the Regulations for the Equipment, changes in organization and establishments, of the Canadian Militia; also instruction regarding the witholding of $10 from the pay of each man enlisted after the 1st instant, for overseas' service, to cover cost of civilian clothing issued to men discharged within six months of their enlistment, etc.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 843.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that the following cablegram has been received from the General Commanding the First Division Canadian Expeditionary Force:—

"Authority is requested to pay at Imperial rate all men guilty of misconduct till their good conduct has been assured. Total amount withheld from each man to be paid him at termination of engagement."

The Minister recommends that the above Officer be authorized to withhold from the pay of men gullty of misconduct any portion of their pay he thinks desirable, the same to be repaid the men on the termination of their engaged ment. This is considered extremely desirable in the interests of discipline.

The Minister further recommends that the same authority be granted the General Officer Commanding the Second Division.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 289.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise,—with reference to the question of providing adequate pensionary assistance for officers and men disabled or partially disabled on active service, ro for the dependents of such officers and men should they be killed on active service,—that Articles 591 to 598, inclusive, of the present Pay and Allowances Regulations be cancelled and that there be substituted therefor the Regulations hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

For General Orders.

Articles 591 to 598, inclusive, Pay and Allowanced Regulations, are cancelled and the following substituted to take effect September 1, 1914.

591. The following rates of pension will be granted Militiamen wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence.

Rank held at time of injury or illness.	First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.	Fourth Degree.
Rank and file	$ 264	$ 192	$ 132	$ 75
Sergeant	336	252	168	100
Squad, Battery or Co. Sgt.-Major Squad, Battery or Co. Q. M. Sgt Color-Sergeant Staff-Sergeant Reg'l Sgt.-Major not W. O. Master Gunner not W. O. Reg'l Q. M. Sergeant	372 432	282 324	186 216	108 132
Warrant Officer	480	369	240	144
Lieutenant	480	360	240	144
Captain	720	540	360	216
Major	760	720	480	288
Lt.-Colonel	1,200	900	600	360
Colonel	1,400	1,080	720	456
Brig.-General	2,100	1,620	1,050	636

(*a*) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(*b*) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*c*) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(*d*) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other duty.

(*e*) Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or both arms, or the loss of sight of both eyes; or where the use of both legs or both arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in columns, 1st Degree and 2nd Degree, may be increased one-third.

(*f*) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, totally incapacitated, may draw for his wife half the rate provided in Article 592 for the widow and the full rate for the children of an officer, etc., of his rank, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer the widow may then draw the full rates provided in Article 592 for widows and children.

(*g*) The widowed mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half rates fixed in Article 592 for a widow, provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldier's decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

592. Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from injuries received, or illness con-

tracted on Active Service, during drill or training, or on other military duty at the following rates; provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence, and was clearly due to the carrying out of his military duties.

Rank held by Husband, Son, or Father at time of death.	
Rank and file	$22 a mont for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Sergeant	$28 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Squad., Batt., or Company Sgt.-Major Squad., Battery or A. M. Sergeant Colour-Sergeant Staff-Sergeant Reg'l Sgt.-Major, not W.O. Master Gunner, not W.O. Reg'l Quartermaster-Sergeant	$30 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Warrant Officer	$32 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child.
Lieutenant	$37 a month for widow and $6 a month for each child.
Captain	$45 a month for widow and $7 a month for each child.
Major	$50 a month for widow and $8 a month for each child.
Lieut.-Colonel	$60 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Colonel	$75 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.
Brig.-General	$100 a month for widow and $10 a month for each child.

(*a*) A widowed mother whose only son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for pension as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions as hereinafter set forth.

(*b*) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

593. Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension, shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

594. The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, etc., be or subsequently prove, unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the Minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

595. The pension to a widow or widowed mother shall cease upon her re-marriage, but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage.

596. Neither gratuity nor pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless, owing to mental or physical infirmity, the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid to a child or orphan after marriage.

597. Individual case for which the Regulations do not provide or sufficiently provide may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

598. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

P.C. 887.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 29th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that at present there is not any provision for pensioning officers or soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces or their families, and that it is desirable to have such provision made forthwith.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the provisions of Articles 591 to 598 of the Canadian Militia Pay and Allowances Regulations, as amended by Order in Council (P.C. No. 289) of 29th April, 1915, be made applicable to the officers and soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces and to their widows, children, orphans and widowed mothers, to as full an extent as if they, the said officers and soldiers, were officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, respectively, of the Militia, and had incurred death or disability on service as such militia officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia.

The Minister further recommends that the said provisions be made to take effect from the 1st day of September, 1914.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2211.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th September, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th September, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating taht the stoppages from the pay of soldiers while in hospital on account of venereal diseases is only fifteen cents a day which is quite inadequate to meet the expenses in connection therewith while the troops are Overseas.

The Minister observes that it is very desirable to increase the amount as a deterrent;

That during the past winter there were in hospital at Larkhill over one thousand men suffering from this complaint, and there are at present a large number in hospital at Shorncliffe;

The Minister recommends that this stoppage be increased to fifty cents a day to take effect from the 1st of October, 1915. Where, however, men have assigned more than half their pay, the forfeiture for hospital stoppages to be reduced at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, in cases where it is desirable not to interfere with the amount assigned by the soldier to his dependent.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2312.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th September, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 27th September, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that under the provisions of an Order in Council, dated 29th April, 1915, pensions and other non-effective emoluments are awarded to widows of officers, and to officers wounded or injured, according to the substantive rank; furthermore, by Special Army Order, dated 12th July, 1915, provision is made to award

widows of officers of the Imperial Army, and officers wounded or injured, pensions according to their temporary rank.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that if, during the present war, an officer of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force dies or is wounded or injured whilst holding temporary rank, any resulting grant of pension and gratuity to his widow and children, or other dependents, or of wound pensions or other compensation to him, may be at the rate appropriate to his temporary rank therein instead of to his permanent rank.

These provisions to be extended to the case of officers granted temporary promotion with dates anterior to this Minute.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2581.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 4th November, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 1st November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating with reference to Order in Council No. 2264 of 3rd September, 1914, fixing rates of pay for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, that when these rates were under consideration in the Department of Militia and Defence, it was represented that working pay for cooks, tailors, bakers, butchers, motor car drivers, mechanics, smiths, farriers, wheelers and such like at rates varying from 50 cents to $1 a day in addition to the ordinary rate was necessary in order to induce men of these trades to enlist, and accordingly this extra pay was recommended and approved.

In the light of further experience, however, it is now considered advisable to cancel this working pay as those who are drawing it have as a rule easier and less dangerous tasks to perform than the men in the trenches who do not receive it. Furthermore, no difficulty is now anticipated in recruiting men of these trades.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that beginning with 1st January, 1916, that part of the Order in Council of 3rd September, 1914, authorizing working pay be cancelled and those in receipt of same who are unwilling to continue on the ordinary rates be allowed to take their discharge as soon as places can be filled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2212.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th November, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 20th September, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that no rates of pay and allowances were fixed in the Order in Council dated 3rd September, 1914, for the undermentioned appointments to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which appointments have been made since the first contingent arrived in England.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the following daily rates be approved:—

——	Pay.	Field Allowance.
Commander Training Division	$ 10 00	$ 5 00
Director of Medical Services	10 00	3 00
Deputy Director of Medical Services	8 00	3 00
Assistant Direcotrs of Medical Services	7 00	3 00
Deputy Assistant Directors of Medical Services	4 00	3 00
Director of Chaplain Services	7 00	3 00
Assistant of Chaplain Services	5 00	3 00
Director of Record Services	9 00	3 00
Director of Pay Services	10 00	3 00
Director of Veterinary and Remount Services	9 00	3 00
D. A. A. G. for Records	7 00	3 00
Assistant Director of Pay Services	7 00	3 00
Chief Ordnance Officer	8 00	3 00
Assistant Chief Ordnance Officer	5 00	3 00
Director of Dental Services	7 00	3 00
Headquarters Paymaster, Shorncliffe	7 00	3 00
Assistant Headquartres Paymaster, Shorncliffe	5 00	3 00
Director of Organization and Recruiting	10 00	3 00
Director of Supplies and Transport	10 00	3 00
Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport	7 00	3 00
Director of Audit Services	10 00	3 00
General Auditor and Assitant Director of Audit Services	7 00	3 00
Assitant General Auditor	4 00	3 00
Legal Adviser	5 00	3 00
Officers employed as Heads of Branches in Pay or Record Offices, London	5 00	—
Officers employed as Assistants to Heads of Branches Class 1	4 00	—
Officers employed as Assistants to Heads of Branches Class 2	3 00	—

Officers employed in pay and records offices as heads of branches or as assistants to heads of branches are to draw the regimental rates or field allowances but any officer transferred to pay and records offices from a staff appointment may continue to draw the pay and allowances of his original appointment.

The Minister further recommends that the subsistence allowance of $2.50 a day hitherto drawn by certain officers be discontinued beginning November 1 next, to all officers who are in receipt of staff rate of field allowance, and that these officers be granted the same allowances as officers in the field, viz.: $1 a day messing allowances, and rations or the allowance in lieu.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2477

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th November, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the provisions of Order in Council of the 2nd March, 1915 (P.C. 280), granting pay and allowances fixed for officers commanding Divisional Areas and Districts to officers detailed by Militia Orders to fill such appointments temporarily, be extended to all other officers who have been selected to perform temporarily the duties of staff appointments at Militia, Divisional or District Headquarters, and that such officers who have been,

or may be, temporarily appointed to fill the positions, may be paid the rates pertaining thereto for the period employed.

The Minister observes that the duties of these appointments have been very heavy during the war, and it is deemed only just that this privilege be granted.

That the estimated additional expenditure involved is $5,000 (five thousand dollars) per annum.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2727.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 18th November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that it is considered advisable to quarter the recruits enlisted this winter for services overseas in the towns and villages where they have been obtained, provided the number obtained in any such town or village is not less than twenty-five.

The Minister recommends that Subsistence Allowance at the following rates be authorized for these recruits during the time they are held in their home towns and villages and until mobilized with their respective units:—

(*a*) Married men	85 cents a day.
(*a*) Widowers with children under sixteen years of age	
(*a*) Sons and sole support of widowed mothers	
(*b*) Unmarried men	60 cents a day.

This allowance to cover all expenses for quarters, food, washing, etc., and no separation allowance to be paid dependents of those who are in receipt of subsistence allowance at above rate for married men, viz.: 85 cents a day.

As soon as arrangements have been made for training any mobilized units, the above rates of subsistence allowance will cease to be paid such units but separation allowance will be payable beginning from date subsistence allowance ceased to be drawn.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOURDEAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The War Purchasing Commission.

P. C. 2944.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 11th December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that strong recommendations on more than one occasion have been received from overseas to establish a system of deferred pay, owing to the fact that the men in England have too much money, and are not only wasting it but are getting into trouble as well, and that in the interests of discipline and in the interests of the men themselves it is desirable that a portion of their pay be withheld until their return to Canada.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that, beginning with the first of January, 1916, fifty per cent of the pay of the rank and file be withheld from those who have not made any assignment of pay.

As regards those who have assigned less than fifty per cent of their pay, the difference only between the portion assigned and fifty per cent of their pay is to be withheld.

The Minister further recommends that the pay so withheld be paid to the men in Canada at the termination of their engagement, but in the case of men invalided home are recommends that the Overseas Paymaster be authorized to issue it before the soldier sails if the latter so desires

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2813.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 16th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that there have been several cases of insanity among the men of the Overseas Forces invalided home, and that these men have been sent to their respective provincial asylums for care and treatment.

The Minister recommends that the charges made by these institutions for care and treatment of such patients be paid by the Government so long as the patients are kept at these institutions, and that as regards pay, allowances, and pension to such soldiers, and their dependents, the following regulations be approved.

(*a*) *Unmarried Soldiers without Dependents.*

No pay allowances or pensions will be granted if it is a case of permanent insanity. If it is a case of temporary insanity, pay of rank will be allowed the soldier while cared for in such institution, but same will not be paid him until he is discharged therefrom. The period for which such pay is granted shall not exceed six months.

The work of paying the troops is progressing satisfactorily and Regimental Paymasters in Canada have during the past few months paid their men wholly by cheque. The system is working well and helps to keep the pay work straight, although of course it causes more clerical work.

The Order in Council of 8th December, 1915, withholding separation allowance from men billeted in their home towns has now been cancelled and the allowance granted to all married men without regard to their location.

J. W. BORDEN,
Acct. and Paymaster General.

March 20, 1916.

Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation.

Particulars.	1914-1915. Eight Months, August 1 to March 31.	1915-1916. Nine Months, April 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pay and allowances (includes subsistence, billeting, rations and assigned pay)	23,692,431 98	58,180,806 67	81,873,238 65
Separation allowances	1,414,103 49	7,734,504 28	9,148,607 77
Clothing (except boots)	5,205,355 08	4,706,352 53	9,911,707 61
Boots and repairs to boots	1,070,875 02	3,290,634 10	4,361,509 12
Necessaries (underclothing, kit bags and articles of kit)	1,833,856 30	2,248,064 64	4,081,920 94
Outfit allowances	318,832 92	1,076,211 24	1,395,044 16
Saddlery and horse equipment	832,024 90	1,023,479 43	1,855,504 33
Motor trucks, ambulances, and other vehicles	1,776,851 78	1,103,831 34	2,880,683 12
Accoutrements	1,059,016 85	621,231 36	1,680,248 21
Binoculars, telescopes, heliographs, prism compasses range finders	264,649 46	201,799 00	466,448 46
Drugs and surgical instruments	299,700 04	663,707 99	963,408 03
Dominion Arsenal (from War vote)	.....	620,532 99	620,532 99
Dominion Cartridge Company—Ammunition	635,540 56	1,430,724 73	2,066,265 29
Ross Rifle Company—Rifles and bayonets	599,860 05	2,823,628 15	3,423,488 20
Machine guns	136,243 30	487,735 35	623,978 65
Vickers, Limited	.....	365,000 00	365,000 00
Heavy ordnance	1,298,869 71	316,240 10	1,615,109 81
Travelling and transport—Sea	3,576,254 77	3,686,844 53	7,263,099 30
" " Land	960,161 54	2,329,427 76	3,289,589 30
Forage and stabling	375,533 62	482,763 74	858,297 36
Pay, etc., of censors	101,761 38	121,440 19	223,201 57
Pay of civil employees	355,075 88	191,274 83	546,350 71
Rent, water, fuel and light	330,343 71	393,916 20	724,259 91
Stores (furniture, bedding and utensils)	2,516,231 25	2,393,428 96	4,909,660 21
Engineer services and works	915,819 69	881,248 59	1,797,068 28
Funeral expenses	5,633 10	10,502 37	16,135 47
Recruiting (medical examination, attestation and advertising)	27,626 67	119,638 14	147,264 81
Telegrams, telephones and postage	78,948 05	131,768 91	210,716 96
Printing and stationery	64,057 00	199,342 81	263,399 81
Conservancy and contingencies	236,803 60	220,931 69	457,735 29
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc.	3,194,151 85	1,762,422 78	4,956,574 63
Total	53,176,613 55	99,819,435 40	152,996,048 95

STATEMENT E.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, March 24, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, statements of the work of the Registration Office and the office of the Superintendent of Printing, Stationery and Contingencies for the past year.

I consider most commendable the energetic and painstaking manner in which the staffs of these two divisions have performed the very arduous duties which have fallen to them.

E. F. JARVIS,
Ass't Deputy Minister.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

H. Q. 54-21-1-10.
March 4, 1916.

To Assistant Deputy Minister.

Increase of Work, Owing to War.

SIR,—I beg to make the following report, as requested, respecting the increase of work consequent upon the war, in so far as the services under my charge are concerned. For the purpose of comparison, I have taken the periods of nineteen months from January 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, and August 1, 1914, to February 29, 1916, except for printing and stationery expenditure, which covers eighteen months only, the accounts for February of the present year not having yet been received.

Printing Requisitions—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: 872.
1-8-14 to 29-2-16: 1,501.—Increase of 72 per cent.
Stationery Requisitions—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: 1,741.
1-8-14 to 29-2-16: 4,942.—Increase of 183¼ per cent.
Parcels sent by Express—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: 8,360.
1-8-14 to 29-2-16: 29,024.—Increase of 247¼ per cent.
Transport Requisitions—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: 896.
1-8-14 to 29-2-16: 1,621.—Increase of 81 per cent.
Sales of Military Books—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: 1,326.
1-8-14 to 29-2-16: 3,815.—Increase of 188 per cent.
Proceeds of Sales—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: $ 3,296.41.
1-8-14 to 29-2-16: 16,521.01.—Increase of 401¼ per cent.
Expenditure for Printing—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: $104,464.80.
1-8-14 to 29-2-16: 347,189.59.—Increase of 232¼ per cent.
Expenditure for Stationery—
1-1-13 to 31-7-14: $ 70,274.47.
1-8-14 to 31-1-16: 255,745.24.—Increase of 264 per cent.

The work on the whole has been and is still very heavy owing to the many new units which are being organized, and that have to receive supplies. The staff has been increased and additional quarters given me, and when the steel shelves have been installed it will greatly facilitate the work. The clerks return for work after office hours whenever required. Everything possible is done to meet requirements of present conditions.

E. E. LEMIEUX,
Supt. of P. S. & C.

Memorandum.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, March 2, 1916.

To the Assistant Deputy Minister.

RE COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAPERS PASSING THROUGH C. R.

As requested, I beg to submit a comparative statement for the last three years of the work in the Central Registry.

Incoming correspondence, indexed, recorded and charged out to branches concerned:—

———	1913.	1914.	1915.
April	15,812	13,615	68,289
May	14,572	11,489	78,485
June	14,101	11,431	85,497
July	11,621	11,423	82,333
August	10,396	21,272 (War)	51,712
September	11,404	21,515	45,419
October	12,580	26,458	59,514
November	12,430	29,934	61,175
December	14,535	36,282	69,728
	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	12,090	43,633	66,016
February	12,114	48,792	73,141
March	14,190	58,005	Not available.
Total	155,845	333,849	741,309

Forward—

Files passing through Central Registry:

	1913.	1914.	1915.
April	14,253	14,410	28,521
May	13,721	14,448	30,798
June	13,645	13,602	35,046
July	12,885	13,049	40,528
August	12,994	16,359 (War)	46,072
September	14,176	16,594	53,126
October	18,245	20,091	42,722
November	16,512	20,593	43,702
December	15,853	20,141	54,366
	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	14,924	21,319	56,122
February	15,121	24,367	56,306
March	16,474	28,307	Not available.
Total	178,803	223,280	488,309

Forward—

Number of requisitions for files:

	1913.	1914.	1915.
April	4,561	4,296	5,563
May	4,386	4,266	7,144
June	4,095	3,764	7,692
July	3,881	3,697	6,854
August	3,150	4,120 (War)	8,234
September	4,128	3,938	6,126
October	4,261	4,916	8,561
November	3,966	4,573	6,428
December	3,070	4,607	6,168
	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	3,452	5,465	9,624
February	4,149	5,317	11,991
March	4,859	6,813	Not available.
Total	47,958	55,771	84,393

Forward—

Number of files opened on new subjects:

	1913.	1914.	1915.
April	660	1,065	2,399
May	583	673	6,175
June	590	686	5,848
July	584	767	3,937
August	557	1,830 (War)	3,397
September	554	1,620	2,622
October	478	2,117	3,629
November	490	2,272	3,925
December	539	2,208	4,593
	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	537	2,134	4,539
February	529	2,256	4,464
March	705	2,696	Not available.
Total	6,806	20,323	45,528

To perform this work Central Registry has been kept open, regardless of Sundays and other holidays, from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight.

The staff of the office, which numbered 22 at the time war was declared, has been increased, in order to cope with the additional work, to 100.

Thirteen new divisions have been added, making forty-eight offices to which papers must be delivered and collected every half hour.

HER. P. CHESLEY,
C. R. C.

Department of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa, March 1, 1916.

The Deputy Minister,

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I now beg to report upon the work of the Contracts Branch, since February 1st, 1915.

Relatively little work was done during the three months next following that date, because of the demands made upon the time of the staff by various parliamentary and other committees of inquiry and investigation. The work suffered in consequence, and arrears accumulated which were only overtaken after many months.

Early in May, the War Purchasing Commission took charge of the buying operations; and, thereafter, the work of this branch was done under the direction of the Commission.

The close of the Session of Parliament in April gave us more time for work, and about the same time, the number employed was much increased, and part of the work and much of the responsibility was assumed by the Commission.

The routine of the Branch has been much less interrupted by visitors, since the Commission took charge. These now go to the Commission offices direct, and much time is thus saved to us.

During the last ten months, therefore, conditions governing the work have much improved; and a much larger volume of business is now being disposed of, more quickly, more easily, and to better advantage than before.

There are now 271 employed; 232 in the various inspection rooms—inspectors, helpers and packers, as well as clerks and stenographers; and a clerical staff of 39 in the Contracts Branch proper, at Headquarters. On February 1, 1915, the total was 135.

It is impossible to state exactly the value of the supplies purchased or the number of contracts made during the last thirteen months. The supplies amount to not less than fifty million dollars and probably much more; while about 25,000 contracts are estimated to have been made.

Contracts for food supplies for the troops have been made at 169 places throughout Canada; a list of which is attached hereto.

The contracts made for British and Foreign Governments since February 1, 1915, are as follows:—

British—		
17,500 sets Artillery Harness, at	$ 80 00	$ 1,338,000
30,000 " " "	65 75	1,972,500
17,500 Saddle Blankets, at	3 06	53,550
500 Miles D 3 Cable, at	44 25	13,275
37,000 Harness Tugs, at	0 88	32,560
150 tons Ferro Silicon, at	155 00	23,250
French—		
40,000 sets Artillery Harness, at	40 20	1,608,000
20,000 Whips, at	0 50	10,000
20,000 Numnahs, at	2 60	52,000
20,000 Saddle Blankets, at	4 00	80,000
Total		$ 5,183,135

Accompanying this report are copies of all Orders in Council, made upon the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, since February 1, 1915, authorizing the purchase of stores, clothing, food and other supplies for the troops.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. BROWN,

Director of Contracts.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 231

SUMMARY of Orders in Council accompanying Report of the Director of Contracts, dated March , 1916.

P.C. No.	Date.		Description.
	1915.		
69	January	12	Order for 200 bicycles.
194	"	28	Order amending Order in Council, d. October 27, 1914, for 1,000 Prismatic Binoculars.
204	"	29	Order for 100 Esdale targets, etc., from Ketchum, Limited, Ottawa.
223	"	30	Order for 15 million rounds ·303 inch small arm ammunition, from Dominion Cartridge Company.
263	February	3	Order for 20,000 rifles, with bayonets and scabbards, from Ross Rifle Company, Quebec.
269	March	2	Order for 25,000 handles for steel shovels, from Nova Scotia Steel Company.
353	February	22	Order for 100 million rounds cartridges, for Colts pistols, from Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati.
354	"	20	Order for 60,000 rifles with bayonets and scabbards, from Ross Rifle Company.
373	"	19	Order for component parts for Ross Rifle, from Ross Rifle Company.
393	"	22	Order for clothing and equipment for three hospitals of the 2nd Division, C.E.F.
394	"	22	Order for 5,000 target practice rods, from Reardon Rifle Sight Company.
453	March	3	Order authorizing grant to Toronto University Laboratory, *re* Tetanus Anti-toxin.
470	"	6	Order for 250 telescopic musket signts, from Warner & Swazey, Cleveland.
471	"	6	Order for 500 altiscopes from Geo. T. Fielding, New York.

(*b*) *Married Soldiers and Sons of Widowed Mothers.*

Assigned pay and separation allowance will be continued the dependents while the soldier is undergoing treatment. It it is a temporary case only, balance of pay will be issued the soldier on discharge. If, however, the case is considered incurable the soldier will be detained at the asylum, but will be discharged from the force, and balance of pay due him will be paid his wife or mother, as the case may be, and the claims of these latter for pension will be considered as if the soldier were dead.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA, THURSADY, THE 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1916.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General is pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare that the official acceptance of death of Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Canadian Overseas' Expeditionary Forces who have been reported missing shall be as follows:—

After they have so reported for six months.

2. The procedure to be similar to that adopted by the Army Council and to be carried out by the Canadian Record Office, London, England, and also at Ottawa in cases demanding further inquiry in Canada.

3. The modus operandi to be as under:—

(*a*) When evidence of the death of an officer or soldier is furnished either in a report from the enemy or in an unofficial report from an Officer or soldier who has returned to England, the Record Office, London, England,

will undertake the main responsibility for the decision but will refer the case to the D.A.A.G. at the base to state whether he has any evidence to the contrary before final acceptance of death. Army form B. 2090 (*b*) of which a copy is attached, to be used.

(*b*) In cases where officers and soldiers have been reported 'missing' for 6 months, the available evidence to be collected by the Record Office, London, England, and, in the case of soldiers, such office will ascertain that neither it, the unit, the Base, the British Red Cross, nor the next of-kin and relatives have any information suggesting that he may still be alive. The Record Office will then finally submit the case to the Base on Army Form B. 2090 (*c*) a copy of which is attache. Both Army Forms B. 2090 and 2090 (*c*) to be sent to the Secretary, Militia Council, Headquarters, Ottawa, as soon as completed.

(*c*) In cases where the base is unable to give a definite report, the final decision as to acceptance of death for official purposes will be given by the Director of Pay and Record Services, Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, as all the available evidence will have been collected by the Office i.c. Records.

(*d*) In cases where further inquiry has to be made of relatives or next-of-kin domiciled in Canada, the Record Office, London, England, will transmit their report to the Record Office, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, by which latter office such further inquiries will be made and the final decision as to acceptance of death be given by the official in charge thereof.

4. In cases where an Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or man is reported 'missing', Assigned Pay to continue to be paid for a period not exceeding three months and Separation Allowance for a period not exceeding six months from the date the Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or man was reported 'missing'. Pension to start from the date the Assigned Pay and Allowances cases. For example, a man is reported 'missing' on the 1st October, 1915, both assigned pay and separation allowance, only, up to the 31st January, 1916. Then, where there has been official acceptance of the death, pension would start from the 1st January, 1916.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 3021.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 25th December, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 13th December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting for consideration copy of a letter received from the President Pension Board, England, in which the suggestion is made that the Board be authorized to award gratuities not exceeding $100 to men who though only slightly incapacitated, are unfit for further service in the field and have been recommended for discharge.

It is represented that this gratuity would be in lieu of a short term pension and would enable the Board and Chief Paymaster, Overseas, to effect speedily a final settlement with such men whose cases must, otherwise, be referred to the Pensions Board, Ottawa, thus causing long delays.

The Minister recommends that the suggestions of the President, Pension Board, England, be approved and that the Board be empowered to award gratuities not exceeding $100 in cases where the men are not disabled sufficiently

for pension but who nevertheless, will be more or less disabled for a period after their discharge.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

ROLDOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 3043.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 20th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 20th December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that since the beginning of the War the Universities, through the medium of the Officers Training Corps, have made unceasing efforts to train officers and men for the Expeditionary Force and the results are most gratifying and highly creditable to all concerned.

In view of the foregoing and, also, in consideration of the fact that no provision was made in the Estimates for current year for training these Corps are considered a proper charge against the War Vote.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that all expenditure in connection with training these University Corps be made a charge against the War Vote, both for current year and for 1916-17, and that the draft regulations referred to in the attached memorandum from the Chief of the General Staff, under which these Corps have trained in the past and been paid, be still considered as in force although not yet promulgated in General Orders.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

PAY WORK AND ACCOUNTING.

There are now five divisions in this branch with a clerical staff as follows: For purposes of comparison the strength of the staff is shown on three dates, the first one being just before the war.

	Aug. 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1915.	Feb. 1, 1916.
Accounts division	14	25	49
Pay audit division	10	25	67
Separation allowance and assigned pay division	0	42	240
Stores audit division	11	13	15
Pension division	0	0	7
Total staff at headquarters	35	105	378

Average yearly rate of pay—$810.

With 250,000 troops under pay and an expenditure approaching $200,000,000 a year, the pay and accounting work is necessarily heavy. The average number of letters from this branch is approximately five thousand a day (30,000) a week, including those containing only cheques.

P.C. No.	Date.		Description.
	1915.		
472	March	17	Order for supplies to equip 5th Field Company, Divisional Engineers and training depot for Canadian Engineers in England.
515	"	16	Order for 3,000 Wilson's Epring Bayonets, from Harold A. Wilson Company, Toronto.
532	"	16	Order for conversion of 50,000 sets of valise equipment, Oliver pattern.
547	"	15	Order for 1,500,000 cotton bandoliers, from Smart-Woods, Limited.
563	"	13	Order for 57,500 ammunition boxes and 11,500,000 chargers, ·303 cartridges, Mark II.
568	"	16	Order for spare parts, Ross rifle, from Ross Rifle Company.
588	"	31	Order for 20 million chargers, ·303 cartridges, 2 million bandoliers, cotton; (Mark II), 100,000 boxes, ammunition.
605	"	22	Order for 2,000 sets rifle-carrying equipments, from H. Carson Company, Limited, Ottawa.
655	April	1	Order for spare parts for 40 Armoured Jeffrey motor trucks from Russell Motor Company.
667	March	30	Order for harness, saddlery and horse equipment, generally.
674	April	1	Order for three 2-ton Radcliffe motor trucks, from Radcliffe Motor Company, Radcliffe.
676	"	6	Order relating to contract price of small arms ammunition in contract with Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
693	"	13	Order for 10,000 pairs of rubbers.
697	"	13	Order for camp equipment for drill purposes in Canada.
713	"	6	Order for spare parts for Colts Machine Guns, from Colts Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford.
715	"	6	Order for raw material for manufacture of ammunition at Dominion Arsenal.
739	"	10	Order for component parts, Ross rifles, from Ross Rifle Company, Quebec.
740	"	10	Order for spare parts for Ross rifles, bayonets and scabbards, from Ross Rifle Company.
787	"	27	Order for 50,000 tooth brushes.
797	"	19	Order for raw material for manufacture of ammunition at Dominion Arsenal.
826	"	27	Order for hospital equipment for C. E. F.
860	"	27	Order for equipment for two railway construction companies.
883	"	27	Orde for 62,000 pairs Brown ankle boots.
935	"	30	Order for 2,000 feed belts for Colts guns, from Colts Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford.
936	"	30	Order regarding price to be paid for Brown ankle boots.
937	"	30	Order amending P.C. 740; additional expenditure authorized.
939	"	30	Order for 50 folding field forges from A. B. Jardine & Co., Hespeler.
938	"	30	Order for 100 sets Farriers' tools.
940	"	30	Order for 100 tents, marquee, complete, from Smart-Woods, Ltd., Hull.
941	"	30	Order for 500 ropes, picketing, 6-ft., from Independent Cordage Co., Toronto.
942	"	30	Order for 500 wheelbarrows, from Mussens, Ltd., Montreal.
943	"	30	Order for 300 forms, folding; 150 tables, folding; 500 tripods, rests.
944	"	30	Order for 1,000 bass brooms, heads and handles, from Stevens-Hepner Co.
945	"	30	Order for 2,000 pails from T. Davidson Mfg. Co.
946	"	30	Order for 1,000 garden rakes and butchers' implements, from Frothingham & Workman, and Caverhill, Learmont, Montreal.
947	"	30	Order for shovels (1,200) G.S., from D. F. Jones Mfg. Co., Ltd., Gananoque.
948	"	30	Order for 5,000 tinned wash basins, from E. T. Wright & Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
949	May	5	Order for 500 mauls, and 2,000 posts picket, from Preston Car and Coach Co., Preston and Kyle's Cabinet Works, Ottawa.
950	April	30	Order for 1,200 lanterns and globes, from E. T. Wright & Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
951	"	30	Order for 30,000 enamelled mugs and 30,000 dinner plates, from T. Davidson Mfg. Co., and McClary Mfg. Co., both of Montreal
952	"	30	Order for 400 tubs, washing, from Sheet Metal Products Co., Toronto, and McClary Co., Montreal.
954	May	6	Order for 5,000 tents, circular, complete.
955	"	30	Order for 20,000 drab waterproof sheets.
956	"	30	Order for 500 camp cooking ranges.
957	"	4	Order for 5,000 waterproof saddle covers.
958	April	30	Order for 15,000 nose bags, from Finnie & Murray, Winnipeg.
964	May	4	Order for 100 million rounds ·303 small arm ammunition, Mark VII, from Dominion Cartridge Company, Montreal.
979	"	8	Order authorizing payment of $10,000 to Canada Tool Specialty Company, New Glasgow, N.S., on account of their contract for conversion of rifles.
987	"	4	Order for 50 sets spare parts for Colts guns, from Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.
1023	"	6	Order for 50,000 pairs drab serge puttees.
1025	"	6	Order amending P.C. 936, relating to price to be paid for boots, ankle.
1038	"	8	Order for 10,200 magazines, for Colts pistols, from Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.
1059	"	14	Order for 60,000 rifles, bayonets and scabbards, from Ross Rifle Company.
2628	November	16	Order authorizing additional expenditure on account of handles for steel shovels procured from Nova Scotia Steel Company.

P.C. No.	Date.	Description.
3008	1916. February 12	Order authorizing additional expenditure on account of 40 armoured cars, attendant's cars and spare parts, purchased from the Russell Car Company, Supplementing P.C. 3116 of 1914 and P.C. 655 of 1915.
39	January 12	Order authorizing additional payment to J. A. Leaman & Company, Halifax, on account of their contract for the supply of meat to the troops at Halifax.

List of places at which contracts for food supplies for the troops were made during thirteen months, ending March 1, 1916.

1st Division.

Berlin,
Chatham,
Essex,
Forrest,
Galt,
Guelph,
Ingersoll,
Kingsville,
Leamington,
Listowel,
London,
Port Elgin,
Sarnia,
St. Thomas,
Strathroy,
Stratford,
Walkerton,
Watford,
Windsor,
Wingham,
Woodstock.

2nd Division.

Allanburg,
Barrie,
Brampton,
Brantford,
Burford,
Collingwood,
Dundas,
Haileybury,
Hamilton,
Markdale,
Niagara Falls,
Orillia,
Oshawa,
Owen Sound,
Paris,
Port Colborne,
Sault Ste. Marie,
St. Catharines,
Thorold,
Toronto,
Welland.

3rd Division.

Alexandria,
Belleville,
Blackstock,
Brockville,
Cobourg,
Cornwall,
Gananoque,
Kemptville,
Kingston,
Lindsay,
Madoc,
Millbrook,
Napanee,
Norwood,
Omemee,
Orono,
Ottawa,
Pembroke,
Peterborough,
Picton,
Port Hope,
Renfrew,
Rockliffe.

4th Division.

Coaticook,
Joliette,
Montreal,
Pointe aux Trembles,
St. Hyacinthe,
St. Johns,
Sherbrooke,
Three Rivers.

5th Division.

Beaumont,
Beauport,
Bevey,
Fort Martiniere,
Fraserville,
Little River,
Levis,
Montmagny,
Quebec,
Rimouski.

6th Division.

Amherst,
Barrington Passage,
Bathurst,
Campbellton,
Canning,
Canso,
Charlottetown,
Chatham,
Fredericton,
Georgetown,
Glace Bay,
Halifax,
McAdam Junction,
Middleton,
Moncton,
Newcastle,
New Glasgow,
North Sydney,
Penvant Point,
Pictou,
Sackville,
Souris,
Springhill,
Springhill Mines,
St. John, N.B.,
St. Leonard,
St. Lucia,
Summerside,
Sussex,
Sydney,
Sydney Mines,
Truro,
Windsor,
Woodstock.

Military District No. 10.

Brandon,
Estevan,
Fort Francis,
Fort William,
Grenfell,
Indian Head,
Maple Creek,
Minnedosa,
Moosejaw,
North Battleford,
Port Arthur,
Portage la Prairie,
Prince Albert,
Rainy River,
Regina,
Saskatoon,
Selkirk,
Swift Current,
Virden,
Weyburn,
Winnipeg,
Yorkton.

Military District No. 11.

Armstrong,	Esquimalt,	New Westminster,	Vancouver,
Comox,	Kamloops,	Port Alberni,	Vernon,
Duncan,	Morrissey,	Prince Rupert,	Victoria.
	Nanaimo,		

Military District No. 13.

Calgary,	Edmonton,	Medicine Hat,	Red Deer.
	Lethcridge,		

Camps.

Aldershot,	Levis,	Niagara,	Sussex,
Barriefield,	London,	Rockliffe,	Valcartier,
Calgary,	Hughes (Sewell),	Three Rivers,	Vernon.

March 10, 1916.

P.C. 69.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 12th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 200 military pattern bicycles at $62 each from the Canada Cycle Motor Company, Limited, Toronto.

This additional supply of bicycles is required in consequence of an urgent request by cable from the General Officer Commanding First Expeditionary Force at Salisbury Plain.

The Canada Cycle Motor Company has supplied all the bicycles of this pattern hitherto. The price is that last paid; the total expenditure will not exceed $12,400.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the Order in Council of October 27, 1914, authorizing the purchase of 1,000 prismatic binoculars from the Consolidated Optical Company of Toronto, at $33 and $42 each for two patterns offered, be amended by adding the following paragraph:—

"The Minister observes that the prices hereinbefore mentioned are for delivery f.o.b., Messrs. Bausch & Lomb's factory, Rochester, New York; and that the binoculars to be purchased by authority of this Order in Council are Messrs. Bausch & Lomb Optical Company's glasses, as shown in that Company's catalogue, on pages 14 and 16, namely: 8-power, 25 mm. diameter, stereo binoculars at $33; and 6-power 30 mm. diameter stereo binoculars at $42."

These were the conditions of the offer made by the Company in the first place, but not hitherto expressed in the recommendation to Council of 23rd October.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 204.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase from Messrs. Ketchum, Limited, Ottawa, of Esdale Targets, etc., as follows:—

100 Esdale Targets, Mark III, at $24 each.
5,000 Paper Rolls therefor, at 25 cents each.
500,000 Miniature Targets therefor, at .75 per M.

The Minister observes that these targets are used for both in and out of doors more particularly for the instruction of the recruits; and are actually needed. They are covered by letters of patent, the patentees being Messrs. Ketchum, Limited. The prices are those paid for some years past.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 223.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase from the Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited, Montreal, of fifteen million rounds of .303 Small Arm Ammunition, Mark VII, at $35 per M, f.o.b., Quebec, deliveries to be made at the following rate:—

During	February,	1915.	One-half million rounds.
"	March,	"	" " "
"	April,	"	" " "
"	May,	"	" " "
"	June,	"	One million rounds.
"	July,	"	One and one-half-million rounds.
"	August,	"	Two million rounds.

and the remaining eight and one-half million rounds in equal monthly instalments as nearly as may be; the last delivery to be made on or before 31st December, 1915. This ammunition to be made to specifications to be furnished by the Department of Militia, and to be accepted subject to inspection by the Departmental Inspectors.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase from the Ross Rifle Company of 20,000 rifles, complete, with screw elevating sights; and 20,000 bayonets, complete with scabbards; for delivery during the calendar year 1915.

Under the terms of the contract existing between the Government and the Ross Rifle Company, it is provided that in case of war actual or threatened, or any national emergency, the contractor shall do his utmost to manufacture at this factory and deliver to the Government all such rifles as may be reasonably required, and shall if need be operate his factory at any time to 24 hours per day, until delivery of the rifles required is completed.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further advise, that this order be subject in all respects to the provisions of the existing contract with the Ross Rifle Company for the manufacture and supply of rifles, and subject alone to the following conditions:—

1. That the rifles shall be Long Ross, Mark III pattern, and the screw elevating sight shall be the pattern which was adopted for that rifle.

2. That the bayonets and scabbards shall be of the pattern authorized for use with the Mark III rifles.

3. That in accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council dated 7th April, 1913, and 7th November, 1913, the price of rifles is to be $28 each, complete with screw elevating sight; and the price of the bayonets, each complete with scabbards, $5.25 each.

4. That delivery will be taken by the Department of Militia and Defence at the inspection premises of the Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Quebec; delivery of the entire lot to be completed on or before 31st December, 1915.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 269.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 25,000 handles for the 25,000 steel shovels of a special pattern, purchased from the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia, by authority of an Order in Council dated 4th September, 1914.

These handles are of special pattern and can be procured from the Nova Scotia Steel Company, at a total cost of about $3,800.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 353.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of one million rounds of cartridges for Colts Automatic Pistols, .45-inch calibre; to be procured from the manufacturers, the Peters Cartridge Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, at $21 per 1,000 rounds, f.o.b. the factory, Cincinnati.

The Minister observes that the Remington Arms Union Metallic Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, from whom the last supply of this ammunition was procured at $19 per 1,000, decline to furnish any additional supply. At the

suggestion of the Colts Patent Firearms Company, inquiry was made of the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., and of the Peters Cartridge Company of Cincinnati; both having already made this ammunition. The United States Cartridge Company declined to submit a quotation. The Peters Cartridge Company quoted $21 f.o.b. factory; delivery of the first 200,000 within four weeks, and the entire lot in from six to eight weeks.

That this ammunition is urgently needed, being required for immediate issue to the First Expeditionary Force now in England.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 354.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 20th February, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th February, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying recommendation from Major General Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff, upom the requirements of the Canadian Military Forces, in respect of rifles and rifle ammunition during the next twelve months; from which it appears that in order to meet these requirements it will be necessary to make additional contracts for the supply of 60,000 rifles and one hundred million rounds of ammunition therefor.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for the purchase of 60,000 rifles from the Ross Rifle Company, Quebec, of the Pattern known as Mark III, at the price last paid, namely, $28 for each rifle complete with screw elevating sight; also for the purchase of 60,000 bayonets therefor, of the latest approved pattern, at the contract price, namely, $5.25 for each bayonet complete with scabbard; and that these orders be given the Ross Rifle Company subject to the conditions of the existing contracts with that company for rifles and bayonets, except so far as modified by the following conditions as to delivery:—the 60,000 rifles and bayonets above mentioned must be delivered at the rate of 10,000 per month, the first delivery to be made on the first day of July next.

The Minister further recommends that he be authorized to purchase one hundred million rounds of .303 Mark VII Small Arm Ammunition for these rifles, from the Dominion Arsenal, the Dominion Cartridge Company, Montreal, or from any other manufacturer with whom the best arrangements in respect of price and delivery can be made. The price to be paid for ammunition to be submitted to Council before any contract is made.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.—Deficiencies in rifles and rifle ammunition.

In a year's time, if the war lasts so long, at least 150,000 men should have joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

They will require not less than 140,000 rifles; 100,000 for use abroad and 40,000 for use at home.

For each rifle abroad not less than 1,500 rounds should be provided; for each rifle at home, 500.

Total 170 million rounds; and, in addition, there are machine guns to be considered.

Minimum requirements may therefore be put at:—

140,000 rifles.

175 million rounds.

We have, or have in sight 80,000 rifles, of which 40,000 are still under order; and 75 million rounds, of which 30 million have yet to be delivered.

Therefore, during the next twelve months, after the delivery of the 40,000 rifles and 30 million rounds already ordered, there will remain a deficiency of—

60,000 rifles.

100 million rounds.

And as the war may last longer than anticipated, there should now be ordered (half to be delivered at stated periods during the next twelve months)—

120,000 rifles.

200 million rounds.

W. GWATKIN, Major General,
Chief of the General Staff.

10th February, 1915.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th February, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of component parts for the Long Ross Rifle Mark III, in the quantities and at the prices specified on the accompanying list; at a total approximate cost of $31,000.

The Minister observes that these parts have been requisitioned for by the Quartermaster General and are urgently required for the purposes of repair and replacement. The prices have been examined and certified to by Lieutenant Colonel Marston, Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LIST of Component parts for the Long Ross Rifle Mark III, to accompany recommendation to Council dated February 16, 1915.

Number Required		Estimated Cost.
800	Bands, front, Mark IV, with swivels	$ 504 00
400	Bands, rear, Mark V, with swivels	132 00
200	Barrels, with receivers, Mark IV	2,356 00
400	Bolts, Mark V	840 00
2,000	Charger guide bridge and back sight base, Mark II	2,620 00
400	Catches, safety, Mark IV	104 00
800	" Pin spring	8 00
800	" Springs	8 00
4,000	Ejectors, Mark IV	320 00
4,000	Extractors, Mark V	328 00
800	Guard, hand, assembled	400 00
80	" trigger, Mark IV, assembled	107 20
1,600	Hoods, sight, front, Mark IV	96 00
4,000	Magazines, Mark IV	9,240 00
	Nuts—	
800	Screw band, front, Mark I	16 00
800	" rear, Mark I	16 00
200	" clamp, band, front	8 00
200	" stock, Mark II	4 00
400	Pawl, Mark III	21 00
800	Piece, cocking, Mark IV	280 00
400	Pins, ejector, Mark III	12 00
1,600	" firing, Mark IV	400 00
4,000	Screw, hood, sight, front	40 00
400	Pins, pawl	4 00
400	" Piece cooking, Mark II	8 00
400	" roll	4 00
600	" sear, Mark III	6 00
800	" sight front	8 00

P.C. 263.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 3rd February, 1915.*

Number Required	——	Estimated
1,200	Pins, trigger, Mark III	$ 36 00
800	" stop, bolt hinge	48 00
800	" " retaining	56 00
1,000	Plate, butt, Mark IV, assembled	500 00
600	Retainer, pin firing	30 00
4,000	Rivets, hand guard	40 00
400	Roll, yoke	24 00
	Screws—	
800	Band, front, Mark IV	16 00
800	" rear, Mark IV	16 00
8,000	Bridge, charger guide	80 00
600	Clamp, band, front	24 00
600	" sight, front, Mark III	6 00
1,600	" stock, Mark II	32 00
2,000	Receiver, Mark IV	60 00
800	" rear, Mark IV	24 00
800	Swivel, sling, Mark II	—
2,000	Sight, rear spring	—
800	Butt plate, trap spring	—
2,000	Plate, butt	20 00
4,000	Screws, hood, sight, front	160 00
1,000	Sear, Mark III	250 00
1,000	Sight, front, blade	60 00
400	Sleeve, sight, front, Mark III	176 00
800	Springs, ejector, Mark III	8 00
1,200	" guard, hand	12 00
2,000	" main, Mark II	120 00
1,200	" pawl, Mark III	24 00
1,200	" sear, Mark III	24 00
800	" trap, butt plate	—
4,000	" sight, rear	160 00
1,000	" stop bolt, Mark III	10 00
1,000	Stock, long, Mark III	5,230 00
800	Stop, bolt, Mark III	264 00
	Swivel sling—	
800	Butt, Mark II, assembled	272 00
800	Trigger, guard, Mark III, with stud	—
400	Trap butt, Mark IV	—
800	Trigger, Mark III	192 00
800	Washer, pin, firing, Mark III	16 00
400	Yoke	44 00
4,000	Sight, screw, elevating (complete)	4,400 00

COMPONENTS of Bayonets, Ross, Mark II.

400	Bolts	92 00
400	Cross piece	100 00
400	Grips	40 00
800	Nuts	24 00
1,600	Nuts, grip	128 00
1,600	Screws, grip	80 00
800	Springs, bolt	24 00
800	Springs, pommel	24 00
	Total	$ 30,936 00

P.C. 393.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of clothing and equipment necessary to complete the equipment of three Hospitals (one general, one stationary and one clearing), which are being organized for service overseas with the 2nd Division.

The Minister submits a copy of a memorandum of the Quartermaster General, dated 15th February, 1915, showing the estimated expenditure on this account to be $85,436.11.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Deputy Minister.

In accordance with particulars contained in H.Q. 32-1-228, the Director of Clothing and Equipment has this day passed to the Director of Contracts, Contract Demands as shown in the following for sufficient articles to complete the equipment of three Hospitals (one general, one stationary and one clearing), which are being organized for service Overseas with the 2nd Division.

So far as I am aware no authority has been obtained for these services:—

C.D. No. 524 to 534.—Hospital clothing and necessaries	$ 16,859 20
C.D. No. 1447, 1486 and 1542.—Bedsteads and bedding	16,566 48
C.D. No. 1454, 1455.—Field hospital and circular tents	31,226 30
C.D. No. 1453.—Tables, forms, stools, etc	6,781 00
C.D.'s for miscellaneous hospital equipment, i.e., dishes tools, etc., amounting to the sum of	14,003 13
Total	$ 85,436 11

D. A. MACDONALD, *Major General.*
Quartermaster General.

Ottawa, 15-2-15.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that an order be placed with Messrs. Reardon Rifle Sight Company, Ottawa, for 5,000 Target Practice Rods, similar to those last supplied by that firm, and at the same price, namely: Three dollars and fifty cents ($3.50) each.

The Minister observes that these Target Practice Rods are required for use in giving instructions in rifle practice indoors.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th February, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that an offer has been received through the Dean of the Toronto University to supply

the Imperial and Dominion Government with tetanus anti toxin, to be prepared in the University Laboratory.

The Minister states that the University authorities will sell their whole output to the Imperial and Dominion Governments at cost price which is, approximately, 65 cents per unit, instead of $1.25 per unit, the amount that has been paid and is being asked by the trade;

That in order, however, to equip the Laboratory and provide animals and other requirements it will be necessary to incur an expenditure of $5,000;

That as the supply of tetanus anti toxin is extremely limited, and as it is very urgent that an ample supply should be available for the British and Canadian troops, the Minister recommends that this grant of $5,000 be made to the University, and that 65 cents per unit be paid for such quantity of anti toxin as is required for the Department of Militia and Defence, the whole to be made a charge against the War Appropriation.

The Minister submits that he caused inquiries to be made of the War Office as to whether it was desirous of obtaining a supply of this anti toxin on terms as above, and a reply has been received as follows:—

"I quite agree that generous offer should be accepted. Our grateful thanks are due to the Universities."

KITCHENER.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 250 telescopic musket sights from the Warner & Swazey Company of Cleveland, Ohio, at $58 each f.o.b., the factory at Cleveland; these sights to be identical in quality, workmanship and pattern with approved sample submitted by the Company, and now in the possession of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Minister submits herewith a memorandum signed by Major-General Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff, recommending the immediate purchase of these sights. The total cost of these sights will be $14,500.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

H.W. 314—6—40.

Memorandum.

The Chief of the General Staff recommends that, in order to meet the peculiar conditions and special requirements of trench-fighting, such as that now going on in Belgium and France, the twelve battalions which form the infantry of the 1st Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force should be provided with telescopic rifle sights, for the use of sharpshooters, and with pocket altiscopes, instruments by means of which the occupants of a trench can, without exposing themselves to fire, keep their adversaries under observation.

At least 250 telescopic sights and 500 pocket altiscopes should be ordered at once and issued as soon as possible; and if war continues and tactics do not change, similar provisions should be made for the infantry of the 2nd Canadian Division.

W. GWATKIN, *Major-General,*
Chief of the General Staff.

Ottawa, February 17, 1915.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 500 altiscopes for the use of the infantry troops of the 1st Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The Minister submits herewith copy of a memorandum from Major-General Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff, recommending the purchase of these instruments, which are designed to enable an observer with field glasses to take observations from behind cover. A brief description is given in the accompanying memorandum signed by Lt.-Col. Houliston, R.C.E. These altiscopes may be procured from the inventor, Mr. George T. Fielding, 575 East Fordham Road, New York, at $11.50 each, net f.o.b. New York, in lots of 500. The total proposed expenditure is $5,750.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Memorandum.

The Chief of the General Staff recommends that, in order to meet the peculiar conditions and special requirements of trench-fighting such as that now going on in Belgium and France, the twelve battalions which form the infantry of the 1st Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force should be provided with telescopic rifle sights, for the use of sharpshooters, and with pocket altiscopes, instruments by means of which the occupants of a trench can, without exposing themselves to fire, keep their adversaries under observation.

At least 250 telescopic sights and 500 pocket altiscopes should be ordered at once and issued as soon as possible; and if war continues and tactics do not change, similar provision should be made for the infantry of the 2nd Canadian Division.

W. GWATKIN, Major-General,
Chief of the General Staff.

OTTAWA, 17-2-15.

NOTES ON TEST OF FIELDING'S ALTISCOPE.

The altiscope is an instrument designed to enable an observer with field glasses to take observations from behind cover. It consists simply of a pair of parallel mirrors supported by two telescopic standard, combined with a simple support which holds a pair of field glasses.

The mirrors are so arranged that incident light is reflected from the upper mirror to the lower, and from that through the object glasses of the binoculars.

The observer can thus, without exposing more than the upper mirror, from behind cover of any sort see the ground to his front.

The details of construction are well worked out, and the instrument can be packed in a small compass. Spare mirrors are provided in case of breakage, and are easily put in place.

The instrument and case weigh about four pounds, the case being about 10-inch by 6-inch by 1½-inch.

The instrument can be taken from the case and set up ready for use in about four or five minutes. The view obtained is identical with that obtained by standing up with the observer's head in the position of the upper mirror.

The altiscope would appear to be of considerable value for observations

from entrenchments, or in any case where the the observer is likely to be in one place for some time.

The upper mirror, which is all that appears above the cover, is quite inconspicuous from the front.

J. HOULISTON, *Lt.-Col., R.C.E.,*
O.C. Divisional Engineers, Canada.

P.C. 472.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 17th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of supplies required to complete the equipment of the 6th Field Company (additional) Divisional Engineers, and a training depot for Canadian Engineers in England.

The Minister submits herewith a memorandum from Major-General Mačdonald, Quartermaster General, recommending the purchase of these supplies. It will appear from this memorandum that the estimated cost of these stores, in the quantities required, is $32,925.23.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.
Clerk of the Privy Council.

H.Q. 593-3-1.
593-7-2.

The Deputy Minister.

In accordance with particulars contained in H.Q. files Nos. 593-3-1 and 593-7-2, the Director of Clothing and Equipment has this day passed to the Director of Contracts, through the M.G.O. and D.G.E.S., contract demands as shown in the following, for sufficient articles to complete the equipment of the 6th Field Company (additional) Divisional Engineers, and a training depot for Canadian Engineers in England.

So far as I am aware no authority has been obtained for these services:—

C.D. 1303	Bags, sand, hammers, mining, etc	$ 853 80
C.D. 1304	Pontoons and equipment	7,653 00
C.D. 1305	Clinometers, levels, etc	1,095 00
C.D. 1306	Dogs, railway and sawyers	17 28
C.D. 1307	Drums and cable, etc	2,563 20
C.D. 1308	Bicycles and spare parts	3,000 00
C.D. 1309	Vehicles and swingletrees, etc	13,063 55
C.D. 1310	Jacks, lifting	114 00
C.D. 1311	Tackles and lashings	306 00
C.D. 1312	Mekometers	1,300 00
C.D. 1313	Bars, supporting and blocks, brake	139 20
W.O.R. 2929	Pumps, lift and force	1,300 00
W.O.R. 2941	Detonators, fuze, etc	650 00
W.O.R. 2940	Guncotton	1,170 00
		$ 32,925 23

D. A. MACDONALD, *Major-General,*
Ottawa, 19-2-15. *Q.M.G.*

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of an additional quantity of 3,000 Wilson's Spring Bayonets, at $2.50 each, from the Harold A. Wilson Company, Ltd., of Toronto.

The Minister states that two thousand of the same Spring Bayonets have already been purchased, under authority of an Order in Council dated the 5th January, 1915.

The Minister observes that it is believed these Spring Bayonets will be highly useful in training soldiers in the proper use of the bayonet.

The Minister further observes that this firm is the only one selling this Bayonet, and the price is the same as that paid under the authority of the Order in Council of the 5th January, 1915.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 532.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th March, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that authority be given for the conversion of 50,000 sets of Valise Equipment, Oliver pattern, now in stock, to a modified pattern, which has been carefully tested and approved.

The Minister states that the total cost of the necessary alterations and additions is estimated at $187,500; as will appear from the accompanying copy of a memorandum of Major-General Macdonald, Quartermaster General, dated 27th February, 1915; but this cost is offset by some advantages and credits.

The Minister observes that the Quartermaster General's memorandum shows in detail that while the Oliver Pattern Equipment, modified as now proposed, will, in his opinion, be an improvement upon the new British pattern; the net cost per set will be only $9.15, as against $9.75 per set paid by the British Government for their Equipment. The proposed alterations are, therefore, very much in the public insterest.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Conversion of Oliver Equipment.

Memorandum regarding cost per set for altering Oliver Equipment to the pattern which has been approved of by the Honourable the Minister.

The average cost of the Oliver equipment when new was		$ 7 00
Cost of change to new style		1 00
New canvas pack bag		1 45
New cartridge		1 30
Total cost		$ 10 75
Less kit bag	$ 0 60	
Less one mess tin strap and two overcoat straps from Oliver equipment of use on service for militia purposes	1 00	
		1 60
Net cost of new equipment		$ 9 15

The new Pack Bag at $1.45 and the new leather Pouch at $1.30 are absolutely essential in any event. However, the cost of the new British Equipment is $9.75 and the cost of this new, and in some respects better one, is only $9.15.

The D. C. & E. has written this day to D. of C. (copy attached) to cancel certain items of Oliver Equipment which are still due from contractors, but have become obsolete and therefore are not required.

He also indicated those items which have to be modified in pattern, and which service therefore should be undertaken before manufacturers turn out any more.

The cost of altering 50,000 sets will be about $187,500, which sum is recommended for consideration.

As will be seen from Messrs. Carson's letter attached the price is inclusive of the use by Contractors of all parts of the Equipment, except coat and mess tin straps. These articles can be used by the men for their respective purposes and will remain part of the set of this altered Equipment.

D. A. MACDONALD, Major-General,
Quartermaster-General.

OTTAWA, 27-2-15.

P. C. 547.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 15th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th March, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that authority be given for the purchase of 1,150,000 Cotton Bandoliers, holding 50 rounds of small arm ammunition, from Smart-Woods, Limited, of Ottawa, at $5\frac{2}{3}$ cents, each; this being the lowest of twenty tenders received. Messrs. Smart-Woods undertake to complete delivery within the time specified, viz.: June 15.

The Minister states that these Bandoliers are required for packing and storing the ammunition, and are not used in the field. It is desired to procure delivery at the earliest possible date; and it is believed that Messrs. Smart-Woods are better able to complete the work promptly than most of the other tenderers.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE of Tenderers for Bandoliers. Last day for receiving tenders March 5, 1915, Noon. Tenders opened March 5, 1915.

Names.	1,150,000 (or any part) Quotations-Cotton, 50 rounds.	Remarks.
Leather Canvas, Textile Manfg. Co., Ltd..	10c. each.....	Thirty to 50,000 at this price. (June 15.)
Finnie & Murray.....	06-1-5 each.....	June 15.
Grant, Holden & Graham.....	06-1-5 each.....	" "
J. M. Garland Son & Co., Ltd.....	$07\frac{3}{4}$ each and.....	For 200,000 June 15.
	$.07\frac{1}{2}$ each.....	" 500,000 or more, June 15.
D. Pike Coy., Ltd.....	05-711-100.....	" 300,000 or any part, June 16,
The Two Macs, Ltd.....	$07\frac{1}{2}$ each.....	" 250,000 June 15th.
Robert Soper.....	$12\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 30,000 " "
Western King-Mfg. Co., Ltd.....	$08\frac{1}{4}$ "	" 200,000 " "
Montreal Shirt and Overall.....	$06\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "
Pageau Manfg., Co.....	$07\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 200,000 " Delivery.
Robert C. Wilkins Co., Ltd.....	07 1-10.....	June 15.
Hudson Bay Knitting Co.....	$06\frac{1}{2}$ each.....	
J. J. Turner & Sons.....	$08\frac{1}{2}$ each.....	" 100,000 " "
J. W. Peek & Co., Ltd.....	$08\frac{7}{8}$ each.....	Using 2 and 6 cotton thread instead of linen.
Western Tent and Mattress Co.....	Price agreed on...	For 100,000.
Hudson Bay Knitting Co.....	06 each.....	" 125,000 per week.
	Amended tender..	
Smart-Woods, Ltd.....	0 $\frac{2}{3}$ each.....	June 15.
Arthur Bergeron.....	$07\frac{1}{2}$ each or	" 300,000 or more.
	08 each.....	" less than 300,000.
Mackenzie, Lts.....	06 1-5.....	June 15.
Walter Blue & Co.....	09 each.....	
Edmonton Tent and Mattress Co.....	Did not quote....	

DEPUTY MINISTER.

Acceptance of Messrs. Smart-Woods, Ltd., tender recommended, being the lowest received. Value $65,166.66.

H. W. BROWN,
Director of Contracts.

March 6, 1915.

P.C. 563.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 13th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of—

57,500 "Boxes, ammunition, small arms, 1,000 rounds .303" in chargers No. 1."
11,500,000 Chargers, .303" Cartridge, Mark II

to be manufactured at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

The Minister states that the cost of the ammunition boxes is approximately $1.50 each, amounting for the entire lot to $86,250. The cost of the chargers is estimated at 1½ cents each, or $172,500 for the entire lot. The aggregate expenditure thus proposed to be incurred is $258,750.

The Minister further states that the ammunition is packed in these chargers; whose primary purpose is to facilitate the filling of the magazine of the rifle. Both chargers and ammunition boxes are required to pack the 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition already contracted for, and additional supplies of ammunition soon to be ordered.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 568.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of Spare Parts for Ross Rifles, for the 2nd Canadian Expeditionary Force, in the quantities shown on the accompanying list, this being in accordance with the requirements of the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Expeditionary Force.

The Minister observes that it is proposed to procure these Spare Parts from the Ross Rifle Company, at prices previously fixed and approved. The total cost is approximately $8,700.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

List of Spare Parts for Ross Rifles for Second Canadian Expeditionary Force, to accompany recommendation to Council of March 12, 1915.

No. Req'd.	Rifles, Long Ross.	Price.
1200	Bolts, Mark V, pins, unlocking	$ 84 00
350	" " V, screw pin, unlocking	3 50
600	" " V, sleeves	1,716 00
3000	Trapp butt, Mark IV, pins	25 00
	Magazines, Mark IV—	
6000	Springs, retainer, left	600 00
6000	" " right	600 00
2000	Springs	60 00
2000	Sleeve springs	100 00
6000	Plunger spring	600 00
6000	Springs, bushing	300 00
	Sights, screw elevating—	
1200	Frame	504 00
3000	Elevating sight screw	180 00
1200	Slide (with windgauge screw)	960 00
1200	Clamping screw and hinge pin	72 00
1200	Windgauge plate	36 00
	Scabbards, bayonet, Ross—	
3000	Laces, scabbard	3 00
1200	Lockets	624 00
1200	Tips	120 00
3000	Leathers, finished	2,070 00
		$ 8,657 50

Certified Copy *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 31st March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the supply of the following stores required for the storage and packing of the one hundred million rounds of small arm ammunition; the purchase of which was authorized by Order in Council of the 20th of February, 1915:—

20,000,000 chargers, 303 Cartridge Mark II, costing approximately	$ 300,000
2,000,000 bandoliers, cotton, 50 rounds, costing approximately	113,333
100,000 boxes, ammunition, small arms, 1,000 rounds, ·303" in charger Mark I, costing approximately	150,000

The Minister states that it is proposed to procure the cotton bandoliers from Smart-Woods, Limited, of Ottawa, whose tender at $5\frac{2}{3}$ cents was the lowest of twenty very lately obtained.

The charges and ammunition boxes will be manufactured at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
Clerk of the Privy Council.

AMMUNITION ORDERED OR AUTHORIZED.

Dominion Arsenal say	25	million	rounds.
Already under order elsewhere	30	"	"
Authorized by Order in Council d1-February 20, 1915	100	"	"
Total	155	"	"

	Chargers.	Bandoliers.	Boxes amn.
This quantity of ammunition calls for	31 millions	3,100,000	155,000
Our recommendation to Council ask for	31½ "	3,150,000	157,000
Excess	500,000	50,000	2,500
Worth	$ 7,500,000	$ 2,833 00	3,750 00

NOTE.—These excess quantities do not seem to be out of the way, since the output of the Dominion Arsenal is uncertain, and the above estimate may easily be exceeded.

H. W. BROWN.

17–3–15.
S.H.

P.C. 605.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 2,000 sets of Rifle Carrying Equipments, at $3.25 per set; to be procured from the Hugh Carson Company, Limited, of Ottawa. This is a new rifle carrying attachment for the use of mounted troops, originally designed by Lieutenant H. W. Arnold, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, with some later minor alterations.

The Minister observes that samples have already been supplied by the Hugh Carson Company, who are therefore familiar with the requirements of the Department of Militia and Defence in this respect. As these equipments are now urgently required for shipment to the Expeditionary Forces now in England and France, it is desired to procure delivery as early as possible. It is believed that owing to their familiarity with the samples, the Hugh Carson Company can supply these equipments somewhat more promptly than others. They undertake to complete the entire lot in three weeks' time. The price stated, $3.25 per set, is considered fair and reasonable.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 655.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of spare parts necessary for the maintenance and repair of forty armoured Jeffrey motor trucks, now being assembled by the Russell Motor Company, Toronto. The estimated total cost of these parts is $17,567.53, as will appear from the accompanying detailed list, which conforms as closely as possible to the latest

requirements of the British War Office, after many month's experience in the present war.

The Minister states that these parts should be procured from the Russell Motor Company immediately, so that they will be available upon completion of the cars. The prices are considered fair and reasonable.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Recapitulation.

Class	1	$ 2,125 00
"	2	1,750 00
"	3	2,888 80
"	4	517 80
"	5	450 00
"	6	450 00
"	7	3,417 60
"	Lock washers	2 52
"	Cap screws	72 00
"	Cotter pins	3 00
"	Nuts	70 40
"	8	6,055 20
"	10	1,010 00
"	11	213 60
"	12	2,589 25
"	13	1,500 00
	Grand total	$ 23,151 17
	Less 20%	4,623 03
		$ 18,492 14
	Less 5%	924 61
		$ 17,567 53

Class 1.

Quantity.	Stock No.	Description.	Price Each.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
5		Motors complete with Carb. Mag.-Coil-Wiring-Plugs-fan-Clutch-Clutch spider for Univ. joint-Carb. and Magneto control levers-control rods-Gasoline line-flexible hot air tube and stove and governor	425 00	2,125 00

Class 2.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
5		Four speeds forward and reverse Transmissions complete with Conn. rods-propeller shaft-brake and univ. joints assembled	$ 350 00	1,750 00

Class 3.

Quantity.	Stock No.	Description.	Price Each.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
8	54 N 12 A	Steering Arm-Right rear assembled. (Includes 1-54-H-15; 1-54-N-12; 1-54-N-14 ½; 1-54-N-22)	16 35	130 80
8	54 N 12¼ A	Steering arm-left rear assembled. (Includes 1-54-N-12¼; 1-54-N-22)	13 75	110 00
8	54 N 12½ A	Steering arm-right front assembled. (Includes 1-54-H-15; 1-54-N-12½; 1-5-N-14½; 1-54-N-22)	16 85	134 80
8	54 N 12¾ A	Steering arm-left front assembled. (Includes 1-54-N-12¾; 1-54-N-22)	14 15	113 20
8	54 N 210	Steering knuckle-right front	75 00	600 00
8	54 N 211	Steering hunckle-left front	75 00	600 00
8	54 N 210	Steering knuckle-left rear	75 00	600 00
8	54 N 211	Steering knuckle-right rear	75 00	600 00
			.....	2,888 80

Class 4.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
88	54 N 26	Steering tie rod yoke end pin	2 15	103 20
48	54 N 27	Steering tie rod yoke end pin nut		
12	54 N 23-A	Steering tie rod assembled (Includes 1-54-N-23; 1-54-N-24; 1-54-N-24½	10 25	123 00
16	54 I 64	Steering drag links	4 50	72 00
8	54 I 14	Steering arm connecting tube	19 50	156 00
8	54 I 15	Steering tube arm front	7 95	63 60
				517 80

Class 5.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
6	.....	Radiators—supports—Connecting and fillers	75 00	450 00

Class 6.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
3	.....	Steering device complete, including drag links rear extensions, with all brackets and connections for front end double steer, Quad	75 00	225 00
3	.....	Steering device complete, including drag links rear extensions with all brackets and connections for rear end double steer, Quad	75 00	225 00
				450 00

Class 7.

Quantity.	Stock No.	Description.	Price each.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
8	54 H 29½	Pinion shaft ball brg. (8308)	21 00	168 00
8	54 H 152	Axle Diff. case ball brg. (8211)	13 35	106 80
8	54 H 40	Pinion shaft ball bearing front (6508)	7 85	62 89
8	54 H 151	Axle diff. case ball bearing (6212)	9 40	75 20
8	54 G 72	Trans. silent drive chain	24 00	192 00
16	54 H 11	Complete-Axle propeller shaft		
		Complete with Joints	32 85	525 60
8	54 G 252	Reverse gear shifter tube	3 25	26 00
16	54 G 253	Trans. Forward gear shifter tube	3 30	52 80
8	54 G 261	Reverse shifter tube arm	1 45	11 60
8	54 G 256	1st and 2nd gear shifter fork	2 45	19 60
8	54 G 257	3rd and 4th gear shifter fork	1 85	14 80
24	54 G 264	Trans. Shifter tube lever	0 75	18 00
8	54 G 250	Trans. Shifter case	14 05	112 40
8	54 G 30-A	Trans. Secondary shaft complete. (Includes 1-54-G-30; 4-54-G-30½; 1-54-G-31; 1-54-G-32; 1-54-G-32½; 1-54-G-33; 1-54-G-33½; 1-54-G-34; 2-54-G-50; 1-54-G-50½; 1-54-H-111½.	98 00	784 00
8	54 G 202-A	Trans. Counter shaft complete. (Includes 2-54-G-28½; 1-54-G-104; 1-54-G-104½; 1-54-G-202; 1-54-G-203; 1-54-G-204.	82 00	656 00
8	54 G 10	Trans. Spline Shaft	30 65	245 20
8	52 G 5	Clutch Complete	31 85	254 80
8	54 G 63	Trans. Sec. Shaft bearing cap	2 20	17 60
8	54 G 108	Trans. Spline Shaft-rear bearing cap	2 30	18 40
8	54 G 106	Trans. Spline shaft front bearing cap	3 35	26 80
8	54 G 105	Counter shaft case bearing cap	2 80	22 40
8	54 G 11	Trans. Spline shaft spacer packing gland	0 40	3 20
8	54 G 112	Counter Shaft Packing	0 45	3 60
				3,417 60

Lock Washers.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
150	50 WA 22	5/8 Lock washers	0 05	0 63
150	50 WA 20	1/2 "	0 05	0 63
150	50 WA 18	3/8 "	0 05	0 63
150	50 WA 16	1/4 "	0 05	0 63
				2 52

Cap Screws.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
144	50 SC 20	(5/16 x 1/2) Cap screws	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 21	(5/16 x 3/4) "	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 24	(5/16 x 1½) "	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 25	(5/16 x 1¾) "	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 47	(3/8 x 2¼) "	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 44	(3/8 x 1½) "	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 44½	(3/8 x 1-5/8) "	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 44	(3/8 x 1½) "	0 05	7 20
144	50 SC 43	(3/8 x 1¼) "	0 05	7 20
144	59 SC 42	(3/8 x 1) "	0 05	7 20
				72 00

Cotter Pins.

Quantity.	Stock No.	Description.	Price Each.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
144	50 CO 153	(3/16 x 1½) Cotter Pins	0 05	0 60
144	50 CO 133	(1/8 x 1¼) "	0 05	0 60
144	50 CO 136	(1/8 x 2) "	0 05	0 60
144	50 CO 112	(3/32 x 1) "	0 05	0 60
144	50 CO 111	(3/32 x ¾) "	0 05	0 60
				3 00

Nuts.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
144	50 NU 174	Nuts (½–13)	0 05	7 20
288	50 NU 12½	" (3/8–16)	0 05	14 40
144	50 NU 13	" (7/16–14)	0 05	7 20
100	5 A 43	" (3/8)	0 05	5 00
100	5 A 44	" (3/8)	0 05	5 00
144	50 NU 11	" (5/16–18)	0 05	7 20
144	50 NU 10	" (¼–20)	0 05	7 20
144	50 NU 10	" (¼–20)	0 05	7 20
50	9 H 120	" (5/16)	0 05	2 50
50	9 H 121	" (5/16)	0 05	2 50
50	4 A 12	" (1/2)	0 05	2 50
50	4 A 12-1/8	" (½)	0 05	2 50
				70 40

CLASS 8.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
100	54 H 203	Brake anchor spring	0 20	20 00
50	54 H 191½	Steering band release spring	0 20	10 00
16	54 H 130	Wheel roller bearing—inside—(563)	8 40	134 40
16	54 H 40	Wheel bearing—outer (4361)	9 60	153 60
8	54 H 19	Knuckle pinion bearing (443)	5 70	45 60
8	54 H 60	Knuckle driving pinion bearing—outer (315)	3 70	29 60
8	54 H 58	Knuckle driving pinion bearing—inner (355)	4 90	39 20
48	54 H 71-83A	Brake rod assembly (includes 1-4-H-45; 1-4-H-45½; 1-4-H-45¾; 1-54-H-71; 1-54-H-83)	1 20	57 60
8	54 H 43	Drive shaft—right rear	16 65	133 20
8	54 H 44	Drive shaft—left rear	17 10	136 80
8	54 H 45	Drive shaft—right front	23 15	185 20
8	54 H 46	Drive shaft—left front	13 20	105 60
16	54 H 42½ A	Pinion shaft bearing sleeve (includes, 1-54-H-7; 2-54-H-16½; 1-54-H-29½; 1-54-H-40; 1-54-H-42; 1-54-H-42½; 1-54-H-42¼; 1-54-H-111½; 1-54-H-116)	52 25	836 00
16	54 N 16½	Knuckle bushing car	0 05	0 80
8	54 H 42	Bevel pinion shaft	7 25	58 00
8	54 H 7	Bevel pinion shaft bearing spacer	0 60	4 80
16	54 H 108½	Axle differential single row bearing lock nut	0 60	9 60
16	54 H 108¾	Axle differential single row bearing lock nut wire	0 05	0 80
8	54 H 42¼	Bevel pinion shaft bearing lock	0 65	5 20
15	54 H 13-A	Wheel pinion assembled (includes, 1-4-N-9; 1-54-H-14; 1-54-H-14½; 1-54-H-15; 1-54-H-17; 1-54-H-17½; 1-54-H-52; 1-54-H-53; 1-54-H-54; 1-54-H-55; 1-54-H-56; 1-54-H-57; 1-54-H-58; 1-54-H-59; 1-54-H-60; 1-54-N-35	47 00	752 00
8	54 N 2	Axle beam	37 85	302 80
16	54 H 42½	Bevel pinion shaft bearing	5 60	89 60
16	54 H 335	Differential complete	145 00	2,320 00
32	54 H 85-A	Internal brake band assembled (includes, 1-54-H-84; 1-54-H-85; 1-54-H-85¼; 1-54-H-86¼; 2-54-H-85¾; 1-54-H-201)	13 50	432 00
16	54 G 308-A	Transmission brake flange assembled (includes, 1-33-H-195; 1-33-H-196; 1-40-H-188; 1-40-H-193; 1-46-H-187; 1-46-H-194; 1-54-G-308; 1-54-G-310; 1-54-G-313; 1-54-G-317; 1-54-G-319)	8 00	128 00
16	54 N 13	Steering knuckle pin	3 35	53 60
8	54 N 20-A	Steering knuckle pin roller bearing dust cap assembled (includes, 1-54-N-20; 1-54-N-20½)	0 20	1 60
48	54 H 111¼	Differential propeller shaft nut	0 20	9 60
				6,055 20

Class 10.

Quantity.	Stock No.	Description.	Price each.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
8	54 A 250-A	Hand brake lever assembled (includes 2-46-A-259; 1-46-A-260; 1-54-A-250; 1-54-A-251; 1-54-A-252; 1-54-A-253; 1-54-A-263½; 1-54-A-263¼)	10 25	82 00
8	54 A 264-A	Trans. Operating lever assembled (includes 1-9-A-251; 1-51-A-343; 1-54-A-254; 1-54-A-264; 1-54-A-282; 1-54-A-284; 1-54-A-286)	6 00	48 00
8	.....	Control levers complete nic. brake and shifting case	110 00	880 00
				1,010 00

Class 11.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
16	54 M 110	Draw bar eye bolt	1 10	17 60
16	50 NU 18	7-8-9 Hex. nut	0 05	0 80
16	54 M 112	Draw bar spring thrust washer	0 05	0 80
16	54 M 111	Draw bar spring	0 90	14 40
24	54 M 25	Spring rear shackle	2 60	62 40
48	54 M 21	Spring shackle bolt	2 45	117 60
				213 60

Class 12.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
16	52 A 6	Complete piston	8 20	131 20
16	51 A 42	Conn. rod	5 00	80 00
8	54 G 188	Trans. propeller shaft spider	1 90	15 20
50	52 G 4	Clutch facing	0 90	54 00
100	51 G 181	Clutch joint ring	0 60	50 00
50	51 A 422	Valve	2 75	137 50
30	51 A 51	Conn. rod bearing—upper	2 50	73 00
30	51 A 52	Conn. rod bearing—lower	2 50	75 00
100	51 PL 20	Spark plug (Mosler)	1 00	100 00
40	54 A 202	Fan belt	1 35	54 00
100	51 A 161½	Water manifold stud gasket	0 05	5 00
75	51 A 23	Valve spring	0 30	22 50
16	51 A 136	Exhaust manifold	9 30	148 80
30	51 A 154	Water Inlet tube	5 15	154 50
30	51 A 314	Fan ball bearing	4 25	127 50
30	51 A 13	Intake plug	0 60	18 00
8	51 A 26½	Exhaust plug	0 60	18 00
16	51 A 95	Front bearing—upper	2 75	22 00
8	51 A 102½	Centre and front bearing—lower	3 20	51 20
8	51 A 102	Centre bearing—upper	3 30	26 40
8	51 A 103	Rear bearing—upper	4 65	37 20
16	51 A 103½	Rear bearing—lower	4 40	35 20
40	54 A 203	Fan shaft with spider	2 60	41 60
16	51 A 23½	Valve spring retainer lock	0 05	2 00
	51 A 198	Fan pulley small	1 00	16 00
				1,525 80

Class 12—A.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
30	51 A 332	Gear case pump gear stud	2 80	84 00
16	51 A 383	Gear case idler gear stud	1 75	28 00
30	51 A 73	Cam shaft bearing—rear	2 10	63 00
6	51 A 60	Cam shaft	19 00	114 00
40	51 A 28	Valve guide	0 60	24 00
40	51 A 61¼	Cam roller block guide	1 40	56 00
20	51 A 63	Cam roller block	0 85	17 00
20	54 A 172-A	Pump complete (includes 1-18-A-54½; 2-18-A-55½; 1-33-C-152; 1-51-A-174; 1-51-A-174½; 1-51-A-176; 2-51-A-180; 2-51-A-192½; 1-51-A-331; 1-51-C-152; 1-54-A-173).	15 00	300 00
				686 00

CLASS 12-A—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Stock No.	Description.	Price each.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
20	51 A 299	Fan pulley—large	1 15	25 00
20	53 C 37	Intake tube	3 90	78 00
10	51 A 620	Oil pump complete	6 75	67 50
10	52 C 170	Carb. hot air tube	0 25	2 50
20	51 A 174½	Pump gasket	0 10	2 00
75	51 A 139	Exh. manifold gasket	0 05	7 50
20	50 A 155	Water inlet gasket	0 05	1 00
20	51 A 155	Water inlet pump gasket	0 05	1 00
20	51 C 40	Inlet upper flange gasket	0 05	1 00
20	51 A 91½	Cyl. valve cover gasket	0 10	2 00
75	51 A 26¼	Int. and exh. plug gasket	0 05	3 75
20	51 A 84½	Motor front support gasket	0 10	2 00
20	51 A 212½	Gear case cover gasket	0 10	2 00
20	30 C 45½	Relief tube gasket	0 05	1 00
				2,378 05

CLASS 12-B.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
20	51 A 91	Crank case gasket	0 15	3 00
20	51 A 162	Water manifold gasket	0 10	2 00
75	51 A 161¾	Water manifold stud nut gasket	0 05	3 75
20	51 C 45½	Int. lower flange gasket	0 05	1 00
30	51 A 45	Conn. rod bolt	0 45	13 50
30	51 A 46	Conn. rod bolt nut	0 05	1 50
30	51 A 46½	Conn. rod bolt lock nut	0 05	1 50
100	51 A 47	Conn. rod bolt shim	0 05	5 00
40	51 A 336	Gear case pump shaft bushing	1 15	46 00
8	51 A 186	Crank shaft gear	5 00	40 00
8	51 A 430	Pump idler gear	6 35	50 80
8	51 A 390	Pump shaft gear	1 10	8 80
8	51 A 185	Cam shaft gear	2 90	23 20
16	54 D 46½	Rad. top spring	0 15	2 40
25	52 D 24½	Rad. support spring	0 35	8 75
		Grand total (Class 12)	.....	2,589 25

CLASS 13.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
10	54 S 201	Wheel only—with gear less tire	150 00	1,500 00

(Includes 1-54-S-20; 3-54-S-21; 1-54-S-201).

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on March 30, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated February 8, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a memorandum from Major General Macdonald, Quartermaster General, requesting that authority be given for the purchase of supplies of harness, saddlery, and horse equipment generally, to the estimated value of $436,337.50.

The Minister observes that these stores are required for the equipment and proper maintenance of 20,000 horses in the field for three months, and are additional to any requisitions for similar stores hitherto made.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for this expenditure of $436,337.50, in accordance with the request of the Quartermaster General, and that contracts be made as per the allotments hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Upkeep—20,000 Horses in the Field.

After consulting the A.P.M.G., as to the period running beyond the financial year, who sees no objection to these contract demands going forward at once, the Director of Clothing and Equipment has passed this day to the Director of Contracts, contract demands as shown below for articles estimated to be required for the upkeep of 20,000 horses for three months. Will you please obtain the necessary authority for the purchase.

C.D. 1228 for 7,500 horse rugs	$ 20,625 00
C.D. 1229 for 20,000 each, Ropes, head and heel, and 2,500 Ropes, picketing	19,175 00
C.D. 1230 for 2,500 Posts, picket, 2½ feet	2,000 00
C.D. 1231 for Ropes, picketing, 66 feet	312 50
C.D. 1232 for 20,000 each, Brushes, dandy and body	15,200 00
C.D. 1233 for 20,000 Collars, head, stable (horse)	40,000 00
C.D. 1234 for 20,000 each, Curry Combs, Horse Rubbers and Sponges	10,900 00
C.D. 1235 for 625 sets Saddlery, Universal	28,125 00
C.D. 1245 for 3,750 sets Harness, Breast, Pole Draught	300,000 00
	$ 436,337 50

These requirements are additional to any submitted so far.

D. A. MACDONALD, Major-General,
Quartermaster-General.

OTTAWA, August 2, 1915.

H.Q. 688-1-56.

PROVISIONAL allotment of orders for stores, to accompany recommendation to Council dated 27th February, 1915.

		Required.
Horse Rugs, $2.75 each		7,500
Allotment—		
Trees & Co., Whitby	2,500	
Heney Carriage & Harness Company, Montreal	2,500	
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford	2,500	
These are three of the largest Canadian manufacturers.		
Ropes, head, say 22 cents each		20,000
" heel, say, 60 cents each		20,000
" picketing, say, 45 cents each		20,000
Head ropes—Consumers Cordage Co. / Independent Cordage Co. } 10,000 head ropes each.		
Heney Carriage & Harness Co., Montreal	3,000	
Trees & Co., Toronto	2,000	
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd	2,000	
Heel—		
Lamontagne, Ltd	2,000	
Ropes—		
Canada Carriage & Harness Co	1,000	
Ackerman Son & Co	2,000	
Jolley & Son	2,000	
M. J. Wilson & Sons	2,000	
Adams Mfg. Co., Ltd	2,000	
Horton & Sons	2,000	
Ropes, picketing—		
H. Soper & Son, Hamilton		2,500
Posts, picket 2½ ft. (say 80 cents)		2,500
Can. Handle Mfg. Co., Strathroy	1,000	

PROVISIONAL allotment of orders for stores—(*Concluded*).

		Required.
Preston Car & Coach Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont.	1,500	
Ropes, picketing, 66-ft. (say $1.25)		250
Independent Cordage Co., Toronto		
Brushes, dandy (say 20 cents)		20,000
Boeckh Bros., Ltd., Toronto	6,000	
Stevens Hepner, Ltd., Port Elgin	6,000	
T. S. Simms & Co., St. John, N.B.	5,000	
Meakins & Sons, Hamilton	3,000	
These are the principal Canadian manufacturers.		
Brushes, body, horse (60 cents each)		20,000
Stevens Hepner, Ltd., Port Elgin	6,000	
Boeckh Bros., Co., Toronto	5,000	
Skedden Brush Co., Hamilton	3,000	
T. S. Simms & Co., St. John, N.B.	6,000	
These are the principal Canadian manufacturers.		
Stable Head, Collars ($2.00 each)		20,000
L. McBrine Co., Berlin	1,000	
Doering Trunk & Bag Co., Berlin	1,000	
M. Boyd, Orillia	500	
Jos. Pender, Toronto	500	
C. F. Todd, Markham	500	
M. J. Dolan, Kingston	500	
Wellington Wild, Havelock	500	
Clarke & Andrews, Pembroke	1,000	
R. D. Boyle, Cobden	500	
Coulonge Saddlery Co., Fort Coulonge	500	
W. A. Arnberg, Smith's Falls	1,000	
Gananoque Harness Works	2,000	
J. H. Jacques & Sons, Quebec	1,000	
Moncton Leather Works, Moncton	1,000	
Edgar Ayer, Sackville, N.B.	1,000	
Kelly, Limited, Halifax, N.S.	1,000	
Brandon Harness Co., Ltd., Brandon	1,000	
Calgary Saddlery Co.	1,000	
Jeffrey & Son, Port Perry	1,000	
General Leather Works, Toronto	2,500	
J. E. Clipsham & Son, Gravenhurst	500	
W. W. Robertson, Montreal	500	
Curry Combs (11½ cents each)		20,000
Eclipse Co., Pembroke.		
These are the manufacturers.		
Horse Rubbers (6¼ cents each)		20,000
J. M. Garland & Son Co., Ottawa.		
Their tender was the lowest of a number recently obtained.		
Sponges (7 *drachms*) (35 cents each)		20,000
Chas.T. Nevins, St. John.		
He has lately satisfactorily filled orders for these sponges.		
Saddlery, Universal, set ($45.00 sets)		625
Borbridge Western, Limited, Brandon, Man.		
This firm through a misunderstanding, has already made up and now has on hand, 500 sets ready for delivery.		
Harness, Pole draught (Approx. $80)		3,750
Heney Carriage & Harness Co.	250	
J. H. Jacques & Son, Quebec	500	
T. Hutchinson, Medicine Hat	500	
Canadian Leather Works, Montreal	500	
Darch & Sons, London, Ont.	350	
Woods Bros., St. Catharines, Ont.	350	
Adams Bros., Toronto	1,000	
Gibson Harness Works, Gananoque	500	

P.C. 674.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of three 2-ton Radcliffe Motor Trucks, from the Radcliffe Motor Company, Radcliffe, Alberta, at $2,825 each.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 676.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th March, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that, by Order in Council dated 17th October, 1914, authority was given for the making of a contract with the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, for the manufacture and supply of ten million rounds of .303 Mark VII Small Arms Ammunition, at $33 per thousand delivered at Quebec subject to the usual Departmental inspection.

The Minister states that when the order was subsequently sent to the Company on the 31st October, 1914, they declined to undertake it unless the price was increased to $35 per thousand. This will appear from the accompanying copy of their letter to the Director of Contracts, dated 2nd November, 1914.

By the authority of the then Acting Minister of Militia, the Company were notified that this price would be paid.

The Minister recommends that the action thus taken be approved, and that $35 per thousand rounds be authorized as the contract price for the ammunition.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

Mr. H. W. BROWN,
Director of Contracts,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your contract H.Q. 62-1-33, I note there are no dates of delivery specified, also that the price is $33 per thousand. We could not accept this order at less than $35, nor could we accept it at all without the dates of delivery being given.

If the price meets with your approval, won't you kindly advise me what delivery dates you expect and then I will advise you as to our being able to accept it.

We are, you can easily understand, deluged with orders in every direction, but we are doing our very best to take care of the British orders to the best advantage.

I will be very glad to receive an immediate reply to this letter.

Yours very truly,

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY,
S. F. PURDY,
Vice-president and General Manager.

P.C. 693.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 13th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated March 27, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that on the 10th March, 1915, the Quartermaster-General requisitioned for the immediate supply of 5,000 pairs of rubbers, urgently required for issue to troops mobilized at Montreal and Toronto.

The Minister observes that tenders were obtained by telephone from the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company, Toronto, at 76c. per pair, less 10 per cent (less 2c. per pair in bulk), delivery within two weeks. The Columbus Rubber Company, Montreal, quoted 73½c. per pair, for immediate delivery, but subsequently reduced their price to 70c. The Kauffman Rubber Company quoted 70c. per pair, delivery in five days; the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Montreal, quoted 73c. per pair, delivery in five days.

That, although the tender of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company was the lowest (about 68½c. per pair net, or 2c. less for delivery in bulk), their deliveries were not satisfactory. The order, therefore, was given to the Columbus Rubber Company, who were able to make immediate delivery of a large portion of the order, and of the remainder within a day or two.

That on the 13th March, 1915, the Quartermaster-General requisitioned for an additional quantity of 5,000 urgently required for issue to troops mobilized at Toronto and London. Upon inquiry it was found that the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company could make prompt delivery of 1,500 pairs; and the Columbus Company of the remaining 3,500. Orders were therefore placed with these firms accordingly and the rubbers promptly delivered.

The committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the action taken with regard to the above purchases be approved.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 697.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 13th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given to the Minister to call for tenders, on the basis set forth in Schedule "B" hereto attached, for the supply of military stores to the estimated value of $270,900, which are required by the Quartermaster-General for camp equipment for drill purposes in Canada, as will appear from the accompanying copy of his memorandum dated 16th March, 1915; the schedule of tenders when received to be submitted to the Governor in Council for consideration; and also that it be provided that no subletting of contracts will be permitted.

The Minister observes that these stores are required in addition to any similar stores already requisitioned for. The Order in Council of the 30th March, 1915, for horse equipment for 20,000 horses, applies only to stores intended for the use of troops now actually at the front. The stores herein recommended are intended for use of troops drilling in Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
33-1-231-3.

Deputy Minister.

Stores for Camps of Instructions, 1915.

As the usual annual sum for "stores" has not been granted for 1915, it will be necessary to have special authority for the money required for purchase of stores for the camps, as the numbers in camp in each Divisional Area will be greater than usual.

The estimated requirements are as follows:—

	Cost.
Covers, waterproof for saddles, 5,000	$ 14,000
Cooking ranges, with utensils, 500	20,000
Picketing gear for horses	5,500
Ground sheets, 20,000	29,000
Tents, circular, 5,000	137,550
Nose bags, 15,000	8,700
Forges and farriers tools, 50	3,700
Latrine buckets, 6,000	8,850
Enamelled mugs and plates, each, 30,000	7,850
Miscellaneous small stores	35,000
Total	$ 270,900

May demands be put forward for these, please?

D. A. MACDONALD, Major-General,
Quartermaster-General.

OTTAWA, 16-3-15.

1. 5,000 covers, waterproof, for saddles..... $14,750

It is suggested that tenders should be asked in the regular way for these from the following firms: Gutta Percha and Rubber Co., Toronto; Kauffman Rubber Co., Berlin; Walpole Rubber Co., Granby; Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Toronto; Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Montreal.

2. 500 cooking ranges with utensils..... $20,000

Tenders should be asked from the following firms: Johns & Telford, Southampton; McClary Mfg. Co., London; Burrow Stewart & Milne Co., Hamilton; D. Moore & Co., Ltd., Hamilton; Adam Hall, Ltd., Peterborough; Kir-Ben, Ltd., Almonte; Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal; R. & W. Kerr, Ltd., Montreal; Charles Fawcett Co., Ltd., Sackville, N.B.; Smith Foundry Co., Ltd., Fredericton; Galt Stove and Furnace Co., Preston; John Burns, Montreal.

3. Picketing gear for horses..... $5,500

Tenders should be asked from a list to be selected, including the Canadian Handle Co., Strathroy.

4. 20,000 ground sheets.

Tenders should be asked from the following firms: Gutta Percha and Rubber Co., Toronto; Kauffman Rubber Co., Berlin; Walpole Rubber Co., Granby; Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Toronto; Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Montreal.

5. 5,000 tents, circular..... $137,550

It is stated that there is an Order in Council ready to be passed for an extra 5,000 tents, etc., "Circular," which has been lying around for several weeks or more, in addition to the above. Tenders might be asked from the following firms for the above; as to how many can be supplied in a stated time

and at what price: Smart-Woods, Ltd., Ottawa; Grant, Holden & Graham, Ltd., Ottawa; Mackenzie, Ltd., Ottawa; J. J. Turner & Sons, Peterborough; Finnie & Murray, Ltd., Winnipeg; J. Leckie, Toronto; D. Pike, Toronto; T. Eaton, Toronto; Calgary Tent and Mattress Co., Calgary; J. Pickles, Winnipeg; Bromley & Hage, Winnipeg; C. H. Jones & Co., Vancouver.

Smart-Woods, Ltd., of Ottawa, have a patent ventilator in their tent. The department, however, uses tents without this ventilator, as it is not considered necessary. By omitting the tent with this special feature, all the makers whose names are mentioned would have an opportunity of tendering.

6. 15,000 nose bags..... $ 8,700

Tenders might be asked for the above from the following firms: Edmondson & Petch, Ottawa; J. Leckie, Ltd., Toronto; Hector McLean, Toronto; Montreal Shirt and Overall Co., Montreal; Owen Sound Tent Co., Owen Sound; Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co., Ottawa; Pageau Manfg. Co., Ottawa; J. Pickles, Winnipeg; D. Pike Co., Ltd., Toronto; Scythes Co., Ltd., Toronto; Western Tent and Mattress Co., Calgary; Winnett & Wellinger, Toronto; C. H. Jones & Co., Vancouver.

7. 50 forges and farrier's tools..... $ 3,700

Tenders, likewise, could be asked from the following firms: Caverhill & Learmont, Montreal; E. Cavanagh, Montreal; Frothingham & Workman, Montreal; Sumner & Co., Moncton; Lewis Bros., Montreal; Dalton & Sons, Kingston; Dunlop & Co., Pembroke; Rice-Lewis & Co., Toronto; W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John; Stair, Son & Morrow, Halifax.

8. 6,000 latrine buckets..... $ 8,850

Tenders might be asked for these, as proposed: Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal; Sheet Metal Products Co., Toronto; McClary Mfg. Co., Montreal and London; E. T. Wright Co., Hamilton.

9. 30,000 enamelled mugs, 30,000 enamelled plates...$7,850 75

Tenders might be asked for these from the following firms: Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal; Stamped and Enamelled Ware, Preston; Sheet Metal Products Co., Toronto; McClary Mfg. Co., London.

10. Miscellaneous and small stores..... $35,000

More specific information might be obtained before this item is dealt with.

Attached hereto are circular letter forms inviting tenders and tender forms used by the Department of Militia.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of Spare Parts for Colts Rapid Fire Automatic Machine Guns, from the Colts Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford, Connecticut, of the descriptions and in the quantities specified in the accompanying list. The total cost is $4,717.69. The prices are those last paid for similar parts and, it is understood, are the same as those paid by the United States Government.

The Minister observes that these parts are required to replace spare parts sent to England with fifty Colts Automatic-Guns for the First Canadian Expeditionary Force. For these fifty guns, no spare parts had been purchased; and it was therefore necessary to draw upon the stock in the Ordnance Stores for their supplies.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 715.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for an expenditure estimated at $75,000 required for the manufacture at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, of 10,000 cartridges, G.F., 18-pr., Shrapnel, Mark II, plugged. This estimate is intended to cover the cost of raw material as well as all other cost incidental to the manufacture of this ammunition.

The Minister observes that the specification of the raw material required is not yet available; but it is proposed to procure tenders for all such material from all available Canadian sources, and make contracts with the lowest tenderer in each case; this has been the usual practice of the Department of Militia and Defence in the past in purchasing raw material for the manufacturing operations of the Arsenal.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LIST OF SPARE PARTS FOR COLTS RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS.

	Guns, machine, Colt, ·303.	Cost.
72	Retracting connection, complete, Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 51	$ 110 08
72	Bolts, complete, Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20	235 44
144	Shell extractor, No. 15	36 00
144	Shell extractor pin, No. 17	2 88
144	Shell extractor spring, No. 16	7 20
216	Firing pins, complete with springs, No. 18	108 00
72	Carrier dog, No. 23	50 40
144	Carrier dog springs, No. 25	7 20
144	Carrier dog pins, No. 24	2 88
144	Carrier pin, No. 22	7 20
144	Carrier dog plunger, No. 26	11 52
144	Retracting springs in tubes Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 44	263 52
144	Retracting spring tube screws, Nos. 43 and 44	4 32
144	Retracting springs, Nos. 37 and 38	72 00
144	Side plate screws, No. 55	14 40
144	Side plate lock screws, No. 57	11 52
144	Feed wheel dog, No. 63	21 60
144	Feed wheel dog spring, No. 65	7 20
144	Feed wheel dog screw, No. 64	7 20
144	Belt guide, No. 95	36 00
144	Belt guide screws, No. 60	7 20
216	Gas lever pistons, No. 35	108 00
288	Gas lever piston pins, No. 36	14 40
700	Colter pins (no number)	7 00
72	Hammer, No. 6	72 00
144	Main springs, No. 7	36 00
216	Feed screw, No. 67	6 48
72	Front sight, complete	144 00
72	Rear sight, complete	864 00
144	Cartridge guide, L.H., No. 81	28 80
50	Screws, traversing back sight	20 00
144	Cartridge guide, R.H., No. 80	28 80
72	Trips, No. 85	21 60
50	Safety, No. 58	5 00

	Guns, Machine, Colt, ·303.	Cost.
432	Handle lock, No. 2	64 80
432	Handle lock stop, No. 3	21 60
432	Handle lock stop screw, No. 4	8 64
432	Handle lock stop screw, No. 5	4 32
144	Sears, No. 10	57 60
288	Sear spring, No. 11	11 52
100	Trigger, No. 8	15 00
100	Trigger spring, No. 9	5 00
100	Trigger and sear pin, No. 12	8 00
72	Barrel lock with pin "A"	54 00
72	Combination wrench and screw driver "C"	111 60
72	Drifts, large	10 80
62	Drifts, small	
72	Drifts, medium	
15	Gas cylinder, No. 27	52 50
15	Gas cylinder pins, No. 28	60
15	Gas lever, No. 29	33 75
15	Gas lever pins, No. 30	90
15	Gas lever brackets, No. 33	67 50
15	Gas lever bracket pins, No. 34	1 50
50	Stock screws, No. 54	5 00
20	Feed wheel and bushing, No. 61	8 00
20	Feed wheel shaft, No. 62	4 00
50	Feed lever, No. 66	12 50
50	Feed lever screw, No. 67	1 50
50	Feed throw off, No. 68	15 00
50	Feed throw off, spring, No. 69	2 50
50	Feed throw off screw, No. 70	1 50
50	Ratchet lever, No. 71	12 50
50	Ratchet lever screw, No. 72	4 00
50	Ratchet lever pawl, No. 73	3 00
50	Ratchet lever pawl spring, No. 74	2 50
50	Ratchet level pawl pin, No. 75	2 50
50	Ejector, No. 76	25 00
50	Chamber guide, No. 77	12 50
50	Bullet guide, No. 78	12 50
50	Bullet guide screw, No. 79	2 00
50	Cartridge extractor, No. 82	20 00
50	Cartridge extractor pin, No. 83	2 50
50	Cartridge extractor spring, No. 84	2 50
500	Feed belts	1,500 00
	Machines, filling belt, guns, M.C. ·303.	
144	Papers, needles, No. 42	34 56
144	Needle screws, No. 43	4 32
144	Needle screw washers, No. 44	7 20
144	Needle bars screws, No. 46	4 32
144	Feed lever springs, No. 35	7 20
72	Lower feed wheel spring, No. 24	25 20
72	Lower feed wheel spring screw, No. 25	0 72
72	Needle bar lever spring, No. 50	25 20
100	Magazines, No. 4	40 00
		$ 4,717 69

P.C. 715.

CERTIFIED COPY *of the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for an expenditure estimated at $75,000 required for the manufacture at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, of 10,000 cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., shrapnel, Mark II, plugged. This estimate is intended to cover the cost of raw material as well as all other cost incidental to the manufacture of this ammunition.

The Minister observes that the specification of the raw material required is not yet available; but it is proposed to procure tenders for all such material from all available Canadian sources, and make contracts with the lowest tenderer in each case; this has been the usual practice of the Department of Militia and Defence in the past in purchasing raw material for the manufacturing operation of the Arsenal.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 739.

CERTIFIED COPY *of the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase from the Ross Rifle Company, Quebec, of Component Parts of the Long Ross Rifle Mark II; of the descriptions and in the quantities shown on the accompanying list. The total cost, at the prices hitherto paid, is estimated at $4,862.05. It is believed that the prices are fair and reasonable. The Minister states that these parts are urgently required for necessary repairs and maintenance, to rifles of this mark now used by the Royal Canadian Regiment at Bermuda; and also for any such rifles now in Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE LONG ROSS RIFLE, MARK II.

		Cost.
150	Bands, front, Mark III, with swivel	$ 94 50
75	" rear, Mark IV, with swivel	24 75
35	Barrels, with receivers, Mark III	400 00
75	Bolts, Mark IV	157 50
350	Bridge, charger guide and backsight, base, Mark I	175 00
75	Catch, safety, Mark III	19 50
150	" " pin, spring	1 50
150	" " spring	1 50
700	Ejector, Mark III	56 00
2000	Extractor, Mark III	1,040 00
250	Guard, hand, assembled	125 00
20	Guards, trigger, Mark III, assembled	26 80

		Cost.
250	Hoods, sight, front, Mark III	$ 15 00
75	Lever, catch, safety	19 50
50	Lifter, Mark III	28 00
75	Swivels, sling, butt, Mark II	6 00
300	Magazines, Mark III	84 00
	Nuts—	
150	Screw, band, front, Mark I	3 00
150	" rear, Mark I	3 00
150	" check, receiver	9 00
50	" clamp stock, Mark II	1 00
75	Pawl, Mark III	5 25
150	Piece, cocking, Mark III	52 50
75	Piece, finger, lifter, Mark II	32 00
	Pins—	
100	Bolt, unlocking, Mark I	7 00
100	Cam	6 00
75	Ejector, Mark III	2 25
250	Firing, Mark III	62 50
75	Pawl	0 75
75	Piece cocking, Mark II	1 50
75	Roll	0 75
100	Sear, Mark III	1 00
150	Sight, front	1 50
200	Trigger, Mark III	2 00
175	Plate butt, Mark III, assembled	87 50
300	Platform magazine, Mark II	75 00
100	Plunger, catch, safety, Mark II	26 00
100	Plunger stop bolt	33 00
100	Retainer, pin, firing	5 00
100	Rivets, finger	1 00
750	Rivets, hand guard	7 50
75	Roll yoke	4 50

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE LONG ROSS RIFLE, MARK II *Concluded.*

		Cost.
300	Screws, band, front, Mark IV	$ 6 00
300	" band, rear, Mark IV	6 00
75	" bearer, lifter, Mark III	7 50
100	" clamp, sight, front, Mark III	1 00
250	" clamp, stock, Mark II	5 00
700	" hood, sight, front	28 00
75	" lifter, binding	1 50
150	" swivel sling, Mark II	34 00
200	" magazine	6 00
200	" plate butt, Mark II	2 00
200	" receiver, cheek	4 00
200	" " front, Mark III	12 00
200	" " rear, Mark III	12 00
200	" spring, trap butt, Mark II	8 00
300	Scar, Mark III	210 00
300	Sight, front blade	42 00
100	"A"	—
100	"B"	—
100	"C"	—
75	Sleeve, bolt, Mark III	291 00
75	" sight, front, Mark III	33 00
	Springs—	
300	Base, sight, rear, Mark I	12 00
150	Ejector, Mark II	12 00
200	Guard, hand	6 00
100	Lifter	17 00
350	Main, Mark I	21 00
200	Pawl, Mark III	4 00
200	Sear, Mark III	4 00
200	Stop bolt, Mark II	30 00
200	Trap butt, Mark II	12 00
150	Stop bolt, Mark II	49 50
175	Stocks, rifle, long Ross, Mark II	610 25
	Swivels, sling—	
250	Butt, Mark, assembled	85 00
150	Trigger guard, Mark III with stud	190 50
75	Trap butt, Mark III	7 50
150	Trigger, Mark III	36 00
150	Washer, pin, firing, Mark II	12 00
175	Yoke	19 25
200	Sight screw elevating, complete	220 00
	Component of Bayonets, Ross, Mark II—	
75	Bolts	15 00
75	Cross piece	30 00
75	Grips	22 50
	Bayonets, Ross Rifle, Mark II—	
150	Nuts	3 00
250	Nut grips	6 00
250	Screws	17 50
150	Spring bolt	3 00
150	Spring pommel	3 00
	Total	$ 4,862 05

P.C. 740.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of spare parts of long Ross rifles, Ross bayonets Mark II, and scabbards therefor, from the Ross Rifle Company, Quebec; of the descriptions and in the quantities shown on the accompanying list. The total expenditure is estimated at $3,000.

As some of these parts have not hitherto been bought separately from the company, the total cost can only be estimated.

The Minister states that these parts are urgently required for issue to the First Division, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LIST OF SPARE PARTS OF LONG ROSS RIFLES, ROSS BAYONETS, MARK II, AND SCABBARDS THEREFOR.

		Cost.
	Rifles, long Ross—	
400	Bolts, Mark V, pin, unlocking	$ 28 00
110	" " screw, pin, unlocking	1 10
200	" " sleeves	572 00
1000	Trap, butt, Mark IV, pins	8 34
	Magazines Mark IV—	
2000	Springs, retainer, left	200 00
2000	" right	200 00
2000	Springs	20 00
2000	Sleeve spring	100 00
2000	Plunger spring	200 00
2000	Spring, bushing	100 00
	Sights, screw, elevating—	
400	Frame	168 00
1000	Elevating sight screw	60 00
400	Slide (with windgauge screw)	320 00
400	Clamping screw and hinge pin	24 00
400	Windgauge plate	12 00
2000	Sights, screw, elevating (complete)	—
	Rifles, Long Ross—	
200	Stop bolt, Mark III	—
200	Pins, stop bolt, retaining	14 00
800	Trap butt, Mark IV	—
800	Pins, piece, cocking, Mark II	16 00
200	" ejector, Mark III	6 00
200	Springs, ejector, Mark III	10 00
100	Retainer pin, firing	5 00
600	Washers, pin firing, Mark III	144 00
100	Screws, clamp, sight, front, Mark III	—
200	Bands, read, Mark V, with swivel	66 00
200	Screws, band, rear, Mark IV	4 00
3000	Magazines, Mark IV	6,930 00
400	Springs, sear, Mark III	8 00
100	Guard, trigger, Mark IV, assembled	134 00
800	Bands, front, Mark IV with swivel	504 00
100	Screws, clamp band, front	4 00
300	Barrels, with receiver	—
	Bayonets, Ross, Mark II—	
700	Grips	—
900	Bolts	—
800	Nuts	—
800	Spring, bolt	—
200	Screws, grip	—
200	Nuts, grip	—
200	Springs, pommel	—
200	Pins, spring, pommel	—
	Scabbards, Bayonet, Ross, Mark I—	
1000	Laces, scabbard	1 00
400	Lockets	208 00
400	Tips	40 00
1000	Leathers, finished	690 00

P.C 787.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 27th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 50,000 tooth brushes, from the following firms:—

E. A. Kantel, Toronto	25,956
Lymans, Limited, Montreal	7,290
Palmer & Sons, Montreal	13,548
Dixon, Wilson, Limited, Toronto	3,206

The Minister states that, attached hereto is a copy of minutes from Major Jacques, Acting Director General of Medical Services, dated 1st March, 1915, and from Major General Macdonald, Quartermaster General, recommending the supply and issue of tooth brushes to the troops already mobilized.

The Minister further states that six of the principal Canadian dealers were requested to submit samples, costing from 8 cents to 12½ cents each. Selections were made from those of the brushes best suited and of best value for the purpose, as will appear from the accompanying memorandum of Mr. C. Burns, Assistant Director of Contracts. The approximate total cost is somewhat less than $5,000.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1915.

The Adjutant General,
Militia and Defence.

Free Issue Tooth Brushes. Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

At present tooth brushes are not a free issue to the men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Arrangements for dentistry at great expense have been made and I think that the free issue of a tooth brush to the men is very desirable to encourage them in keeping their teeth in good condition. It is well recognized that an unclean condition of the mouth is often associated with deranged digestion and the extra expenditure in this connection seems well warranted.

The above suggestion is submitted for consideration and strongly recommended.

H. M. JACQUES,
Major,
A.D.G.M.S.

Q.M.G.

For favour of your remarks, please,

W. E. HODGINS,
Brig. General, A.A.G.

2-3-15
D.M.

This is an issue in the Imperial Service. In view of the above I recommend. The cost of 50,000 would be about $7,500.

D. A. MacD.
H.Q. 565-15-19.
C.D. 590.

D. of C. (*Copy.*)

OTTAWA, April 8, 1915.

50,000 tooth brushes are demanded on the above C. D. delivery of which was demanded by the 31st March; letters were sent to:—Lymans, Limited, Montreal; Wampole Company, Perth; Perfection Sanitary Brush Company, Toronto; Kantel Company, Toronto; Dixon-Wilson, Toronto; Palmer & Sons, Montreal.

We have waited some time for replies from the Wampole Co., and the Perfection Sanitary Brush Co., but to date there is no communication from them. From the samples submitted by the other four firms, the following have been selected as being the best value:—

E. A. Kantel	No. 336	1,008	at	$15.00	Per Gross.
	" 335	1,008	"	15.00	"
	" 147	720	"	15.00	"
	" 345	9,072	"	10.00	"
	" 342	1,152	"	15.00	"
	" 329	2,160	"	11.50	"
	" 335X	1,008	"	15.00	"
	" 341	1,152	"	15·00	"
	" 327	8,676	"	8.25	"
		25,956			
Lymans, Ltd	" 8363	720	"	.06	Cents Each.
	" 629	400	"	.06	"
	" 06726	3,000	"	.07	"
	" 834	400	"	.11	"
	" 2801	360	"	.12½	"
	" 5002	550	"	.12½	"
	" 702	1,000	"	.08	"
	" 849	500	"	.12	"
	" 705	360	"	.06¼	"
		7,290			
Palmers, Ltd	" 5009	576	"	.12½	"
	" 10014	960	"	.12½	"
	" 16	564	"	.12½	"
	" 133414	3,888	"	.12½	"
	" 83914	1,920	"	.12½	"
	" K113	2,592	"	·08	"
	" 2	1,596	"	.08	"
	" 2208	1,452	"	·08	"
		13,548			
Dixon-Wilson, Ltd	" 32133	360	"	.09	"
	" 0541	542	"	.08½	"
	" 8	360	"	.08	"
	" 0204	180	"	.10	"
	" 0206	180	"	·12	"
	" 8430	324	"	.12	"
	" 0545	324	"	.08	"
	" 0282	144	"	.10	"
	" 9	396	"	.09	"
	" 8418	396	"	.11	"
		3,206			

The purchase of the above is recommended.

CHAS. BURNS,
A.D. of C.

P.C. 797.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of material required for the manufacture of ammunition at the Dominion Arsenal; in accordance with the correspondence between the Master General of the Ordnance and the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, copies of which are attached hereto.

The Minister states that the material more particularly dealt with in this correspondence and at present urgently needed in order to begin manufacture immediately, is the following:—

10,000 lbs. Cordite, size 20, S.C.
12,200 lbs. Cordite, size, 5.
20,000 lbs. Gun Powder, blank, L.G.
800 yds. Shalloon, red, 36-in. wide.

The Minister further states that it is proposed to procure the cordite from the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., under their existing contract with the Government therefor: and the gun powder from the same firm, at $22.80 per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Quebec, this being their latest quotation. This is the only Canadian manufacturer from whom this supply of gun powder can be procured in time. The Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal recommends the purchase on account of the very satisfactory delivery promised.

It is proposed to procure the Shalloon through the War Office Stores.

All this material is required for the manufacture of:—

Cartridges, filled, B. L. 12-pr., 6-cwt. $12\frac{7}{16}$ oz. cordite, size 5 15,000
Cartridges, filled, B.L. 12-pr., 1-lb. 4-oz..... 15,000

The total cost is estimated at $33,000.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Night Letter—The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company.

QUEBEC, April 12, 1915.

Master General Ordnance,
Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

Reply Canadian Explosives wire must have twenty thousand pounds L.G. powder for 12 and 18 powder blank; price seems high delivery good. Urgency of delivery of size five cordite for twelve powder full rounds dependent upon supply of red shalloon already ordered, price cordite should be settled in accordance with contract at present existing. Urge delivery of size 20 this to meet blank requirements. Deliveries of ammunition required will depend on supplies of explosives and shalloon.

Supt. Dom. Arsenal.
H.Q. 72-12.

10.20 p.m.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 231

From the Superintendent Dominion Arsenal to the Secretary, Militia Council.

QUEBEC, April 1, 1915.

Manufacturer of 12-pr. Blank,
and Service Cartridges.
Dominion Arsenal.

SIR,—With reference to your H.Q. 72-12 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith Service Requisitions Nos. 19725 and 19726, for the supply of Cordite 20 S.C. Size 5, and Gunpowder L.G., together with 800 yards Red Shalloon.

These stores are required for the manufacture of 12-pr. 6-cwt. Cordite cartridges, and 12-pr. 6-cwt. filled blank. If these stores are required for the Annual Training 1915-16, it is important that the materials may be supplied with the greatest expedition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. D. LAFFERTY, *Lt.-Col. R.C.A.*
Supt. Dominion Arsenal.
H.Q. 72-12.

From the Superintendent Dominion Arsenal, to the Master General Ordnance, Canadian Militia.

QUEBEC, April 1, 1915.

Annual Estimates, 1915-16.
Dominion Arsenal.

SIR,—With reference to your H.Q. 72-12 of the 30th March, I have the honour to report that the Arsenal Estimates and demands for materials will go forward about April 7.

As regards the following items mentioned in your letter:—

1.—Cartridges, filled, B. L. 12-pr. 6-cwt. cordite, Size 5, it is assumed that this will be the Mark II. Cartridge with gun-cotton yarn priming. The delivery will depend upon the early supply of size 5 Cordite, and red shalloon. Service Requisitions for these stores are going forward by same post in order to save delay.

2. Cartridges, filled, B. L. 12-pr. 4-oz.

It is assumed that this is "blank" and that it is already partly covered by C. D. 1359 of March 15, 1915.

Is the supply of these two items to be distributed throughout the year 1915-16, or is the whole demand to be completed before annual training.

The cordite filled can be supplied to Inspection Branch at the minimum rate of 100 per day, after the receipt of Shalloon and Size 5 Cordite.

The powder filled blank at the rate of 300 per day, after the receipt of L. G. powder, and provided silk loops are not insisted upon.

A Service Requisition No. 19716 for 15,000 lbs. L. G. Gun-powder has already gone forward to meet C. D. 1359.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. D. LAFFERTY, *Lt. Col. R.C.A.*
Supt. Dominion Arsenal.
H.Q. 72-12.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 30, 1915.

The Master General of the Ordnance, Canadian Militia,
The Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, P.Q.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1915-16.

Will you please put in demands for material as soon as possible for your full capacity of Q.F. 18-pr. and .303-inch ball ammunition. The following requirements should also be provided for:—

·303-inch gallery practice	4,000,000
·303-inch blank	5,000,000
Cartridges, filled, B. L. 12-pr., 6 cwt., $12\frac{7}{8}$ oz. cordite, size, 5	15,000
Cartridges, filled, B. L. 12-pr., 1 lb. 4-oz	15,000

All other known requirements.

(Sgd.) T. B., *Brigadier General,*
Master General of the Ordnance.

P.C. 826.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 27th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council advise that authority be given to the Minister of Militia and Defence to call for tenders from the manufacturers of such articles for the supply of stores to the value of $270,000 required to complete hospital equipment for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, as detailed in the accompanying memorandum of the Quartermaster General, and to submit the same for the consideration of Council.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

H.Q. 593-3-12.

The Deputy Minister.

The director of Clothing and Equipment has passed to the Director of Contracts, contract demands as shown in the following list, for articles required in accordance with H.Q. 32-1-228 and 593-3-12, to complete the requirements of:—

One Casualty Clearing Station.
Two General Hospitals (of 1,040 beds each).
Three Stationary Hospitals.

Also for sufficient tentage for Nos. 1 and 2 General Hospitals of the 1st Division the Canadian Expeditionary Force, to accommodate 1,040 beds each, in accordance with instructions contained in cable No. War Office (C.M.) 758, folio 65 of H.Q. 32-1-228.

On H.Q. 32-1-228, sufficient money has already been asked for to equip:—

One Casualty Clearing Station.
One General Hospital (of 520 beds).
One Stationary Hospital.

The sum of $270,000 is now required to equip the balance of units for which no provision has been made for equipment, viz.:—

One General Hospital (of 1,040 beds).
One General Hospital (of 520 beds).
Two Stationary Hospitals.

And for sufficient tentage for Nos. 1 and 2 General Hospitals to accommodate 1,040 beds each.

Will you please obtain the necessary authority for purchase by Order in Council.

Contract demands		Articles.	Amounts	
1914-15. "A"	1915-16. "B"		$ cts.	$ cts.
616	4	Aprons, cooks, etc	44 40	120 60
617	9	Gowns and jackets, hospital	12,636 00	9,555 00
618	8	Trousers, white duck	55 00	130 00
619	5	Brassards	13 75	25 20
620	6	Handkerchiefs	288 00	360 00
621	7	Sleeping suits	180 00	650 80
622	12	Shirts and drawers, hospital	3,394 00	4,515 00
623	10	Slippers, hospital	900 00	3,000 00
624	11	Needles, buttons, etc	17 30	92 27
625	13	Chevrons	11 43	33 48
1627	.....	Apparatus, acetylene gas	1,845 00	.....
1628	4	Bedsteads	4,320 00	8,100 00
1629	6	Lanterns	786 24	287 75
1630	.....	Ranges, camp, cooking	2,000 00	.....
1631	5	Tables, stools, etc	1,065 80	884 80
1632	9	Tentage	60,802 00	37,423 50
1633	14	Enamelled basins	970 36	1,254 22
1634	17	Glass measutes, etc	104 79	123 85
1635	18	Tinware, dishes, etc	713 22	988 40
1636	13	Hot water bags	72 00	336 00
1637	.....	Baskets, bottle	353 20	.....
1638	16	Boards and screens	204 00	484 80
1639	19	Brushes	47 52	164 64
1640	21	Carts, hand, slop	144 00	288 00
1641	22	Cloths, towels, etc	10,923 10	13,148 80
1642	23	Clippers, scissors, etc	172 32	386 78
1643	29	Iron dishes and pans	402 95	149 28
1644	25	Chairs and tables	3,373 80	8,912 36
1645	24	Knives, forks and spoons	474 17	145 64
1646	.....	Cups and saucers	10 00	–
1647	26	Games	47 75	123 00
1648	27	Mattresses and pillows	4,600 00	7,875 00
1649	30	Safes	30 00	120 00
1650	10	Tools	181 92	456 00
1651	.....	Sprayers and filters	323 00	–
1652	32	Carts, hand, diet	1,250 00	2,500 00
1670	43	Motor lorries	2,500 00	7,500 00
1693	.....	Motor lorries	2,500 00	–
—	7	Ground sheets	—	3,540 00
—	8	Flags	—	110 64
—	11	Needles	—	26 80
—	12	Chests, carpenters	—	252 00
—	15	Blankets	—	28,550 00
—	20	Balances and filters	—	259 20
—	28	Panniers	—	444 60
—	31	Straps, securing	—	54 00
		For incidentals, tc sum of	—	8,860 67
		Totals	117,756 92	152,243 08
		Grand Total	.....	270,000 00

D. A. MACDONALD,
Q.M.G.

Ottawa, 12-4-15.

P.C. 860.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on 27th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of stores and equipment, required to complete the equipment of two railway construction

companies, lately authorized. The accompanying copy of a memorandum from the Quartermaster General, dated March 30, 1915, furnishes a short description of the stores required, and estimates the total expenditure at $15,123.86. The aggregate demand covers 33 separate requisitions.

The Minister observes that it is proposed to obtain tenders from manufacturers or wholesale dealers in these supplies, and to award the contract to the lowest tenderers.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
H.Q. 600-10-18.

The Director of Contracts:—

Contract Demands and War Office Requisitions for equipment to complete the two railway construction companies (in accordance with H.Q. 600-10-18) as shown in the following, are being passed you to-day:—

Contract Demand	1696	for	casks, water	$ 66 00
"	1697	"	electric, cells, etc	197 50
"	1699	"	telephone sets, etc	951 00
"	1700	"	levels, etc	679 00
"	1701	"	chains, hauling	60 00
"	1702	"	sand bags, etc	365 00
"	1703	"	gauges and pumps	568 00
"	1706	"	augers, etc	560 36
"	1707	"	chisels, etc	799 80
"	1708	"	forges, etc	733 00
"	1709	"	files, etc	562 29
"	1710	"	chests, smiths	799 80
"	1711	"	" plumbers	152 10
"	1712	"	" carpenters	336 00
"	1713	"	" bricklayers and masons	80 00
"	1714	"	" coopers	286 00
"	1715	"	tools, screw cutting "A"	448 00
"	1716	"	" " "B"	360 00
"	1717	"	" " "C"	258 00
"	1718	"	" " "D"	158 00
"	1719	"	" screw, iron and steel	276 00
"	1720	"	" " "	600 00
"	1721	"	" " "	135 00
"	1722	"	asbestos and rubber	138 00
"	1723	"	blocks, tackle	440 80
"	1724	"	cordage	2,512 66
"	1725	"	drawing boards, etc	724 68
"	1726	"	sperm oil	15 00
"	1727	"	brass, copper, etc	300 00
"	1728	"	shovels, G.S	165 75
War Office Requisition	2964	for	gun cotton	200 00
" "	2965	"	detonators	105 00
" "	2966	"	pumps, lift and force	1,700 00
Total				$ 15,123 86

Contract Demands Nos. 1698 and 1704 for technical railroad equipment are also being passed you. The estimated cost of the articles enumerated on these contract demands has not in all cases been entered as it is impossible for the cost of such items as "rail benders" to be estimated in this brand. You will observe that all the articles demanded on Contract Demand No. 1704 are "not in Vocabulary."

It is suggested that you arrange to obtain the approximate prices of these articles and then apply for the total amount by an Order in Council in the usual manner.

Q.M.G.

P.C. 883.

OTTAWA, 30-3-15.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on 27th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 62,000 pairs of brown ankle boots; the names of the makers and prices to be paid to be submitted to Council for its consideration.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 935.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of two thousand Feed Belts for Colts Machine Guns, at $3 each, to be procured from the Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Minister states that these belts are urgently required for the proper maintenance of the Colts Machine Guns now in use with the Canadian Forces at the front in France; having been demanded by cable from the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Forces, received on the 24th April, 1915;

That the price is considered fair and reasonable, being that paid by the United States Government to this Company for similar supplies.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

8M. P.C. 936.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be granted for the purchase of 62,000 pairs of brown ankle boots for the use of the Canadian troops now on active service or being mobilized, at $4 per pair, to be made in accordance with an approved specification, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The Minister states that these boots are very urgently required for immediate issue to the troops.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Specifications of Ankle Boot for Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

GOODYEAR WELTED SHOES.

General description.—Boot to be known as Army Blucher, and to be made of plump chrome tanned full grain winter calf (colour—tan).

Vamps.—To be made of plump chrome tanned full grain winter calf, cut from centre of skin only, full weight.

Top.—Chrome tanned winter calf, and in all respects to be equal to sealed pattern.

Back strap (inside and outside).—Same material as top, and according to sealed pattern.

Eyelet facing.—To be of good quality calf.

Counter lining.—One piece, cut from calf.

Eyelets.—Sixteen (16) per shoe—eight (8) on each side. To be metal enamelled, with extra long barrel. Colour to match upper and opening to be not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter nor more than one-quarter of an inch in diameter.

Tongue.—One-half bellows tongue, same material as top.

Lining.—To be unlined.

Process.—Goodyear welt.

Edge.—To be trimmed square all round, including shanks, in and out, set up twice with hot iron, made solid and smooth, and to extend ¼-inch all round fore part.

Widths.—E and F.

Outsole.—To be cut from No. 1 quality English or Canadian oak bends or butts, free from brands or slaughter cuts, and to be not less than ten (10) gauge in thickness, to be properly tempered and stitched by a lock-stitch machine, with 12-cord upper and 10-cord under, best quality linen thread well waxed, and six stitches to the inch, and stitched aloft, and stitches not pricked up.

Middle sole.—To be cut from oak or hemlock shoulders of a pliable nature and to be well waterproofed (to extend from toe to back of heel) and to be not less than seven (7) nor more than eight (8) gauge in thickness.

Insoles.—To be cut from No. 1 oak tanned grain stock not lighter in substance than seven (7) gauge, to be feather edged, and must not be cut from bellies.

Heels.—To be built of solid grain leather, not less than 1 inch and not more than 1¼ inches in height over all. Heel lifts to be not more than five in number and to be cut from oak or hemlock, and compressed. Top pieces to combine army boots steel heel protector ⅛-inch thick all way round with centre filling No. 1 quality oak or hemlock tanned leather.

In addition to the regular nailing, heel to be nailed through surface and clinched to insole as per sealed pattern. Heel protector and leather top pieces to be flush. Heels to be well trimmed, scoured and burnished.

Counter.—To be solid grain oak leather not less than six (6) gauge, to be properly skived and sanded and to be placed in boot, flesh side to the foot.

Shanks.—Steel, ⅝ by $\frac{1}{32}$.

Welting.—To be of first quality full grain oak or union tanned leather ⅛ inch thick, and to be sewed with best quality (11) cord linen thread well waxed, not less than 3½ nor more than four stitches to the inch.

Stamp.—Manufacturer's name and year of manufacture to be stamped with steel stamp on bellows tongue. Size and width to be stamped on shank of outsole, near breast of heel.

Bottom finish.—Natural oak finished bottoms.

Dressing.—Boots to be properly treed and finished with a coating of good waterproof dressing.

Bottom filling.—Bottoms to be filled with the preparation known as "Besto" or other approved waterproof filling, properly applied.

Thread.—Vamps and back straps to be stitched with four (4) rows best quality D. silk. The other portions of upper to be stitched with best quality C. silk, under thread to be of gray cotton or linen of best quality.

Cement.—Best quality rubber cement.

Heel pads.—Are to be of leather securely cemented to insole.

Laces.—Each pair of boots to be supplied with a pair of 40-inch heavy cotton tubular laces, metal tips.

Reinforcing.—Sole to be reinforced around toe with seven to nine brass nails, placed $\frac{5}{8}$ inch apart. Shanks to be reinforced at four points on inside and three points on outside; all nails to be properly clinched on the insole; boot to be made with upper lapped over on insole to allow reinforcing nail to pass securely through same, lap to be cemented to insole and pounded down.

Lasts.—To be full fitting, roomy in the toes and broad sole, and to measure on size 8E not less than, ball $9\frac{2}{8}$, instep $9\frac{6}{8}$; size 8F, ball $9\frac{4}{8}$, instep 10.

Delivery.—To be delivered clean, in good condition, tied together in pairs (not by the laces) free of expense to the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, loose in wooden cases, not more than 48 pairs to a case, contents and size to be plainly marked on one end of each case, also on a packing slip to be enclosed therein with contractor's name, cases to be numbered, and to contain but one size; in so far as it is possible to do so, particulars as to the numbers and contents of the case invoiced to appear on each invoice.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Boots to remain on lasts four days at least, so as to retain their shape.

All boots are to be manufactured in strict accordance with the specifications and sealed pattern, but in the event of any discrepancy arising between the sealed pattern and the specifications, the specifications are to govern.

If 25 per cent of the boots in any one shipment should turn out, on inspection, to be inferior to the sealed pattern or contrary to the terms of these specifications, the whole shipment then under examination will be liable to rejection.

Inspecting and testing.—If necessary for the purpose of inspection a portion of every delivery, not exceeding 2 per cent, may be put to such tests as may destroy the articles tested, and if found inferior will be replaced by others of proper quality and pattern, at the expense of the contractor.

NOTE.—Gauge herein referred to is $\frac{1}{48}$ inch.

(Sgd.) S. R. WICKETT.

P. C. 937.

April 26, 1915.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that on the 3rd April, 1915, he recommended that authority might be given for the purchase of Spare Parts for the Long Ross Rifles, and for Ross Rifles Bayonets, Mark II, with Scabbards therefor, from the Ross Rifle Company, Quebec, in accordance with the description, and in the quantity shown on a list which was transmitted with that recommendation.

The total expenditure, it was stated, was estimated at $3,000; it was further added that, as some of the parts had not previously been bought separately from the Company, the total cost could only be estimated.

On 10th April, 1915, authority was given by Order in Council, P.C. 740, to purchase the Spare Parts detailed on the list.

It has now been discovered that a clerical error was made in the estimated cost which should have been stated as $13,000, instead of only $3,000.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for an expenditure of $10,000, in addition to the $3,000 authorized by Order in Council of the 10th April, 1915, for the purchase of the Spare Parts alluded to above. A corrected list of the Spare Parts, with the estimated cost thereof ($13,357.44) is attached hereto.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Copy P.C. 937 (a) H.Q. 466, 30-59.

List of Spare Parts of Long Ross Rifles, Ross Bayonets, Mark II, and Scabbards therefor—

	Cost.
Rifles, Long Ross.	
400 bolts, Mark, V, pin, unlocking	$ 28 00
110 " V, screw, pin unlocking	1 10
200 " V, sleeves	572 00
1,000 trap, butt, Mark IV, pins	8 34
Magazines, Mark IV—	
2,000 springs, retainer, left	$ 200 00
2,000 " " right	200 00
2,000 springs	20 00
2,000 sleeve spring	100 00
2,000 plunger spring	200 00
2,000 springs, bushing	100 00
Sights, Screw, Elevating—	
400 frame	168 00
1,000 elevating sight screw	60 00
400 slide (with wind gauge screw)	320 00
400 clamping screw and hinge pin	24 00
400 wind gauge plate	12 00
2,000 sights, screw, elevating (complete)	2,200 00
Rifles, Long Ross—	
200 stop bolt, Mark III	60 00
200 pins, stop bolt, retaining	14 00
800 trap butt, Mark IV	80 00
800 pins, piece, cocking, Mark II	16 00
200 " ejector, Mark III	6 00
200 springs, ejector, Mark III	10 00
100 retainer, pin, firing	5 00
600 washers, pin firing, Mark III	144 00
100 screws, clamp, sight, front Mark III	5 00
200 bands, rear, Mark V, with swivel	66 00
200 screws, band, rear Mark IV	4 00
3,000 magazines, Mark IV	6,930 00
400 springs, sear, Mark II	8 00
100 guard, trigger, Mark IV, assembled	134 00
800 bands, front, Mark IV, with swivel	504 00
100 screws, clamp, band, front	4 00
300 barrels, with receiver	.....
Bayonets, Ross, Mark II—	
700 grips	70 00
900 bolts	90 00
800 nuts	25 00
800 spring bolt	10 00
200 screws, grip	5 00
200 nuts, grip	5 00
200 springs, pommel	5 00
200 pins, spring, pommel	5 00

Scabbards, Bayonet, Ross, Mark I—	Cost.
1,000 laces, scabbard	$ 1 00
400 lockets	208 00
400 tips	40 00
1,000 leathers, finished	690 00
Total	$ 13,357 44

P.C. 938.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 29th April, 1915, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 100 sets of Farriers' Tools, which tenders were obtained by circular letter, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the lowest tender on each item, as indicated in red ink on the face of the schedule.

The total cost of the 100 sets at these prices will amount to $1,531.67.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

6-P.C. 938. (*Copy.*)

H.Q. 466-4-6A.
C.D. 55.
O. in C. 13-4 16.
Opened 22-4-15.

SCHEDULE OF TENDERS FOR TOOLS, FARRIERS.

	W. B. Dalton & Sons.	Lewis Bros. Ltd.	Caverhill Learmont & Co.	Frothingham & Workman Ltd.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
100 Sets Tools, farriers, consisting of	$20 00 per set.			
100 Aprons, farriers		17 00 doz...		
			Hellers	
100 Buffers "		4 45 " ..	4 80 doz...	3 84 doz.
100 Chisels " hot		0 16 lb....	1½ 6 45 " ..	3 12 "
			1¾ 9 65 "	
100 " " cold, large		0 16 "	4 00 doz...	3 12 "
100 " " small		1 70 doz...	2 95 " ..	5 16 "
100 Creasers "		4 45 " ..	5 10 " ..	5 04 "
100 Cutters anvil flat		4 45 " ..	4 80 " ..	3 84 "
100 " " ½ round, farriers		7 15 " ..	7 50 " ..	6 24 "
			Hellers	
100 Hammers, farriers, pointing		16 50 " ..	21 50 doz...	15 24 "
100 " " shoeing		10 45 " ..	11 25 " ..	9 60 "
100 " " sledge 6½ lbs.		6½ lbs. 23c. lb.	12 35 " ..	9 96 "
100 " " turning		20 00 " ..	21 50 " ..	18 36 "
200 Knives " drawing		3 66 " ..	4 55 " ..	3 72 "
100 " " searching		4 25 " ..	4 55 " ..	3 72 "
100 " " sole		4 45 " ..	4 80 " ..	3 84 "
100 Nippers, nail, farriers		13 25 " ..	16 10 " ..	12 24 "
100 Pincers, farriers		5 00 " ..	13 40 " ..	11 52 "
200 Pokers "			3 50 " ..	3 00 "
200 Pritchels "		2 60 " ..	2 70 " ..	2 28 "
300 Rasps " 16 in	Stokes	6 10 " ..	4 80 " ..	5 28 "
100 Testers, hoof, farriers		20 50 " ..	21 50 " ..	18 36 "
100 Trimmers, hoof, farriers		17 25 " ..	17 20 " ..	15 36 "
100 Tongs, farriers, clinching		4 45 " ..	19 00 " ..	16 80 "
100 " " turning large			4 80 " ..	4 32 "
100 " " " small		4 25 " ..	4 65 " ..	3 72 "

NOTE.—E. Cavanagh Co., Summer & Co., Dunlop & Co., Rice Lewis & Co., W. H. Thorne & Co., Stair, Son, & Morrow, did not tender.

P.C. 939.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 50 Folding Field Forges.

The Minister observes that these tenders were obtained by circular letter, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends that authority be given to accept the tender of A.B. Jardine & Co., Hespeler, at $27 each, this being the lowest tender received for forges identical with the departmental sealed pattern. The total expenditure on this account would be $1,350. Messrs. Jardine & Co., were the last contractors for the supply of these forges.

The Minister observes that the tender of the Canadian Buffalo Forge Co., at $21 is for a forge different in construction from the sealed pattern, having neither water cooler nor coal box.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 940.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 100 tents, marquee, complete.

The Minister observes that these tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the tender of the Smart-Woods, Limited, Hull, at $101.47, this being the lowest tender received. The total expenditure on this account would be $10,147.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 941.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 500 Ropes, picketing, 66-ft. These tenders were obtained by circular letter, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April 1915.

The Minister recommends that the tender of the Independent Cordage Company of Toronto, be accepted for 500 of these ropes, at $2.23 each, this being the lowest tender received; provided they furnish a security deposit

in accordance with the terms of their tender. The amount of the contract is $1,115.

As these supplies are required for use at the Mobilization Camp, opening on or about the 15th of May, it is desirable that no time should be lost in making this contract.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 942.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 500 wheelbarrows. These tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends that authority be given to accept the tender of Mussens Limited, Montreal, at $45.80 per dozen, aggregating $1,908.33. This was the only tender received of the four invited.

Tenders were obtained about the 1st April, from Mussens Limited, the London Foundry Company, Limited, London, the Wilkinson Plough Company and the Verity Plough Company and J. H. Connors & Sons, Ottawa, for an earlier lot of 600 of these wheelbarrows; the lowest tender then received being that of the London Foundry Company at $43.84 per dozen.

Inasmuch as the order for the 700 was given this firm at that time, and they have not since made any deliveries, and as an early delivery is called for, it is believed to be in the best interest to accept the tender of Mussens Limited, at $45.85 per dozen, rather than order the quantity now required from the London Foundry Company at $43.84 in addition to the 700 which they now have to deliver.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 943.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 300 Forms, folding, 6 feet, 150 Tables, folding, 6 feet, and 500 Tripod rests, which tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the tender of the Dominion Machine and Supply Company, Ottawa, at $4.90 each for the forms, and 67 cents each for the tripod rests, aggregating $1,805; and the tender of the Preston Car and Coach Company, Preston, for the tables at $6.50 each, aggregating $975; these being the lowest tenders received.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 944.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 29th April, 1915, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 1,000 bass broom heads and 1,000 bass broom handles, which tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the Stevens- Kepner Company's tender at 44 cents each for the heads and 5 cents each for the handles, aggregating $490 in all; this being the lowest tender received at the time set for opening tenders.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 945.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 2,000 Pails, galvanized iron, 3 gallon, these tenders being obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the tender of the Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Company, Montreal, at $2.40 per dozen, this being the lowest tender received. The total expenditure on this account will be $400.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 946.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 1,000 garden rakes and 100 sets butchers' implements. These tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman's tender for 1,000 rakes at 54 cents each, 100 knives, flaying, at 24 cents each, 100 saws, butcher, 12-inch, at 54 cents each, and 100 steels at 27 cents each, aggregating $655; and the acceptance of Messrs. Caverhill & Learmont's tender for 100 spring balances at 40 cents each, 100 knives, 10-inch, at 58 cents each, aggregating $98.

The Minister states that no tenders for the wooden cases, meat choppers and dressing hooks have yet been received.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 947.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 1,200 shovels, general service. These tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the tender of the D. F. Jones Manufacturing Company, Limited, Gananoque, at $52\frac{3}{4}$ cents each, this being the only tender received, and the price being considered reasonable. The amount of the proposed contract is $633.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 948.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 5,000 tin washbasins. These tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the tender of the E. T. Wright Company, Limited, Hamilton, at $11\frac{11}{12}$ cents, aggregating $595.92; this being the lowest tender received.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 949.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 500 mauls, G.S., and 2,000 picket posts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet with rope loop.

The Minister observes that these tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends that authority be given to accept the tender of the Preston Car and Coach Company, Preston, for the 500 mauls at 90 cents each, aggregating $450, and the tender of the Kyle's Cabinet Works, Limited, Ottawa, for 2,000 picket posts at 70 cents each, aggregating $1,400, these being the lowest tenders received.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 950.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 1,200 cold-blast lanterns and white globes therefor. These tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the tender of the E. T. Wright Company, Limited, Hamilton, at $6.25 per dozen for lanterns and 52½ cents per dozen for the globes, less 2 per cent for payment within thirty days; this being the lowest tender received. The amount of the proposed contract is $665.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 951.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 30,000 enamelled mugs and 30,000 enamelled dinner plates. These tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends the acceptance of the tender of the Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co., Montreal, for 30,000 enamelled mugs at $1.26 per doz., aggregating $3,150; and the tender of the McClary Manufacturing Company, Montreal, for 30,000 dinner plates at 96 cents per dozen, aggregating $2,400; these being the lowest tenders received.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 952.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 400 tubs, washing.

The Minister observes that these tenders were invited in March last, and were opened on the 1st April, 1915, the lowest tenders being the Sheet Metal Products Co., Toronto, and the McClary Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, both at $6 per dozen. The Order in Council of the 13th April, 1915, authorized the purchase of 5,000 tubs of this description.

The Minister recommends that one-half the quantity now required be ordered from each of these firms, viz., 2,500 from the Sheet Metals Product Co., at $6 per doz., and 2,500 from the McClary Manufacturing Co., Montreal, at $6 per doz., the total expenditure for both being $2,500.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C.954.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 5,000 tents, circular, complete.

The Minister states that these tenders were obtained by circular letter, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends that the tender of the Smart-Woods, Limited, of Hull, Que., be accepted for the supply of 3,500 of these tents at $23.50 each, aggregating $82,250. This is the lowest tender received and the quantity is the greatest this firm would undertake to supply by the time fixed—May 20. This is upon condition that this firm will furnish a security deposit in accordance with the terms of their tender.

The Minister further recommends that orders be placed with other tenderers as follows, provided they will undertake to supply tents to the Departmental sealed pattern at $23.50 each:—

With Finnie & Murray, Winnipeg— 325 tents, aggregating	$ 7,637 50
With Grant-Holden-Graham, Ottawa— 350 tents, aggregating	8,225 00
With McKenzie, Limited, Ottawa— 325 tents, aggregating	7,637 50
With J. J. Turner & Sons, Peterborough— 350 tents, aggregating	8,225 00
With D. Pike Company, Limited, Toronto— 50 tents, aggregating	1,175 00
With John Leckie, Limited, Toronto— 100 tents, aggregating	2,350 00

The Minister observes that these contracts ought to be made upon condition that deliveries are completed by the 20th May, 1915, and that the Contractors first furnish security deposits, in accordance with the terms of their tenders.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 955.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 20,000 Drab Waterproof Sheets.

The Minister states that these tenders were obtained by circular letter, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

That the lowest tender received is that of Walpole Rubber Company at $1.67 each for a quantity of from 10,000 to 20,000. This is the second tender of this company and was submitted after the other tenders had been opened and scheduled, and after the time set for receiving tenders had passed. Disregarding this, therefore, the lowest tender received was that of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company of Toronto, who offered to supply 10,000 rubber sheets by the 15th May, 1915, at $1.70 each. The date of their tender was the 22nd of April, 1915, this being the last day set for receiving tenders. As their capacity was 10,000 sheets for three weeks to 21st May, 1915, presumably they cannot deliver more than two-thirds of that, or say, 7,000 by the 15th of May, 1915, if their tender is now accepted.

The next higher tender is that of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company of Montreal, at $1.75 each. This company's capacity is probably considerably larger than that of the other tenders; and they claim to be able to manufacture these sheets at the rate of 2,500 daily. They now owe the Department of Militia and Defence, on orders previously given, 5,700 of these sheets.

The Minister recommends that the orders for these sheets be given as follows:—

To the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited:		
7,000 Sheets at $1.70 each, aggregating	$	11,900
To the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Montreal:		
7,000 Sheets, at $1.75 each, aggregating	$	12,250
To the Gutta Percha & Rubber Company, Toronto:		
6,000 Sheets, at $1.75 each, aggregating	$	10,500

provided they will accept the order of the price.

All these orders to be given upon condition that the tenderers furnish security deposits in accordance with the terms of their tenders.

It is believed that this proposed arrangement will secure the earliest possible deliveries at the best prices available under the circumstances.

As the Walpole Rubber Company, Limited, of Montreal, has yet to deliver over 9,000 rubber sheets, upon previous orders, it is not proposed to accept their tender.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 956.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying schedule of tenders for 500 camp cooking ranges, complete.

These tenders were obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister states that the lowest tender received is that of McClary Manufacturing Company, Montreal, at $22.50 each. This, however, is not upon the departmental sealed pattern which calls for malleable door frames and other parts; for which this tenderer proposes to substitute wrought iron parts. The acceptance of this tender is, therefore, not recommended.

The next higher tender is that of John Burns & Company, Montreal, at $31.50 per range, provided the order for the entire lot of 500 is given them. This tenderer offers to deliver 300 by 25th May and the balance by 15th June, which it is believed under present circumstances, is reasonable. The only other tenderer who could probably make better deliveries is the Galt Stove and Furnace Company of Galt, as they have supplied these ranges to the Department of Militia and Defence for some years; but their price is $36.80 per range and the highest one received.

Of the tenderers, the Galt Stove and Furnace Company is the only one which has hitherto made the departmental pattern range.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the tender of John Burns and Company be accepted for 500 ranges, complete, at $31.50 each, aggregating $15,750, with as little delay as possible, so as to secure the earliest deliveries; provided they furnish a security deposit in accordance with the terms of their tender.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 957.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 5,000 waterproof saddle covers; these tenders being obtained by circular letter in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for the acceptance of the tender of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company at $2.70 per saddle cover, aggregating $13,500; provided they furnish a security deposit in accordance with the terms of their tender, and that they guarantee delivery of the entire quantity on or before the 22nd of May, 1915.

The Minister states that the lowest tender received was that of the Walpole Rubber Company at $2.35 per cover; but that tender was withdrawn by telegram on the 26th April, 1915, as they were unable to guarantee deliveries. This company has yet to deliver over 9,000 ground sheets under their contract with the department. The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company, on the other hand, has only about 700 sheets to deliver;

That the price last paid for these saddle covers was $2.94 and the tender price of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company is considered fair and reasonable.

The Minister further states as the time allowed the manufacturers for delivery of these covers is very short, it is highly desirable to make the contract with as little delay as possible.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 958.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting a schedule of tenders for 15,000 Nose Bags.

The Minister observes that these tenders were obtained by circular letter, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 13th April, 1915.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for the acceptance of Messrs. Finnie & Murray's tender at 50 cents each, aggregating $7,500, this being the lowest tender received, upon condition that the tenderers furnish a security deposit in accordance with the terms of their tender.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 964.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 4th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given to make a contract with the Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited, of Montreal, for the supply of 100 million rounds .303 Small Arm Ammunition, Mark VII, to British War Office specification at $36 per 1,000 rounds; provided that the company guarantees to deliver 12,000,000 rounds on this contract before January, 1916, and eight million rounds per month thereafter, in addition to any other deliveries during the same time which they may have undertaken to make under contracts previously made.

The contract to be made subject to fire, strikes, explosions and other unavoidable occurrences. Imported materials not obtainable in Canada are to be subject to drawback of duties.

The Minister states that the authority for the purchase of this ammunition has already been given by Order in Council dated February 20, 1915. This price now proposed to be paid is considered fair and reasonable under present conditions; and it is believed that the proposed arrangement is the best that is available.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 979.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 29th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the following statement of facts with regard to an application of the Canada Tool and Specialty Company, Limited, of New Glasgow, N.S., for a payment to them on account of their contract for the conversion of 10,000 Long Ross Rifles and the supply of 10,000 Screw Elevating Sights and Charger Guide Bridges, viz.:—

By authority of an Order in Council dated 8th August, 1914 (P.C. 2004), a contract was made with this Company for the conversion of 10,000 Long Ross

Rifles and the supply of 10,000 Screw Elevating Sights and Charger Guide Bridges at $3.50 for each rifle, so converted fitted with sight and charger guide bridge, f.o.b., Cars, New Glasgow; and subject to certain other conditions specified in the Order in Council.

In accordance with the terms of the contract, the Company proceeded with the manufacture of the sights, charger guide bridges and hand guards; but was not able to complete the work of conversion because it has not been possible for the Militia Department to supply the rifles.

On the 30th March, 1915, the Company rendered an account for the work done as follows:—

March 30, 1915.—To manufacturing 10,000 screw elevating sights, charger guide bridges and hand guides, as per contract of August 17, 1914..... $27,000

Upon this account, the Company has already been paid $13,059.94 by cheque on the 25th November, 1914, leaving a balance of $13,940.06 due them, according to their claim.

The claim of the Company has been examined and reported upon by Lt.-Colonel Harston, Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, and his assistant, Mr. G. R. Willis; and copies of their reports are submitted herewith.

In accordance with the terms of these reports, the Minister recommends that a further payment of $10,000 on account, be made to this Company.

The Company concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

M. A. & A. 4-3-9.

QUEBEC, P.Q., April 10, 1915.

From the Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Canadian Militia, To the Master-General of the Ordnance, Ottawa, Ont.

CONVERSION, RIFLES, LONG ROSS, MK. II.

CANADA TOOL AND SPECIALTY CO., LTD.

SIR,—In compliance with your letter of the 1st April, I sent Mr. G. R. Willis to estimate on the approximate cost of completing the order, given to the Canada Tool & Specialty Company of New Glasgow, on the 17th of August, 1914, and now enclose a copy of Mr. Willis' report.

He puts the labour at $8,000 to this must be added the cost of handling, haulage, overhead charges and upkeep of tools, say 25 per cent, *i.e.*, $2,000.

If the rifles cannot be given to them to complete the order I am of the opinion that they are entitled to the difference between the price and what they have had, plus $10,000, and I recommend that they be instructed to complete the sights, bridges, and hand-guards, by degrees so as not to interfere with their other work, more than can be helped, and that the balance be paid to them, pro rata as the deliveries are made.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. GREVILLE HARSTON, *Lt.-Col.*
C. I. of A. & A.
H.Q. No. 314-6-45.

QUEBEC, April 9, 1915.

Lt -Col. C. GREVILLE-HARSTON,
C. I. of A. & A.

DEAR SIR,—Acting on your instructions, as per your letter of the 3rd instant, I proceeded to New Glasgow and visited the plant of the Canada Tool and Specialty Company, and viewed all the work completed and in process on Government contract for conversion of 10,000 Ross rifles including the supply of 10,000 screw elevating sights and charger guide bases.

From careful estimate on value of component parts in various stages of completion, tool equipment, experimental and overhead expense, I beg to submit report as follows:—

Work in all stages of completion	$ 10,000
Tools, fixtures, gauges, cutters, etc.	5,000
Total	$ 15,000

This amount does not represent probable expenditure to date on this contract, which might possibly be as high as 50 per cent greater; but is a conservative value on finished work and tools.

Valuation on partially completed contract may show a loss to contractor, which loss may be reclaimed on work remaining to be finished, and completed contract show a small margin of profit.

Estimated labour cost to complete contract $8,000.

The factory is now producing 400 screw elevating sights per day on another contract, and have completed to date about 24,000.

If rifles for conversion were supplied them I know of no reason why work should not be completed.

Yours respectfully,

G. R. WILLIS.

Herewith find estimate in detail.

P. C. 987.

CERTIFIED COPY *of the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 50 sets of spare parts for .303 caliber Colts automatic guns, from the Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, in the quantities and at the prices shown on the accompanying list. The prices are those paid by the United States Government for similar stores.

The Minister states that these parts are urgently required to replace 50 sets sent to England, in accordance with a cable request made by the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, dated 24th April, 1915, and reading in part as follows: "Hasten despatch of spare parts for Colts machine guns and loading gear on issue orders and send 50 surplus sets."

The Minister further states that the requirements of this cable were filled from the stock on hand in Ordnance Stores, and it is now desired to replenish this stock.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SPARE PARTS FOR .303 CALIBER COLTS AUTOMATIC GUNS.

50	barrels.	
500	belts.	
50	loading machines.	
50	retracting connections, complete, Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 51	$ 1 64
50	bolts, complete, Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20	3 27
100	shell extractors, No. 15	25
100	shell extractor pins, No. 17	02
100	shell extractor springs, No. 16	05
150	firing pins, complete with springs, No. 18	50
50	carrier dog, No. 23	70
50	carrier dog spring, No. 25	05
50	carrier dog pin, No. 24	02
50	carrier pin, No. 22	05
50	carrier dog plunger, No. 26	08
100	retracting springs, in tubes, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 44	1 83
100	retracting spring tube screws, Nos. 43 and 44	03
100	side plate screws, No. 56	08
100	side plate lock screws, No. 57	08
50	feed wheel dog, No. 63	15
50	feed wheel dog spring, No. 65	05
50	feed wheel dog screw, No. 64	05
50	belt, guide, No. 59	25
50	belt, guide, screw, No. 60	
100	gas lever pistons, No. 35	50
150	gas lever piston pins, No. 36	05
300	cotter pins	01
50	hammers, No. 6	1 00
50	main springs, No. 7	25
50	ratchets, lever, screw, No. 67	05
50	front sight complete	2 00
50	rear sight complete	12 00
50	cartridge guide, No. 80	20
50	trip, No. 85	30
100	bolt pins, No. 14	05
100	handle locks, No. 2	15
50	sears, No. 10	40
50	sear springs, No. 11	04
50	barrel lock with pin "A"	75
50	combination wrench and screwdriver "C"	1 55
50	drifts, large	50
50	drifts, medium	05
50	drifts, small	05
10	gas cylinders, No. 27	3 50
10	gas cylinder pins, No. 28	04
10	gas levers, No. 29	2 25
10	gas lever pins, No. 30	06
10	gas lever brackets, No. 33	4 50
10	gas lever bracket pins, No. 34	10
100	papers needles, No. 42	24
100	needles screws, No. 43	03
100	needle screw washers, No. 44	05
100	needles bar screws, No. 46	03
100	feed lever springs, No. 35	05
50	lower feed wheel spring, No. 24	35
50	lower feed wheel spring, No. 25	01
50	needle bar lever spring, No. 50	35
50	leather case for extra barrels	5 00
500	feed boxes for extra belts	1 50
50	asbestos gloves, pairs	3 00
50	boots (one for each gun)	15 00

P. C. 1023.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 50,000 pairs of Drab Serge Puttees, at a cost not to exceed $1 per pair.

The Minister states that it is proposed to obtain tenders from Canadian mills, and to accept the lowest satisfactory tender received.

These puttees are urgently needed for issue to troops now mobilizing. Accompanying this recommendation is a memorandum of the Quartermaster-General showing the disposition made of the puttees previously purchased.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

PUTTEES.

Statement showing receipts and issues:—

Received into Ordnance		136,000
Issues at Valcartier	36,000	
Shipped to England (Reserve)	26,000	
" Ordnance, London	4,000	
" " Toronto	12,000	
" " Kingston	4,500	
" " Montreal	7,000	
" " Quebec	3,500	
" " Halifax	10,000	
" " St. John	3,000	
" " Winnipeg	12,000	
" " Calgary	6,000	
" " Esquimalt	6,000	
" " Ottawa	6,000	
	136,000	136,000

These figures are approximate—the balance in Ordnance charge throughout Canada is under 5,000.

J. F. MACDONALD, Lt.-Col.,
D.C. & E.

Ottawa, 1-5-15.
D.M.

Statement above as required. The puttees now demanded are required for replacements and for stock.

D. A. MACDONALD, *Major-Gen.*,
Q. M. G.

1-5-15.

P.C. 1025.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th May, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that the terms of the Order in Council of the 30th April, 1915, (P. C. 936) be amended by substituting for the words "at $4 per pair", in the sixth line of the said Order, the words "at prices not to exceed $4,25 per pair."

The Minister observes that the necessity for an immediate supply of these boots is very pressing; and it now appears, after correspondence with a number of manufacturers, that in order to secure the earliest possible deliveries, it may be necessary to pay somewhat more than $4 per pair; although not more than $4.25 per pair, which it is believed is a fair and reasonable price for boots made in accordance with the approved specification.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1038.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 14th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given for the purchase of 10,200 Magazines for Colts Automatic Pistols, from the Colts Patent Fire Arm Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Hartford, Connecticut, at 75c. each, f.o.b., the factory, Hartford. These are required as spare parts for repairs and replacements for Colts pistols in the possession of the troops now on Active Service abroad.

The Minister states that on the 24th April, 1915, the General Officer Commanding the Canadians cabled for a supply of these to be sent as soon as possible. The manufacturers have offered to supply 1,000 Magazines by the 10th May, 1915, 3,000 by the 12th June, 1915, 3,000 by the 22nd June, 1915, and 3,200 by the 30th June, 1915.

The prices are considered fair and reasonable, being the same as those paid the Company by other Governments.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1059.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 14th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before tham a report, dated 6th May, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the accompanying copy of a memorandum, dated, 25th March, 1915, from Major-General Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff, upon the requirements of the Canadian Military Forces in respect of rifles and rifle ammunition; and recommending, in particular, that additional orders should be placed at once for 60,000 rifles and two hundred million rounds of ammunition.

It is believed to be highly important and necessary that these recommendations of Major-General Gwatkin be acted upon without delay.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for the purchase of 60,000 rifles, from the Ross Rifle Company of Quebec, of the latest pattern known as Mark III, at the price last paid, viz: $28 for each rifle complete with screw elevating sight; and also for the purchase of 60,000 bayonets therefor, of the latest approved pattern, at the contract price, viz: $5.25 for each bayonet complete with scabbard; and that these orders be given the Ross Rifle Company subject to the conditions of the existing contracts with that company for rifles and bayonets.

The Minister further recommends that an advance payment of $200,000 on this account be made the Ross Rifle Company at the time of the making of the contract.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia.

466-30-54.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

DEFICIENCIES IN RIFLES AND RIFLE AMMUNITION.

In a year's time, if the war lasts so long, at least 150,000 men should have joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

They will require not less than 160,000 rifles; 100,000 (plus 30 per cent spare) for use abroad and 40,000 for use at home.

For each of 100,000 rifles for use abroad not less than 1,500 rounds should be provided; and for use at home not less than 500 rounds for each of 40,000 rifles. Total 170,000,000 rounds and, in addition, there are machine guns to be considered.

Requirements for one year may therefore be put at 160,000 rifles and 175,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

We have or have in sight 160,000 rifles of which about 120,000 are still under way; and of ammunition 75,000,000 rounds, of which 30,000,000 have yet to be delivered.

Therefore after the delivery of 120,000 there would be rifles just enough for one year; but after the delivery of the 30,000,000 rounds still under order, there would be a deficiency of 100,000,000.

And as the war may last more than a year, additional orders should at once be placed for, say—60,000 rifles and 200,000,000 rounds of ammunition. There is no authority to order any of the 60,000 rifles; but there is authority to order 100,000,000 of the total number of rounds required.

W. GWATKIN,
Major-General, C.G.S.

P.C. 2628.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th November, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 5th November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting as follows:—

That by Order in Council, dated 4th September, 1914, authority was given for the purchase of 25,000 steel shovels, of a special design from the Militia Steel Company of Philadelphia;

That by Order in Council, dated 2nd March, 1915, (P.C. 269) authority was given for an expenditure of $3,800 for the purchase of 25,000 handles, of a special design, for these shovels, to be procured from the Nova Scotia Steel Company;

That these handles were, in course of time, manufactured and supplied by the Nova Scotia Steel Company, and shipped to England, where they were fitted to the shovels. The cost of the handles and of the freight and express charges to England amounted to slightly over the sum authorized, namely, $3,800.

That in addition to these expenditures, it was found necessary to incur other expenses in England, to the amount of $1,150.99 as will appear from the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Cantley, dated 9th June, and copies of accounts. As stated by Mr. Cantley, this additional amount represents actual outlays with nothing added for interest, commission, profit, or other charges whatsoever;

That the total expenditures to date are, therefore as follows:—

25,100 handles, complete	$ 3,325 75
Freight and express charges	542 85
Expenses incurred in England in connection with same	1,150 99
Total	$ 5,019 59
Less expenditure authorized by P.C. 269	3,800 00
	$ 1,219 59

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for this additional necessary expenditure of $1,219.59.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO., LTD.,

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., June 9, 1915.

DEAR GENERAL,—Referring further to the question of labour and other expenses involved in the attaching of handles to shield shovels at Salisbury Plain, I enclose herewith letter from our Glasgow agents, Messrs. William Jacks & Co., covering account and detailed items thereof, totalling £153-14-2 or say $748, being amount expended by them.

I also enclose memo. of expenses paid, money advanced and wages paid to Mr. William Wilkes, by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., with, so far as possible, vouchers covering same, amounting to $402.94—the full total amount being $1,250.99.

Will you be good enough to kindly pass these papers on to the proper officer and arrange to let us have the Department's cheque at your early convenience.

The amount referred to represents our actual out-of-pocket expenditure, to which nothing has been added for interest, commission, or anything else whatsoever.

We have no doubt you have been fully advised by your officers at Salisbury as to the work done, and trust our action in the matter meets with your approval, an intimation of which I shall be glad to have at your convenience.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. CANTLEY,

Major General The Honourable SAM HUGHES,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, Canada.

P.C. 3008.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 12th February, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 16th December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that on 15th December, 1914, Order in Council No. 3116 was passed authorizing an expenditure of $242,640 for forty (40) Armoured Cars with spare tires, and on 1st April, 1915, Order in Council No. 655 was passed authorizing an expenditure of $17,567.53 for spare parts for same, making a total of $260,207.53.

With the forty armoured cars it was found necessary to have attendant cars and the Russell Car Company, on orders from Colonel W. K. McNaught, supplied eight (8) additional cars and one (1) Officers' Armoured Scouting Car, making a total of forty-nine (49) cars supplied, the estimated cost of which with armoured plate, spare parts, tires and spare tires is $290,540.93 as per detailed list attached.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for this additional expenditure.

All the cars have been inspected and reported on by Col. W. K. McNaught and Captain Myall. An Auditor for the Department of Militia and Defence is now at the Russell Motor Car Company's Works checking the detail of the different charges made by that company.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 39.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th January, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 21st December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting the following statement of facts relative to the claim of Messrs. J. A. Leaman & Company for an increase in their price for meat supplied to the troops at Halifax, between August 1, 1914, and March 31, 1915:—

In March, 1914, a contract was made with J. A. Leaman & Company, Halifax, for the supply of meat to the Permanent Militia stationed at Halifax, for twelve months beginning April 1, 1914, at $11\frac{9}{20}$ cents per pound, for both beef and mutton.

Messrs. Leaman & Company claim that this contract was virtually for the supply of 1,000 pounds daily, to meet the requirements of the Halifax Garrison at that time.

The outbreak of the war in August, 1914, suddenly increased the number of troops in Halifax many times over. Messrs. Leaman & Company claim that it also affected the market prices of meat and greatly increased the difficulty and expense of supplying the troops.

Thus according to their statement they were suddenly called upon to deliver an extraordinarily large supply of meat, in excess of what they considered to be the contract quantity, at a time when the cost of meat to them had increased.

On the 8th August, 1914, Messrs. Leaman & Company wrote Major Dean, Supply Officer at Halifax, claiming an increase of 2 cents on their contract prices, because (*a*) of the very much larger number of troops to be supplied; and (*b*) because prices of meat had greatly increased after and as a result of the outbreak of war.

On the 27th August they telegraphed the Director of Contracts, refusing to continue at their contract prices.

On the 28th August they were requested by letter and telegram to continue for the present, upon the understanding that their claim would be fully inquired into and that "the Minister would doubtless allow fair prices if you can produce necessary evidence to prove your statement."

Messrs. Leaman telegraphed in reply, on the 31st August:—

> "Will continue supply Garrison upon the understanding stated in your letter of 28th. We have our records kept so that cost to us can be easily ascertained."

Messrs. Leaman & Company subsequently submitted a statement dated April 13, 1915, and claimed 2 cents per pound additional on all the meat delivered from 1st August, 1914, till 31st March, 1915; this claim amounted in the aggregate to $15,939.16.

The claim was submitted to the Department of Justice on the 17th July, 1915. The opinion of the Department of Justice, dated 3rd December, 1915, is to the effect that Messrs. Leaman & Company were entitled to such an advance in their contract prices, on meat supplied by them after war broke out, and would seem reasonable to the Minister of Militia and Defence, having regard to any evidence thereon which might be submitted to him; with this qualification that the prices of the original contract should remain in force, so far as the Permanent Force was concerned, until 31st August, 1914; the date when the contractors accepted the new conditions.

Subsequently a full statement of the facts with copies of the necessary papers, was submitted to Colonel F. H. Oxley, a Chartered Accountant of Halifax, with instructions to make an examination of Messrs. Leaman & Company's books and to report whether or not the meat so supplied actually cost them more, by reason of the fact that they were obliged to provide without notice for a very much larger number of troops than was contemplated when the contract was made in April, 1914.

Colonel Oxley submitted two reports, dated respectively 5th November and 26th November, 1915. He finds, in substance, that upon the decision of the Department of Justice, Messrs. J. A. Leaman & Company are entitled to an additional payment of $2,218.22. This represents the additional cost to Messrs. Leaman of supplying 223,432 pounds of meat furnished to the Halifax Garrison between 1st September, 1914, and 31st January, 1915, in excess of ordinary Peace requirements.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for the payment of the sum of $2,218.22 to Messrs. J. A. Leaman & Company, in addition to the amounts already paid them for meat delivered at contract rates.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

RETURN

[244]

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated February 7, 1916, showing a copy of all correspondence with the Imperial Authorities respecting legislation by the Parliament of United Kingdom, in answer to the petition of the Canadian Parliament asking for amendment of the British North America Act with reference to the Senate.

P. E. BLONDIN,
Secretary of State.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ottawa, April 10, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Your Royal Highness, copy of an Address to His Majesty the King, which has been passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and which prays for certain amendments in the British North America Act, 1867, as set forth in the said Address.

The proper official will transmit to Your Royal Highness a properly authenticated copy of the Address in order that the same may be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As the matter is somewhat urgent I have the honour to request that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to transmit a message by cable in the form or to the effect set forth in the enclosed draft.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

R. L. BORDEN.

Field Marshal,
His Royal Highness
The Governor General,
Ottawa, Ont.

Government House,

Ottawa, April 11, 1915.

Dear Sir Robert,—I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date forwarding copy of an Address to the King, which has been passed by the Senate and the

House of Commons, praying for certain amendments in the British North America Act of 1867.

At your request this Address is to-day being forwarded to London by cable.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR.

The Rt. Honourable
Sir ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SCHEDULE of correspondence with the Imperial Authorities respecting legislation by the Parliament of United Kingdom, in answer to the petition of the Canadian Parliament asking for amendment of the British North America Act with reference to the Senate.

No. 1.....	From the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Date 12th April, 1915	Telegram.
No. 2	From Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.	Date 29th April, 1915	Telegram.
No. 3.....	From the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Date 30th April, 1915	No. 310.
No. 4.....	From the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Date 1st May, 1915..	Telegram
No. 5 . .	From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.	Date 5th May, 1915 .	Telegram.
No. 6.....	From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.	Date 20th May, 1915.	No. 457.

No. 1.

From the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

OTTAWA, April 12, 1915.

Telegram.

A joint Address to His Majesty the King has been passed by the Senate and House of Commons in the following terms. Begins:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty praying that you may graciously be pleased to give your consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, in the manner following, or to the following effect:—

An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Nothwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council or terms or conditions of union made or approved under the said Acts, or in any Act of the Parliament of Canada:

(1) The number of senators provided for by section 21 of the British North America Act, 1867, is increased from seventy-two to ninety-six.

(2) The divisions of Canada in relation to the constitution of the Senate provided for by section 22 of the said Act, are increased from three to four; the fourth division to comprise the Western Provinces, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which four divisions shall (subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate, as follows:—

Ontario, by twenty-four senators; Quebec, by twenty-four senators; the Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island, by twenty-four senators, ten thereof representing Nova Scotia, ten thereof representing New Brunswick and four thereof representing Prince Edward Island; the Western Provinces by twenty-four senators, six thereof representing Manitoba, six thereof representing British Columbia, six thereof representing Saskatchewan, and six thereof representing Alberta.

(3) The number of persons whom, by section 26 of the said Act, the Governor General may upon the direction of the King, add to the Senate, is increased from three or six to four or eight, representing equally the four divisions of Canada.

(4) In case of such addition being at any time made, the Governor General shall not summon any person to the Senate, except upon a further like direction by the King on the like recommendation, to represent one of the four divisions until such division is represented by twenty-four senators and no more.

(5) The number of senators shall not at any time exceed one hundred and four.

(6) The representation in the Senate to which, by section 147 of the British North America Act, 1867, Newfoundland would be entitled in case of its admission to the union, is increased from four to six members, and in the case of the admission of Newfoundland into the union, notwithstanding anything in the said Act, or in this Act, the normal number of senators shall be one hundred and two, and their maximum number one hundred and ten.

(7) Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers of the Parliament of Canada under the British North America Act, 1886.

2. The British North America Act, 1867, is amended by adding thereto the following section immediately after section 51 of the said Act.

(51*a*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a Province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such Province.

3. The first section of this Act, paragraphs 1 to 6, inclusive, shall not take effect until the termination of the now existing Canadian Parliament.

My advisers are anxious that the necessary legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Imperial Parliament and hope that there is nothing to prevent this.

Despatch follows.

ARTHUR.

No. 2.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Telegram.)

LONDON, April 29, 1915.

With reference to your telegram 12th April[1] amending British North America Act, 1867, subject to receipt of Despatch Imperial Bill will be introduced early next week; it follows wording of your telegram. 3rd clause will be made a subsection of 1st clause as a drafting amendment suggested by Parliamentary Counsel. When was despatch sent and by what ship?

HARCOURT.

[1] No. 1.

No. 3.

From the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 310.

CANADA, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, April 30, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my telegram of the 12th April,[1] on the subject of the Resolution regarding the British North America Act, 1867, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, properly certified copies of the Resolution.

I regret that these should not have been sent before, but the Resolution was only sent to my office on the 29th of April.

I have, etc.,

ARTHUR.

The Right Honourable
LEWIS V. HARCOURT, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

[1] No. 1.

No. 4.

From the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, May 1, 1915.

Referring to your telegram April 30,[1] British North America Act, certified copies of Resolution sent with my despatch of April 30, No. 310, by mail of April 30 by ss. *Hesperian.*

ARTHUR.

[1] No. 2.

No. 5.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5, 1915.

Imperial Bill for amendment of North America Act all ready for presentation but cannot be introduced until your despatch arrives with resolution of two Houses of your Parliament, and I presume explanatory memoranda. As soon as these are received Bill will be proceeded with with as little delay as possible.

HARCOURT.

No. 6.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

Canada, No. 457.

DOWNING STREET, May 20, 1915.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the King Your Royal Highness' despatch No. 310 of the 30th ultimo,[1] forwarding a joint Address to His Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, praying that His Majesty would consent to submit a measure to the Imperial Parliament to amend certain provisions in the British North America Act, 1867.

2. I now transmit to you, for communication to your Government, copies of a Bill which I introduced into the House of Commons. This Bill has been read a third time in both Houses and has now received the Royal Assent.

I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General,
His Royal Highness
The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND OF STRATHEARN, K.G., etc.

[1] No. 3.

(Enclosure in No. 6.)

(5 & 6 Geo. V.)

A Bill intituled: An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council or terms or conditions of union made or approved under the said Acts or in any Act of the Canadian Parliament——

(I) The number of senators provided for under section twenty-one of the British North America Act, 1867, is increased from seventy-two to ninety-six;

(II) The divisions of Canada in relation to the constitution of the Senate provided for by section twenty-two of the said Act are increased from three to four, the fourth division to comprise the Western Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which four divisions shall (subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate, as follows: Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; the Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island by twenty-four senators, ten thereof representing Nova Scotia, ten thereof representing New Brunswick, and four thereof representing Prince Edward Island; the western provinces by twenty-four senators, six thereof representing Manitoba, six thereof representing British Columbia, six thereof representing Saskatchewan, and six thereof representing Alberta;

(III) The number of persons, whom by section twenty-six of the said Act the Governor General of Canada may upon the direction of His Majesty the King add to the Senate is increased from three or six to four or eight, representing equally the four divisions of Canada;

(IV) In case of such addition being at any time made the Governor General of Canada shall not summon any person to the Senate except upon a further like direction by His Majesty the King on the like recommendation to represent one of the four divisions until such division is represented by twenty-four senators and no more;

(V) The number of senators shall not at any time exceed one hundred and four;

(VI) The representation in the Senate to which by section one hundred and forty-seven of the British North America Act, 1867, Newfoundland would be entitled, in case of its admission to the union is increased from four to six members, and in case of the admission of Newfoundland into the union, notwithstanding anything in the said Act or in this Act, the normal number of senators shall be one hundred and two, and their maximum number one hundred and ten;

(VII) Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers of the Canadian Parliament under the British North America Act, 1886.

(2) Paragraphs (I) and (VI) inclusive of subsection (1) of this section shall not take effect before the termination of the now existing Canadian Parliament.

2. The British North America Act, 1867, is amended by adding thereto the following section immediately after section fifty-one of the said Act:—

> 51*a*. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province.

3. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1915, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1915.

RETURN.

[259]

List of Decorations and Medals awarded to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and Officers of the Canadian Militia to 17th March, 1916. This list has been checked with *The London Gazettes* to the above date.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Decorations, Medals and Mentions in Despatches to March 17, 1916.

SUMMARY.

IMPERIAL DECORATIONS.

	Number awarded.
Victoria Cross	4
Knight Commander of the Bath (Civil)	1
Knight Commander of the Bath (Military)	1
Companion of the Bath (Civil)	3
Companion of the Bath (Military)	6
Knight Bachelor	1
Companion of St. Michael and St. George	14
Distinguished Service Order	58
Military Cross	51
Royal Red Cross	5
Distinguished Conduct Medal	189
Clasp to Distinguished Conduct Medal	1
Mentioned in Despatches	494

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

FRENCH.

Legion of Honour	6
Croix de Guerre	4
Military Medal	2

RUSSIAN.

Medal of St. George	24
Cross of St. George	15
Order of Ste. Anne	2
Order of St. Stanislas	1

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
....	Captain.....	Scrimger, F. A. C.....	14th Battalion.....	June 22, 1915.
.....	Lieutenant.....	Campbell, F. W.....	1st "	Aug. 23, 1915.
24066	Lance-Corporal.....	Fisher, F.....	13th "	June 22, 1915.
1539	Col.-Sergeant.....	Hall, F. W.....	8th "	" 22, 1915.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

CIVIL KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.B.).

Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
Major-General.....	Hughes, The Hon. Sam.....	Can. Minister of Militia.	Aug. 27, 1915.

MILITARY KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.B.).

Lieut.-General.....	Alderson, E. A. K	Canadian Militia.....	Jan. 14, 1916.

MILITARY MEMBERS (C.B.).

Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Burstall, H. E.....	1st Bde, C.F.A.....	June 22, 1915.
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Currie, A. W.....	2nd Infantry Bde.....	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Colonel)...	Foster, G. L.....	C.A.M.C.....	" 22, 1915.
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Mercer, M. S.....	3rd Inf. Bde. C.E.F.....	" 22, 1915.
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Turner, R. E. W. (V.C., D.S.O.)	1st Inf. Bde. C.E.F.....	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Watson, D.....	2nd Inf. Bde. C.E.F.....	" 22, 1915.

CIVIL COMPANIONS (C.B.).

Colonel (temp. Major-Gen.)	Carson, J. W.....	1st Regiment (C.G.G.).	
Major-General.....	Gwatkin, W. G., P.S.C.....	Chief of the Canadian General Staff.	
Brig.-General.....	Seely, J. E. B.....	O.C. Cav. Bde. Staff...	Jan. 14, 1916.

KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Brig.-General.....	Bertram, Alex.....	Canadian Militia..... (Munitions Board).	Feb. 22, 1916.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

COMPANIONS.

Surgeon-General.....	Fiset, E. (D.S.O.).....	Deputy Minister Militia and Defence.	Jan. 1, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel.....	Ford, F. S. L.....	C.A.M.C.....	June 22, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel.....	Leckie, R. G. E.....	16th Battalion.....	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Armstrong, C. J.....	Canadian Engineers.....	" 11, 1915.
Colonel.....	McLaren, M	C.A.M.C.....	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel.....	McDonnell, (D.S.O.) A. C.....	L.S.H. (R.C.).....	" 11, 1915.
"	Nasmith, G. G.....	C.A.M.C.....	" 11, 1915.
"	Nelles, C. M.....	R.C.D.....	" 11, 1915.
"	Ross, A. E.....	C.A.M.C.....	" 11, 1915.
"	Tuxford, G. S.....	5th Battalion.....	" 11, 1915.
Surgeon-General.....	Jones, G. C.....	D.G.M.S.....	
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.).	MacDougall, J. C.....	Asst. J.A.G.....	
Hon. Major.....	Scott, Rev. F. G.....	Canadian Forces.....	Jan. 11, 1916.
Lt.-Colonel.....	Lipsett, L. J.....	8th Battalion.....	

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
Major	Gault, A. H	P.P.C.L.I	April 15, 1915.
Captain	Arthur, C. G	10th Battalion	June 22, 1915.
Major	Ballantyne, J	4th "	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Burland, W. W	14th "	" 22, 1915.
Captain (temp. Major)	Chisholm, H. A	C.A.M.C	" 22, 1915.
Major	Godson-Godson, G	16th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Hughes, G. B	1st "	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Kemmis-Betty, H	1st Can. Div. Staff	" 22, 1915.
Major	King, W. B. M	10th Bty., C.F.A	" 22, 1915.
Major	Lister, F. A	Can. Div. Sig. Co	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Loomis, F. O. W	15th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
Captain (temp. Lt.-Col.)	MacBrien, J. H	1st Can. Div. Staff	" 22, 1915.
Captain	MacPhail, A	1st Field Co., C.E	" 22, 1915.
Major	Marshall, W. R	15th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
Major	Mathews, H. H	8th "	" 22, 1915.
Captain	McKillip, T. H	C.A.M.C	" 22, 1915.
Captain	Parks, J. H	1st Battalion	" 22, 1915.
Major	Pragnell, G. S. T	5th "	" 22, 1915.
Major	McQuaig, D. R	13th "	" 29, 1915.
Major	Wright, G. B	3rd Field Co., C.E	" 29, 1915.
Captain	Anderson, S. J	5th Battalion	Aug. 24, 1915.
Captain	Morison, F	16th "	" 24, 1915.
Captain	Nash, J. F. P	5th "	" 24, 1915.
Captain	Smith, S. A	3rd Fd. Am., C.A.M.C	" 24, 1915.
Major	Hesketh, J. A	L.S.H. (R.C.)	Sept. 6, 1915.
Captain	Costigan, C. T	10th Battalion	Dec. 21, 1915.
Lieutenant	Donnelly, J. J	1st "	" 21, 1915.
Lieutenant	Holmes, W. D	7th "	" 21, 1915.
Lieutenant	McIllree, J. R	7th "	" 21, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Odlum, V. W	7th "	" 21, 1915.
Lieutenant	Wrightson, A	7th "	" 21, 1915.
Major	Andrews, G. W	8th "	Jan. 11, 1915.
Lieutenant	Ashton, E. J	9th "	" 11, 1915.
Major	Brown, J. S	R.C.R	" 11, 1915.
Major	Clarke-Kennedy, W. H	13th Battalion	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Colquhoun, M. A	4th "	" 11, 1915.
Major	Dyer, H. M	13th "	" 11, 1915.
Major	Goodeve, L. C	1st Bty., C.F.A	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Hill, F. W	1st Battalion	" 11, 1915.
Major	Hilliam, E	5th "	" 11, 1915.
Major	Leonard, E. W	12th Bty., C.F.A	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	MacLaren, C. H	1st Bde., C.F.A	" 11, 1915.
Major	Magee, F. C	Hvy. Bty., C.F.A	" 11, 1915.
Major	Panet, E. de B	R.C.A	" 11, 1915.
Major	Prower, J. M	8th Battalion	" 11, 1915.
Major	Rae, W	30th "	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Rattray, J. G	10th "	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Rennie, R. (M.V.O.)	3rd "	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Simson, W. A	1st Can. Div. Train	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Swift, A. E	2nd Battalion	" 11, 1915.
Major	Gordon-Hall, G. C. W	Can. Art. Staff (Imp. Office).	" 14, 1916.
Captain	Jackson, E. C	5th Battalion (Auth. L.G. 29447).	" 22, 1916.
Staff Captain	Jukes, A. H	6th Can. Inf. Bde. (Auth. L.G. 19508).	Mar. 15, 1916.
Lt.-Colonel	Hayter, R. J. F	H.Q. 1st Can. Inf. Bde. (Aikins Book).	
Major	Lambard, F. F	Staff 1st Can. Div. (Auth. L.G. 29202).	June 22, 1915.
Captain	MacIntyre, D. E	28th Battalion (Auth. L.G. 29508).	Mar. 15, 1916.
Captain	Taylor, K. C. C	29th Battalion (Auth. L.G. 29508).	Mar. 15, 1916.

MILITARY CROSS.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
	Captain	Alexander, G M.	15th Battalion	June 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Crabbe, C. E.	P.P.C.L.I	" 22, 1915.
	Captain	Haywood, A. K.	C.A.M.C	" 22, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Hertzberg, H. F. H.	2nd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 22, 1915.
24001	R.S.M.	Jeffrey, J.	13th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
	Captain	Lyne-Evans, J. H.	3rd "	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	McLeod, N. G. M.	8th "	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Scandrett, J. H.	12th Bty., C.F.A	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Scott, J. M.	8th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
	Captain	Turner, A. G.	2nd "	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Webb, R. H.	C.A.S.C.	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Craig, C. S.	4th Bty., C.F.A	Aug. 24, 1915.
	Lieutenant	MacDonald, D. J.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 24, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Sprinks, W. D.	1st Bde., C.F.A	" 24, 1915.
	Captain	Niven, H. W.	P.P.C.L.I	Sept. 14, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Baker, E. A.	Can. Engineers	Jan. 11, 1916.
	Captain	Clarke, R. P.	5th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Codville, F. H. McD.	R.C.D.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Critchley, J. A.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 11, 1916.
	Captain (temp.)	Dunlop, H. McD.	C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Evans, T. C.	C.A.V.C.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Gardner, S. D.	7th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Hahn, J. E.	1st "	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Hastings, V. J.	16 "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Holmes, W. D.	7th "	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Lalor, W. J. A.	1st "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Leach, R. J.	Heavy Bty., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Lynn. E. F.	Can. Engineers	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	MacDonald, J. C.	"	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Mathieson, D. M.	"	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	McGugan, D.	16th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Mavor, W.	15th "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Northover, H. R.	C.O.C.	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Ridgewell, S. A.	Can. Div. Eng.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Rogers, J. B.	3rd Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Tidy, F. O. W.	3rd "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Tingley, F. H.	C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Vince, E. R.	Can. Engineers	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Wright, A. S.	R.C.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Hooper, B. O.	19th Battalion	Mar. 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Kent, S. H.	10th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	O'Brien, N. E.	29th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Trimmer, A. S.	10th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Wilmot, L. A.	29th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Younger, L.	10th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Campbell, K. L. T.	5th Inf. Battalion	Jan. 22, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Colquhoun, W. G.	P.P.C.L.I	April 13, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Papineau, T. M.	P.P.C.L.I	" 13, 1916.
	Second Lieutenant	Harbord, G. M.	Alt. 1st Can. Div	June 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Anderson, J G.	5th Can. Inf. Batt	Nov. 16, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Northover, H. W.	28th " "	" 16, 1915.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
Matron	Campbell, Miss E.	Canadian Nursing Service	June 22, 1915.
"	McLatchey, Miss K. O.	" "	" 11, 1915.
"	Ridley, Miss E. B.	" "	" 11, 1915.
"	Tremaine, Miss V. A.	" "	" 11, 1915.
"	Macdonald, Miss M. C.	" "	Jan. 1, 1916.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
172	Private	Nourse, C. B	P.P.C.L.I	Mar. 30, 1915.
29519	Sergeant	Gunn, C	16th Battalion	June 22, 1915.
19616	Lance-Corporal	Allan, G. W	10th "	" 29, 1916.
9067	Ar.-Sergeant	Adamson, S. L	3rd "	" 29, 1915.
5615	Private	Adams, H. M	Div. Sig. Co	" 29, 1915.
22844	Private	Batchelor, C. W	2nd Battalion	" 29, 1915.
22846	Private	Birdseye, R. W	2nd "	" 29, 1915.
32713	Sergeant	Brown, T. M	C.A.M.C	" 29, 1915.
19491	Private	Bloxham, C. H	10th Battalion	" 29, 1915.
13357	Private	Cowell, J. D	5th "	" 29, 1915.
48009	Sgt.-Major	Clifton, A. E	C.A.M.C	" 29, 1915.
5646	Corporal	Casstles, E	Div. Sig. Co	" 29, 1915.
5077	Lance-Corporal	Casement, R. J	Div. Engineers	" 29, 1915.
27155	Sergeant	Calder, J. M	15th Battalion	" 29, 1915.
23262	Private	Duncan, W	Div. Sig. Co	" 29, 1915.
16420	Sergeant	Dryden, W. H	7th Battalion	" 29, 1915.
28874	Sergeant	Dougall, J	16th "	" 29, 1915.
46799	Private	Danson, H	13th "	" 29, 1915.
7980	Private	Highstone, A. S	2nd "	" 29, 1915.
9862	Sergeant	Ives, P	3rd "	" 29, 1915.
21855	Private	Joslyn, R. W	5th "	" 29, 1915.
5696	Corporal	Kennedy, B. E	Div. Sig. Co	" 29, 1915.
10857	Sergeant	Kaye, A. W	4th Battalion	" 29, 1915.
29519	Sergeant	Lunn, C	16th "	" 29, 1915.
16576	Private	Mullins, T. M	7th "	" 29, 1915.
8569	Private	McGuire, T	2nd "	" 29, 1915.
26354	Private	Mallette, J. R	14th "	" 29, 1915.
30004	Sergeant	McDonald, J	Div. Train	" 29, 1915.
28776	Private	McArtair, A	Div. Sig. Co	" 29, 1915.
26648	Lieutenant	Price, C. B	14th Battalion	" 29, 1915.
16246	Sergeant	Pearless, H. M	7th "	" 29, 1915.
30115	Driver	Pate, S. W	Div. Train	" 29, 1915.
21190	Private	Quigley, H. S	2nd Inf. Brigade	" 29, 1915.
19910	Corporal	Ross, T. O	10th Battalion	" 29, 1915.
19637	Corporal	Schultz, S	10th "	" 29, 1915.
33191	Private	Turner, T	C.A.M.C	" 29, 1915.
7097	Lance-Corporal	Whitla, W	1st Battalion	" 29, 1915.
13204	Private	White, G. A	5th "	" 29, 1915.
508	Private	Walters, H	8th "	" 29, 1915.
6972	Lance-Corporal	Wakelin, F. B	1st "	" 29, 1915.
51068	Private	Bushby, E. J	P.P.C.L.I	Aug. 3, 1915.
42059	Lieutenant	Baker, R. F	3rd Bde. C.F.A	" 3, 1915.
C40330	Sgt.-Major	Donaldson, J. W. A	1st "	" 3, 1915.
1593	Private	Inkster, G	P.P.C.L.I	" 3, 1915.
1199	Sergeant	Jordan, W	P.P.C.L.I	" 3, 1915.
C40665	Gunner	James, A. W	3rd Bde. C.F.A	" 3, 1915.
C41434	Q.M.-Sergeant	Milburn, A. R	2nd "	" 3, 1915.
C41055	Corporal	Olsen, O. C	2nd "	" 3, 1915.
C40870	Corporal	Ritchie, A. B	1st "	" 3, 1915.
1298	Corporal	Stevens, B	P.P.C.L.I	" 3, 1915.
640	Sergeant	Scott, L	P.P.C.L.I	" 3, 1915.
C40085	Gunner	Wilkinson, H. E	1st Bde. C.F.A	" 3, 1915.
33303	Private	Cameron, H. T	3rd Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.	Sept. 3, 1915.
1517	Sq. Sgt.-Major	Collins, G. S	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 3, 1915.
6920	Private	Gledhill, V	1st Battalion	" 3, 1915.
12605	Private	Hester, E. H	5th "	" 3, 1915.
	Col.-Sergeant	Hay, J	8th "	" 3, 1915.
19589	Lance-Corporal	King, H. W	10th "	" 3, 1915.
860	Sergeant	MacDonald, J	P.P.C.L.I	" 3, 1915.
12877	Private	McKie, J. W	5th Battalion	" 3, 1915.
9389	Sergeant	Mote, G. A	3rd "	" 3, 1915.
6409	Sgt.-Major	Owen, C	1st "	" 3, 1915.
19617	Corporal	Palmer, J. E	10th "	" 3, 1915.
6861	Private	Vincent, H	1st "	" 3, 1915.
221	Corporal	Pym, J. S	R.C.D	" 14, 1915.
24086	Private	Ableson, F	13th Battalion	Jan. 1, 1916.
81103	Private	Brookes, W. R	9th "	" 1, 1916.
9648	Private	Bruno, J	3rd "	" 1, 1916.
1346	Private	Bronquest, G	P.P.C.L.I	" 1, 1916.
1247	Lance-Sergeant	Bowler, E	P.P.C.L.I	" 1, 1916.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.—Continued.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
25546	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Bonshor, W. A.	14th Battalion	Jan. 1, 1916.
72176	Private	Bonner, A. V.	27th "	" 1, 1916.
41615	Gunner	Bleakney, V. A.	8th Bty., C.F.A.	" 1, 1916.
5318	Sergeant	Bevan, W. H. B.	2nd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 1, 1916.
20743	Corporal	Baker, W. H.	9th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
18839	Lance-Corporal	Barrett, E. A.	4th "	" 11, 1916.
5301	Co. Sgt.-Major	Chetwynd, G. R.	2nd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 11, 1916.
1576	Lance-Corporal	Christie, J. M.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 11, 1916.
1220	Private	Clark, G. F.	8th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
25819	Sergeant	Cowen, E.	14th "	" 11, 1916.
1806	Q.M.-Sergeant	Cragg, G. W.	C.M.S.C.	" 11, 1916.
61931	Private	Debloise, A.	22nd Battalion	" 11, 1916.
29167	Sergeant	Denholme, A.	16th "	" 11, 1916.
15066	Private	Dunwoody, J. A.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 11, 1916.
5310	Sergeant	Ferris, C. B.	2nd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 11, 1916.
8397	Co. Sgt.-Major	Flinter, P. S.	12th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
27419	Co. Sgt.-Major	Goodfellow, A.	15th "	" 11, 1916.
42040	Bty. Sgt.-Major	Hamshere, J.	10th Bty., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
5112	Sapper	Harmon, B. W.	1st Fd. Co., C.E.	" 11, 1916.
76317	Private	Harris, W. B.	29th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
2873	Corporal	Hewetson, J. S.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 11, 1916.
23348	Sergeant	Holland, J.	7th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
75240	Lance-Corporal	Hourston, A. J.	29th "	" 11, 1916.
15576	Lance-Corporal	Jones, B.	Cavalry Bde.	" 11, 1916.
9063	Lance-Corporal	Jones, E. H.	3rd Battalion	" 11, 1916.
46282	Lance-Sergeant	Jones, W. M.	13th "	" 11, 1916.
29116	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Kay, J.	16th "	" 11, 1916.
27001	Sgt.-Major	Keith, J.	15th "	" 11, 1916.
24142	Corporal	Kranchel, O.	17th "	" 11, 1916.
61589	Private	Lambert, P. A.	22nd "	" 11, 1916.
40336	Sergeant	Langford, J. R.	2nd Bty., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
74	Sergeant	Larkin, F. W.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 11, 1916.
5410	Corporal	Law, G.	2nd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 11, 1916.
880	Corporal	Legge, W.	R.C.D.	" 11, 1916.
28817	Sergeant	LeMaitre, W.	16th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
28705	Corporal	Lyons, A.	16th "	" 11, 1916.
40217	Sergeant	MacInnes, W.	1st Bty., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
81567	Lance-Corporal	Maxwell, J.	2nd Battalion	" 11, 1916.
11262	Private	McCauley, M. G.	4th "	" 11, 1916.
650	Q.M.-Sergeant	McDonell, G. L.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 11, 1916.
42653	Sergeant	McDougall, C. G.	4th Bty., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
12736	Corporal	McFeat, E. G.	5th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
13762	Private	McIvor, J.	5th "	" 11, 1916.
13760	Private	McIvor, N.	5th "	" 11, 1916.
1158	Sergeant	McKenzie, H.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 11, 1916.
26621	Lance-Corporal	McLean, A. L.	14th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
16922	Private	McQueen, W. A.	30th Res. Battalion	" 11, 1916.
63640	Private	Millard, J.	4th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
81597	Sergeant	Milne, E. R.	10th "	" 11, 1916.
71410	Private	Milne, J. J.	27th "	" 11, 1916.
2788	Private	Mitchell, A. W.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 11, 1916.
19584	Sergeant	Morrison, C.	10th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
41635	Corporal	Murray, D.	2nd Bde., C.F.A., H.Q.	" 11, 1916.
616	Co. Sgt.-Major	Neighbour, M.	8th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
6879	Sergeant	Newell, F. C.	1st "	" 11, 1916.
5612	Lance-Corporal	Norton, J. F.	Div. Engineers	" 11, 1916.
1805	Q.M.-Sergeant	Orbinski, P. M.	C.M.S.C.	" 11, 1916.
24204	Co. Sgt.-Major	Osborne, N.	13th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
77902	Private	Paterson, W.	30th "	" 11, 1916.
51383	Lance-Corporal	Pearson, A. G.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 11, 1916.
2586	Sergeant	Powell, F. C.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 11, 1916.
30006	Corporal	Purton, M. S.	No. 1 Div. Train	" 11, 1916.
40005	Bombardier	Quilter, G.	1st Art. Bde., H.Q.	" 11, 1916.
8280	Sergeant	Richardson, J.	2nd Battalion	" 11, 1916.
16269	Sergeant	Robinson, J.	7th "	" 11, 1916.
63983	Corporal	Hobday, S. G.	3rd "	Sept. 3, 1915.
A24081	Private	Wythe, A. H. V.	5th "	Nov. 26, 1915.
73741	Private	Compton, H. B.	28th "	" 26, 1915.
69805	Sergeant	Ryer, W. C.	26th "	" 26, 1915.
10538	Lance-Sergeant	Hart, W. E.	4th "	Sept. 3, 1915.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL—Concluded.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
6856	Private	Smith, C. D.	1st Battalion	Jan. 11, 1916.
754	Private	Spalding, L. L.	9th "	" 11, 1916.
9068	Sergeant	Spence, H. V.	3rd "	" 11, 1916.
5749	Sapper	Spencer, F. T.	2nd Sec. Div. Sig. Co.	" 11, 1916.
12001	Lance-Sergeant	Sprange, A. P.	C.A.C., H.Q.	" 11, 1916.
25540	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Stephenson, J. M.	23rd "	" 11, 1916.
41265	Gunner	Stickland, Stanley	Reserve Bde., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
77689	Private	Styles, B. A.	15th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
30240	Driver	Sutcliffe, F.	C.A.S.C.	" 11, 1916.
16958	Sergeant	Swindells, W.	30th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
45006	Co. Sgt.-Major	Turner, G. R.	3rd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 11, 1916.
27020	Sergeant	Venner, W. B.	15th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
41722	Sergeant	Ward, J.	2nd Bde., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
42423	Bty. Sgt.-Major	Wildgoose, R.	9th Bty., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
9066	Lance-Corporal	Williams, F.	3rd Battalion	" 11, 1916.
20758	Lance-Corporal	Sheale, R. G.	1st Sig. Co., C.E.	" 11, 1915.
25707	Private	Drake, R. H.	14th Battalion	June 1, 1915.
1182	Private	Hacking, S.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 1, 1915.
1503	Sergeant	Paterson, S. V.	"	" 1, 1915.
4296	Private	Robertson, J. M.	"	" 1, 1915.
242	Corporal	Wolstenholme, J. L.	"	" 1, 1915.
16858	Sergeant	Ashby, H.	7th Battalion	Jan. 14, 1916.
16395	Lance-Corporal	Babcock, E. L.	7th "	" 14, 1916.
10718	Sgt.-Major	Benton, B.	4th "	" 22, 1916.
77848	Private	Berry, J.	7th "	" 14, 1916.
A40677	Private	Coles, R. A.	5th "	" 22, 1916.
16297	Corporal	Curry, A. K.	7th "	" 22, 1916.
10535	Private	Donaghue, J.	4th "	" 21, 1916.
9902	Private	Eastman, G. L.	3rd "	" 22, 1916.
A36224	Sgt.-Major	Matheson, J. D.	4th "	" 22, 1916.
A24174	Private	Lindsay, J. H.	5th "	" 22, 1916.
8281	Sergeant	Winterbottom, G. G.	2nd "	" 11, 1916.
29519	Sergeant	Lunn, B. C.	16th "	June 23, 1915.
74091	Private	Andrews, J. C.	28th "	Mar. 14, 1916.
22555	Sergeant	Budd, A.	10th "	" 14, 1916.
74034	Lance-Sergeant	Burd, W.	28th "	" 14, 1916.
21452	Private	Cox, F. S.	11th "	" 14, 1916.
55636	Private	Hutchison, J.	19th "	" 14, 1916.
79311	Private	Jackson, A. H.	31st "	" 14, 1916.
55763	Lance-Sergeant	Jackson, L.	19th "	" 14, 1916.
75070	Lance-Sergeant	Kirkland, F. W.	29th "	" 14, 1916.
19913	Private	Sixby, F.	10th "	" 14, 1916.
74076	Lance-Corporal	Turner, G. S.	28th "	" 14, 1916.
20924	Private	Zuidema, L.	10th "	" 14, 1916.
13200	Sergeant	McGlashan, J. S.	5th "	Jan. 22, 1916.
16799	Sergeant	Meyerstein, W. C.	7th "	" 22, 1916.
16679	Private	Odlum, H.	7th "	" 22, 1916.
17163	Sergeant	Roberts, A.	7th "	" 22, 1916.
429729	Lance-Corporal	Weir, K.	7th "	" 22, 1916.

CLASPS TO DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

81597	Sergeant	Milne, E. R.	10th Battalion	Mar. 14, 1916.

Extract from 3rd Supplement, "London Gazette," of Tuesday, the 25th January, 1916.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Authority London Gazette, 29220, June 22, 1915.
Authority London Gazette, 29422, January 1, 1916.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Lieut.-General	Alderson, E. A. H.	
	Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Currie, A. W.	
	Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Mercer, M. S.	

STAFF.

	Bvt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Wood, T. B.	
	Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Armstrong, C.	
	Colonel	Mitchell, C. H.	
	Brevet Lt.-Colonel	Frith, G. R.	Royal Engineers.
	Temp. Major	Cutcliffe, A. B.	
	Major	Elmsley, J. H.	
	Captain	Murray, K. A.	C. P. C.
	Captain	Napier, R. R.	

D. A. A. G. CANADIAN STAFF.

Authority London Gazette, 29200, June 22, 1915.

	Lt.-Colonel	Hamilton, G. T.	

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (R. C.).

Authority London Gazette, 29422, January 1, 1916.

	Captain	Critchley, J. A.	
	Lieutenant	MacDonald, D. J.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Macdonnell, A. C.	
	Major	Heskett, J. A. (D.S.O.)	
2873	Corporal	Hewitson, J. S.	
15066	Private	Dunwoody, J. M.	

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, January 1, 1916.

	Major	Brown, J. S.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Nelles, C. M.	
	Captain	Codville, F. H. McD.	

1ST BATTALION.

6256	Private	Murray, J. F.	
	Major	Kimmins, A. E.	
	Captain	Parks, J. H.	
9517	Sergeant	Jones, W. E.	
6771	Private	Aiken, M. J.	
6712	Private	Moore, G.	
6856	Private	Smith, C. D.	
6472	Private	Large, W. C.	
	Captain	Metcalfe, G. A.	
	Captain	Lalor, W. J. A.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Hill, F. W.	
	Captain	Hahn, J. E.	

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

2ND BATTALION.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Temp. Lt.-Colonel	Swift, A. E.	
8281	Sergeant	Winterbottom, G. G.	
81576	Lance-Corporal	Maxwell, J.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Watson, D.	
	Captain	Culling, E. C.	
	Captain	Turner, A. G.	
8603	Sergeant	Russell, E. W.	
8630	Sergeant	Young, J. K.	

3RD BATTALION.

9068	Sergeant	Spence, H. V.	
9063	Lance-Corporal	Jones, E. H.	
	Captain	Lyne-Evans, J. S. M. A. H.	
9342	Lance-Corporal	Minns, E. H.	
9057	Sergeant	Clifton, H. K.	
	Lieutenant	Reid, G. E.	
	Captain	Tidy, F. O. W.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Rennie, R. (M.V.O.)	
	Captain	Rogers, J. B.	

4TH BATTALION.

63640	Private	Millard, J.	
	Captain (temp. Lt.-Col.)	Birchall, A. P.	
	Major	Ballantine, J.	
	Captain	Glover, J. D.	
33616	Corporal	Rogers, G.	
10940	Private	Shipman, E.	
11187	Private	Wright, F. L.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Colquhoun, M. A.	
11202	Sergeant	Hickey, H.	
	Lieutenant	Sprinks, W. D.	

5TH BATTALION.

12376	Corporal	McFeat, E. G.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Tuxford, G. S.	
	Major	Pragnell, G. S. T.	
	Lieutenant	Currie, J. M.	
13760	Private	McIvor, N.	
	Captain	Clark, R. P.	
12764	Corporal	Saunders, S.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Hilliam, E.	
	Major	Dyer, H. M.	
	Captain	Anderson, S. J. (D.S.O.)	
	Lieutenant	Anderson, J. G.	
	Captain	Nash, F. J. P. (D.S.O.)	
12601	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Mackie, A. G.	

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

7TH BATTALION.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Lt.-Colonel.	Hart-McHarg, W. F. R.	
	Major	Odlum, V. W.	
16608	Corporal	Odlum, J. W.	
23348	Sergeant	Holland, J.	
77902	Private	Patterson, W.	
	Captain	Prower, J. M.	
16922	Private	McQueen, W.	
	Major	Andrews, G. W.	
23396	Corporal	Hall, A. E.	
16619	Corporal	Allison, R. M.	
77006	Sergeant	Fyles, J. J.	
	Lieutenant	Owen, H. H.	
	Lieutenant	Holmes, W. D.	
	Captain	Brooks, A.	
	Captain	Gardner, S. D.	

8TH BATTALION.

	Major (temp. Lt.-Col.)	Lipsett, L. J.	Royal Irish Regiment.
	Major	Mathews, H. H.	
	Lieutenant	McLeod, N. G. M.	
	Lieutenant	Scott, J. M.	
	Temp. Lieutenant	Smith-Rewse, M. B. W.	
1058	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Robertson, W. M.	
478	Lance-Corporal	Payne, J. A. K.	
757	Private	Tate, H.	

9TH BATTALION.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, January 1, 1916.

	Major	Ashton, E. J.	

10TH BATTALION.

	Lt.-Colonel	Rattray, J. G.	
19584	Sergeant	Morrison, C.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Boyle, R. L.	
	Major	McLaren, J.	
	Captain	Arthur, C. G.	
19612	Corporal	O'Rourke, D.	
20378	Corporal	Smith, H. R.	

13TH BATTALION.

	Lt.-Colonel	Loomis, F. O. W.	
	Major	McCuaig, D. R.	
	Major	Morsworthy, E. C.	
24001	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Jeffery, J.	
24061	Co. Sgt.-Major	Trainor, J.	
	Major	Clerk-Kennedy, W. H.	
24829	Private	Connor, B. J.	
46282	Lance-Sergeant	Jones, W. N.	
24142	Corporal	Kranchel, O.	

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

14TH BATTALION.

Authority London Gazette, 29200, June 22, 1916.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Lt.-Colonel	Burland, W. W.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Meighan, F. S.	
25908	Co. Sgt.-Major	Hancock, A.	
25790	Sergeant	Hawkins, A. E.	
25546	Sgt.-Major	Bonshor, W. A.	
25819	Sergeant	Cowen, E.	

15TH BATTALION.

	Major	Marshall, W. R.	
	Captain	Alexander, G. M.	
27001	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Keith, J.	
27892	Corporal	Flood, W. J.	
27210	Private	Kerr, M. K.	
27020	Sig. Sergeant	Venner, W. B.	
27896	Sergeant	Gilpin, R.	

16TH BATTALION.

	Lt.-Colonel	Leckie, R. G. E.	
	Major	Godson-Godson, G.	
	Captain	Merritt, C. M.	
29524	Corporal	Heath, G. C.	
29047	Lance-Corporal	Minchin, A. W.	
29418	Private	Bizley, J. W.	
	Major	Rae, W.	
	Captain	Hastings, W. J.	
	Major	Morison, F. (D.S.O.)	
29410	Private	Appleton, E.	
28976	Private	Grant, P. M.	
29116	Regt. Sgt.-Major	Kay, J.	
28817	Sergeant	LeMaitre, W.	
	Lieutenant	Lalor, R. C.	
	Lieutenant	McGuan, D.	
29481	Private	Payne, C.	

17TH BATTALION.

	Captain	Mavor, W.	

22ND BATTALION.

	Major	Roy, A.	
61931	Private	Deblois, A.	
61589	Private	Lambert, P. A.	

27TH BATTALION.

72176	Private	Bonner, A. V.	
71410	Private	Milne, J. J.	

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Concluded.

29TH BATTALION.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
75240	Lance-Corporal	Hourston, A. J.	
76317	Private	Harris, W. B.	

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

Authority London Gazette, June 18, 1915.

	Major (temp. Lt.-Col.)	Farquhar, F. D. (D.S.O.)	Coldstream Guards.
	Captain (temp. Lt.-Col.)	Buller, H. C.	Rifle Brigade.
	Major	Gault, A. H. (D.S.O.)	P.P.C.L.I.
	Lieutenant	Colquhoun, W. G.	"
	Lieutenant	Crabbe, C. E.	"
	Lieutenant	Niven, H. W.	"
	Lieutenant	Papineau, T. M.	"
262	Sergeant	Laing, H.	"
1062	Private	McAllister, J.	"
1576	Corporal	Christie, J. M.	"
14472	Private	Fleming, A. G. S.	"
1742	Sergeant	Allan, M.	"
1589	Co. Q.M.-Sergeant	Godfrey, S.	"
236	Co. Sgt.-Major	Cordery, A. E.	"
	Lieutenant	Edwards, N. A.	"
	Lieutenant	Crawford, R. G.	"
	Lieutenant	Carvell, G. C.	"
	Major	Gray, D. F. B.	"
	Major	Pelly, R. T.	"
1501	Sgt.-Major	Lloyd, C.	"
1503	Sergeant	Patterson, S. V.	"

Extract from 3rd Supplement, London Gazette, of Friday, the 18th June, 1915.—Tuesday, 22nd June, 1915.

CANADIAN STAFF.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

1810	Sgt.-Major	Berry, G. E.	Canadian Staff.
	Lt.-Colonel	Watson, A. D.	"

STAFF 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION.

	Lt.-Colonel (temp. Col.)	Foster, G. la F.	C.A.M.C.
	Lt.-Colonel	Hayter, R. J. F.	(Major) Cheshire Regt.
	Lt.-Colonel	Hughes, G. B.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Kemmis-Betty, H.	
	Lt.-Colonel (temp. Col.)	Wood, T. B.	Royal Artillery.
	Bvt. Lt.-Colonel (temp Col.)	Romer, C. F. (C.B.)	Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
	Major	Beatty, C. H. L. (D.S.O.)	
	Major (temp. Lt.-Col.)	Gordon-Hall, G. C. W.	Yorkshire Light Inf.
	Captain (temp. Major)	Chisholm, H. A.	C.A.M.C.
	Captain	Clark, R. P.	
	Captain	Clifford, E. S. (D.S.O.)	
	Captain (temp. Lt.-Col.)	MacBrien, J. H.	
	Captain	Pope, E. W.	
	Captain	Ware, F. B.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Burstall, H. E.	
	Major	Panel, E. de B.	
	Captain	Wright, A. S.	

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, 1st CANADIAN DIVISION.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Major	Lambarde, F. F	Reserve of Officers.
	Second Lieut. (temp. Lieut.)	Harbord, G. M	Royal Artillery.
	Lieutenant	Ramsden, A. G. F	R.F.A. Special Reserve.
24362	Corporal	Pobjay, H	
	Driver	Marks, F. T	

1st CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

	Captain	Cosgrave, L. V. M	Brigade Staff.
	Captain	White, D. A	2nd Battery.
40106	Corporal	Lamplough, L. A	1st "

2nd CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

	Lt.-Colonel	Creelman, J. J	Brigade Staff.
	Major	Hanson, E. G	5th Battery.
	Lieutenant	Geary, H. F	6th "
	Lieutenant	Savage, H. M	7th "
C41445	Corporal	Hicks, A. S	8th "
C41314	Corporal	Shirley, S	7th "

3rd CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

	Lt.-Colonel	Mitchell, J. H	Brigade Staff.
	Major	Carscallen, H. G	11th Battery.
	Major	King, W. B	10th "
	Lieutenant	Greene, E. A	9th "
	Lieutenant	Ryerson, A. C	Amm. Column.
	Lieutenant	Scandrett, J. H	12th Battery.
42423	Bty. Sgt.-Major	Wildgoose, R	9th "
42244	Sergeant	Barnacal, W	11th "
42635	Sergeant	Hayward, J	Amm. Column.
40105	Sergeant	Jacobs, M	Brigade Staff.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

	Major	Constantine, C. F	
	Lieutenant	Craig, C. S	
	Captain	Dunlop, M. McD	
	Major	Gillmore, E. T. B	
	Major	Goodeve, E. C	
	Paymaster and Hon. Capt.	Kelley, L. S. G	
	Lieutenant	Leach, R. J	
	Major	Leonard, E. W	
	Major	Magee, F. C	
	Lt.-Colonel	Morrison, E. W. B. (D.S.O.)	
	Lieutenant	Paterson, A. T	
	Lieutenant	Tingley, F. H	
	Lt.-Colonel	Maclaren, C. H	
40336	Sergeant	Langford, J. R	
40005	Bombardier	Quilter, G	
416155	Gunner	Bleakney, V. A	

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Re t'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
30006	Corporal	Purton, M. S.	
30240	Driver	Suteliffe, F.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Simson, W. A.	
	Lieutenant	Webb, R. H.	
032773	Sergeant	Kinsell, J. G.	Attached No.3 Fd.Amb.
36210	Private	Sharman, J. D.	

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

	Lt.-Colonel	Armstrong, C. J.	
	Major	Wright, G. B.	3rd Fd. Co'y.
	Captain	Macphail, A.	1st "
	Lieutenant	Hertzberg, H. F. H.	2nd "
5591	Sgt.-Major	Ridgewell, S. A.	
5301	Sgt.-Major	Chetwynd, G. R.	2nd "
45006	Sergeant	Turner, G. R.	3rd "
5087	Lance-Corporal	Evans, A. J. L.	1st "

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Authority London Gazette, 29200, Date 22-6-15.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

	Lieutenant	Cosgrove, J. R.	
	Lieutenant	Lynn, E. F.	
	Lieutenant	MacDonald, J. S.	
	Lieutenant	Mathieson, D. M.	
5015	Sergeant	Melville, A.	
	Quartermaster & Hon. Capt.	Shergold, C.	
45209	Sapper	Sinclair, W.	
	Captain	Vince, E. R.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Lindsay, W. B.	
	Lieutenant	Baker, E. A.	
	Sergeant	Bevan, W. H. B.	
	Corporal	Law, G.	
	Corporal	Norton, J. F.	
	Lance-Corporal	Jones, D. B.	
	Sapper	Spencer, F. T.	

CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

Authority London Gazette, 292422, Date 1-1-16.

	Lieutenant	Northover, H. R.	

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

		Hervey, C. L.	
	Lt.-Colonel	Ramsey, C. W. P.	

1ST CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

	Major	Lister, F. A.	
	Captain	Kilburn, F. C.	

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL CYCLIST COMPANY.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Lieutenant	Dennistoun, J. R.	

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Third Supplement London Gazette, Date 18-6-15.

Authority London Gazette, 29200, Date 22-6-15.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

	Lt.-Colonel	Foster, G. la F.
	Captain	Chisholm, H. A.
	Lt.-Colonel	Ford, F. S. L.
	Lt.-Colonel	McPherson, D. W.
	Lt.-Colonel	Ross, A. E.
	Lt.-Colonel	Shillington, A. T.
	Lt.-Colonel	Watt, W. L.
	Captain	Bell, F. C.
	Captain	Brown, G. P.
	Captain	Donaldson, A. S.
	Major	Duval, J. L.
	Captain	Fraser, J. J.
	Major	Hardy, E. B.
	Lieutenant	Hayward, A. K.
	Captain	McGibbon, R. H.
	Captain	McKillip, L. H.
	Captain	McQueen, J. D.
	Captain	Stone, E. L.
1822	Q.M.-Sergeant	Cooke, G. S.
32713	Staff-Sergeant	Brown, R. M.
1825	Staff-Sergeant	Butt, H. G.
32979	Staff-Sergeant	McKay, J. W.
33394	Lance-Corporal	McDonald, W.
33259	Staff-Sergeant	Milborne, A. J. B.
33442	Staff-Sergeant	Rotsey, A. E.
32758	Staff-Sergeant	Smith, W. B.
	Colonel	Bridges, J. W.
	Colonel	McLaren, M.
	Lt.-Colonel	Cameron, K.
	Lt.-Colonel	Nasmith, G. G.
	Major	MacKinnon, W. T. N.
	Major	Young, C. A.
	Lieutenant	Hart, W. M.
	Captain	Gibson, G. H. R.
	Captain	MacDonald, R. H.
	Captain	Smith, S. A.
34618	Staff-Sergeant	Hogg, W.
33844	Lance-Corporal	Horne, R.
33801	Sgt.-Major	Robart, R.
33854	Private	McKeegan, F.
33060	Private	Farr, C. J. E.
33387	Private	Lisney, F. J.
33358	Private	Head, R. L.
33365	Private	Holloway, W. J.
33408	Private	Millen, A.
33099	Private	Leishman, W. M.
33461	Private	Stewart, H. G.
33470	Private	Tomkins, C. S.
32922	Private	Trottier, E.
33214	Private	Youldon, J. G.
33280	Private	Bartley, A.
28722	Private	Chester, R. W.
33047	Private	Dalton, J.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Concluded.

CANADIAN NURSES.

Authority London Gazette, 29200, Date 22-6-15.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

Regt'l. No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Nursing Sister	McLatchey, Miss M. O.	
	Nursing Sister	Charleson, Miss E. M.	
	Nursing Sister	Richardson, Miss M. P.	
	Nursing Sister	Rayside, Miss E. C.	
	Nursing Sister	Ridley, Miss E. B.	
	Nursing Sister	Nesbitt, Miss V. C.	
	Nursing Sister	Strong, Miss A. C.	
	Nursing Sister	Tremaine, Miss V. A.	

SERVICE.

	Matron	Campbell, Miss	Nursing Service.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS (RUSSIAN).

ORDER OF STE. ANNE.

3RD CLASS WITH SWORDS.

Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
Major	Gault, A. H. (D.S.O.)	P.P.C.L.I.	Aug. 8, 1915.

4TH CLASS, INSCRIBED "FOR VALOUR IN WAR".

Lieutenant	McLean, V. A.	16th Battalion	Aug. 8, 1915.

ORDER OF ST. STANISLAS.

3RD CLASS WITH SWORDS.

Major	Ormond, D. M.	10th Battalion	Aug. 24, 1915.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS (FRENCH).

LEGION OF HONOUR.

COMMANDER (FRANCE).

Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Currie, A. W. (C.B.)	Canadian Forces	Sept. 10, 1915.

OFFICER (FRANCE).

Lt.-Colonel	Mitchell, J. H.	Canadian Forces	Sept. 10, 1915.
Hon. Colonel	Brooke (The Lord)	"	Mar. 16, 1915.
Captain	Lalor, W. J. L.	"	Feb. 24, 1916.
Captain	Gardner, S. D.	"	Nov. 3, 1915.
Lt.-General	Alderson, E. A. H. (K.C.B.)	O.C. Canadian 1st Division.	

FOREIGN DECORATIONS (FRENCH)—Continued.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

Regt'l. No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
70743	Corporal	Baker, W. H.	10th Battalion.	Nov. 3, 1915.
5310	Sergeant	Ferris, C. B.	Can. Engineers.	Feb. 24, 1916.
40217	Sergeant	McInnes, W.	1st Brigade, C.F.A.	Nov. 3, 1915.
1158	Sergeant	McKenzie, H.	P.P.C.L.I.	Feb. 24, 1916.

THE MILITARY MEDAL.

21202	Staff-Sergeant	Smith, S. O.	C.O.C.	Feb. 2, 1916.
25540	Sgt.-Major	Stephenson, J. M.	14th Battalion.	Nov. 3, 1915.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS (RUSSIAN).

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.

1st Class.

	Lieutenant	Good, R. G.	10th Battalion.	Aug. 24, 1915.
24583	Corporal	Campbell, J. J.	13th "	" 24, 1915.

2nd Class.

C42344	Sergeant	Barnacal, W.	11th Bty., C.F.A.	Aug. 24, 1915.
5674	Sergeant	Gale, T.	Can. Div. Sig. Co.	" 24, 1915.
13821	Sergeant	Johnson, J.	5th Battalion.	" 24, 1915.
C42001	Bty. Sgt.-Major	Kerry, H. G.	4th Bty., C.F.A.	" 24, 1915.
24789	Corporal	Key, R.	13th Battalion.	" 24, 1915.

3rd Class.

26284	Private	Barette, A.	54th Battalion.	Aug. 24, 1915.
45049	Lance-Corporal	Borrie, W. J.	3rd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 24, 1915.
19103	Private	Broomfield, D. J.	4th Battalion.	" 24, 1915.
21584	Corporal	Crawford, W. M.	5th "	" 24, 1915.
22046	Private	Dunham, A. W.	Div. Cyclist Co.	" 24, 1915.
9101	Private	Percy, A.	3rd Battalion.	" 24, 1915.
33191	Private	Turner, F.	2nd Fd. Am., C.A.M.C.	" 24, 1915.

4th Class.

1944	Private	Aitken, G. T.	Div. Cav. Sqdn.	Aug. 24, 1915.
30183	Driver	Barton, G.	No. 2 Co. Div. Train	" 24, 1915.
16425	Private	Farmer, J.	7th Battalion.	" 24, 1915.
6245	Private	McCrimmon, H. W.	1st "	" 24, 1915.
24291	Corporal	Reid, F. J.	13th "	" 24, 1915.
6264	Lance-Corporal	Rouse, C.	1st "	" 24, 1915.
10865	Private	Sheppard, A.	4th "	" 24, 1915.
5753	Private	Stewart, H. R.	1st Div. Sig. Co.	" 24, 1915.
1616	Lance-Corporal	Thornton, J.	8th Battalion.	" 24, 1915.
33470	Private	Tompkins, C. B.	No. 3 F. Am., C.A.M.C.	" 24, 1915.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS (RUSSIAN)—Continued.

CROSS OF THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.

3RD CLASS.

Regt'l. No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
51068	Private	Bushby, J.	P.P.C.L.I	Aug. 24, 1915.
8631	Sergeant	Gardner, E.	2nd Battalion	" 24, 1915.
5679	Corporal	Hudson, H.	Div. Sig. Co.	" 24, 1915.

4TH CLASS.

7117	Private	Barras, W. E.	1st Battalion	Aug. 24, 1915.
29900	Q.M.-Sergeant	Birch, G. R.	3rd "	" 24, 1915.
32713	Sergeant	Brown, T. M.	C.A.M.C.	" 24, 1915.
C41034	Lieutenant	Cotton, C. C.	C.F.A.	" 24, 1915.
11317	Act. Sergeant	Elliot, T.	4th Battalion	" 24, 1915.
9062	Lance-Corporal	Graveley, W. K.	3rd "	" 24, 1915.
5601	Co. Sgt.-Major	May, H. T.	Div. Sig. Co.	" 24, 1915.
22900	Lance-Corporal	Marchant, J. S.	2nd Battalion	" 24, 1915.
729	Private	Nuttall, E.	8th "	" 24, 1915.
16241	Sergeant	Weeks, H. H.	7th "	" 24, 1915.
25669	Sergeant	Worrall, R.	14th "	" 24, 1915.
5154	Lance-Corporal	McIntyre, H. P.	1st Fd. Co., C.E.	" 25, 1915.

RETURN

[271a]

P. C. No.	Subject.	Date.
570	Order in Council and report of Minister of Justice transmitting to Lieutenant Governor of Ontario copy of petition from Samuel Genest and others praying for the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 Geo. V. (1915).	11th March, 1916.
	Report of Prime Minister of Ontario on above petition.	4th April, 1916.
1004	Order in Council and report of Minister of Justice on the Statutes of the Legislature of Ontario, passed in the 5th year of His Majesty's reign, (1915.)	28th April, 1916.

CERTIFIED *copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 11th March, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th March, 1916, from the Minister of Justice, stating that there has been referred to him a petition addressed to Your Royal Highness in Council by Samuel M. Genest, and many others, praying for the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, chapter 45 of 5th George V (1915), respecting the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the city of Ottawa, upon the grounds set forth in the petition, copy of which is submitted herewith. This Act was assented to on 8th April, 1915, and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on 28th April, 1915, and the time for disallowance will therefore expire within a few weeks.

The Minister recommends that a copy of the petition be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, with a request that he report as early as possible for the information of Your Royal Highness in Council the views and contentions of his Government as to the allegations and case made by the petition.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, March 8, 1916

To His Royal Highness
The Governor General in Council:

There has been referred to the undersigned a petition addressed to Your Royal Highness in Council by Samuel Genest and many others, praying for the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915), respecting the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the city

of Ottawa, upon the grounds set forth in the petition, copy of which is submitted herewith. This Act was assented to on 8th April, 1915, and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on 28th April, 1915, and the time for disallowance will therefore expire within a few weeks.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of the petition be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, with a request that he report as early as possible for the information of Your Royal Highness in Council the views and contentions of his Government as to the allegations and case made by the petition.

Humbly submitted,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

To His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council:

The petition of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the city of Ottawa, on its own behalf and on behalf of numerous Boards of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the province of Ontario and on behalf of supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the said city of Ottawa and throughout the said province.

HUMBLY PRESENTS:

1. Your petitioners are the trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the city of Ottawa and the representatives of Roman Catholic Separate School ratepayers of the said city, and of numerous Boards of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the province of Ontario. Your other petitioners are supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the said city of Ottawa and in various parts of the said province of Ontario.

2. Since the year 1841 the Roman Catholic subjects of His Majesty, in the said province, have had by law the right to establish, maintain and control, in said province, Roman Catholic Separate Schools; to determine the number, sites, kind and description of such schools; to regulate the course of study to be followed and the books to be used therein, and to make general rules for their conduct; to appoint local superintendents of such schools and to employ and pay the teachers required therein, and define the duties of such teachers; to levy and collect from the supporters of such schools by means of taxes or rates, the sums of money required for their establishment, maintenance and conduct, and to administer the said school rates, monies and other assets of said schools by and through trustees elected by them, as provided by law; to share in the funds annually granted by the legislature or the municipal authority for school purposes; and generally to exercise all the powers conferred on the trustees of Common or Public Schools by the educational laws in force prior to the British North America Act, 1867.

(1841) Vic. 4 and 5, Cap. 18, s. 11 and 16.
(1843) Vic. 7, Cap. 29, s. 55 and 56.
(1846) Vic. 9, Cap. 20, s. 32 and 33.
(1847) Vic. 10 and 11, Cap. 19, sub s. 3 of s. 5.
(1850) Vic. 13 and 14, Cap. 48, s. 19.
(1853) Vic. 14 and 15, Cap. 111, s. 4.
(1855) Vic. 18, Cap. 131.
(1863) Vic. 26, Cap. 5.

3. From the year 1841 aforesaid to the time of the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, the rights so conferred by law on the said subjects of His Majesty, in the said province, were continuously and freely exercised by them.

4. Under and by virtue of the various statutory enactments above referred to, and more especially under 26 Vic., Cap. 5, Orders in Council, regulations, departmental instructions and circulars, the Roman Catholic subjects of French origin, of His Majesty, in said province, from time to time, and with the sanction and co-operation of the Council of Public Instruction of said province, in accordance with the rights and privileges so defined, established, maintained and conducted Roman Catholic Separate Schools and classes, in some of which the French language was the only language used, as the means of instruction and communication and as a subject of study, and in some of which the French and the English languages were used as a medium of instruction and communication, as well as a subject of study; and at the time of the passing of the British North America Act (1867) a great number of schools and classes of the kind and description above mentioned had been established and were being maintained in various parts of the said province.

5. By subsection 1 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, the rights and privileges with reference to Separate Schools guaranteed by law, as aforesaid, and which they had continuously and freely exercised during the period aforesaid, namely, from 1841 to 1867, were ratified and confirmed, and their existence and exercise were guaranteed and made permanent and perpetual.

6. Subsquently to the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, the aforesaid subjects of His Majesty have continuously exercised the rights and privileges above described and from time to time established, maintained and conducted, throughout the said province, an ever-increasing number of schools and classes of the kind and character above described.

7. The Council of Public Instruction, before 1876, and the Department of Education since, have co-operated with the said subjects of His Majesty and furnished them financial and other assistance in the establishment, maintenance and conduct of the said schools and classes.

8. But in the year 1912 the Department of Education of the said province enacted, with reference to said schools and classes, Regulation No. 17, by which the use of the French language in said schools has been unjustly limited or actually prohibited and by which said schools have been subjected to an inspection contrary to and infringing upon the denominational character of said schools, and the Department of Education has since endeavoured to enforce its provisions, notwithstanding the representation, objections and protests of your petitioners.

9. Your petitioners were compelled to resort to the courts of justice of said province to assert their rights and privileges, to impeach the validity of such regulation and to seek redress against its provisions and the enforcement thereof.

10. In the year 1915, the legislature of the said province, by chapter 45 of statute 5, George V, because your petitioners refused to submit to unjust, illegal and arbitrary provisions of said regulation and, notwithstanding the protests of your petitioners and that the validity of said regulation was then being tried in the said courts of justice, purported to ratify and valididate the provisions of said Regulation No. 17, and by the said Act authorized the Minister of Education for the said province to appoint a commission and vest therein all or any of the rights, privileges and powers which your petitioners, the Board of Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees of the city of Ottawa, possess by law and to suspend or withdraw all of the said rights, privileges and powers.

11. On the 20th July, 1915, the Acting Minister of Education for the said province, claiming to act in pursuance of said chapter 45 of 5 George V, appointed a Commission as "The Ottawa Separate School Commission" and purported to confer upon the members thereof all the powers, rights and privileges conferred by law on your petitioners, the said Board of Roman Catholic Trustees for the Separate Schools

of the city of Ottawa; and authorized the said Commission to take possession of and control and manage all the property and assets of the said Board and all the Roman Catholic Separate Schools and classes of the said city of Ottawa.

12. The said Commission thereupon forcibly took and since holds and retains possession of the offices, books, papers, properties and assets, as well as all the schools established and maintained by the said Board, and has appropriated to its own use the said monies and property and has attempted to exclusively conduct and manage the schools and classes aforesaid, to levy and collect from the supporters of such Separate Schools the monies required for their conduct; to enforce the provisions of Regulation No. 17; to employ in said schools teachers selected by it and to dismiss teachers engaged therein, and to prevent the monies levied for the conduct of such schools being used for such purpose, notwithstanding the protests of your petitioners and the said legal proceedings which are still pending before said courts of justice, and the said Board has been deprived of its property, its rights and privileges and prevented from performing its duties and exercising its rights and privileges as established by law.

13. The said Board and their constituents have since, by numerous petitions, representations and repeated endeavours, and by the institution and prosecution of legal proceedings in the Courts of Justice in the said Province, resisted the confiscation of their property, the deprivation of their rights and privileges, and sought to recover the possession, management and control of their schools; but the said Commission, with the assistance of the Department of Education of the said province, has continued to usurp and is still usurping the rights, powers, privileges and duties so conferred by law on and so guaranteed by the Federal constitution to the said Board, the representations made by your petitioners and the legal proceedings instituted by them having been so far without any avail.

14. The said Commission has refused to pay the salaries of about 125 of the teachers employed in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Ottawa, who were engaged by the said Board long prior to the appointment of the said Commission, and who have since been retained and employed by said Commission, as teachers in said schools. And in consequence said teachers have abandoned the said schools and have refused to any longer teach in said schools, and the pupils attending said schools, to the number of about five thousand, are now deprived of their education. The Department of Education has furthermore withheld from and refused to pay to said Board its share of the fund granted by the Legislature for the support of said schools.

15. Your petitioners respectfully submit that the enactment and enforcement of Regulation 17 and chapter 45, 5 George V, constitute an unjust and arbitrary violation and the abrogation of the provisions of the laws respecting Separate Schools, of the British North America Act, 1867, and of the rights, privileges, powers and duties by such laws granted and guaranteed to the said Board and the said ratepayers.

16. The rights, privileges, powers and duties so abrogated or violated, are principally the following:—

(*a*) The right to establish, maintain and control Roman Catholic Separate Schools by trustees elected by the supporters of the said schools. 26 Victoria, chapter 5, sections 2, 3 and 5.

(*b*) The power to impose, levy and collect school rates or subscriptions from the supporters of such schools. 26 Vic., chap. 5, section 7; C.S.U.C. 1859, cap. 64 s.s. 11 and 12 of s. 79.

(*c*) The right to appoint the local Superintendent of such schools and to determine his salary. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 2 of s. 79.

(*d*) The possession and management of the said schools and classes. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 4 and 5 of s. 79.

(*e*) The right to apply said school rates and assets to the management of said schools and to do whatever may be expedient in their interest. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 6 and 7 of s. 79.

(*f*) The right to determine the number, sites, kind and description of schools to be established and maintained. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 8 of s. 79.

(*g*) The right to select the teachers to be employed in such schools; the terms of their employment; the amount of their remuneration and the duties which they are to perform. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 8 of s. 79.

(*h*) To pay the teachers so employed. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 13 of s. 79.

(*i*) To determine the text books to be used in said separate schools. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 7-11-15 of s. 79.

(*j*) To have the teachers employed in such schools examined by the Board of Public Instruction and their certificates granted by it. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 4 and 5 of s. 79. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 94 and 96.

(*k*) To have the Local Superintendent apportion the school fund. C.S.U.C., cap. 64, s.s. 1 of s. 91.

(*l*) To grant to teachers employed or to be employed in said schools temporary certificates, 13 of 36 Vic., cap 5. C.S.U.C., cap 64, s.s. 9 and 10 of s. 91.

(*m*) And generally to exercise all the powers of public school trustees with respect to common schools, as conferred on them by the laws in force at the time of the passing of the British North America Act (1867) 26 Vic., cap 5, s. 7.

17. Regulation No. 17 and 5 George V, cap. 45 furthermore violates section 84 of the Public Schools Act, which permits the use of a language other than English as a means of instruction or communication s.s. B. of S. 84, cap. 266 R.S.O. 1914.

18. Regulation No. 17, and the statute which purports to validate it, completely, definitely and permanently prohibits the use of the French language either as a means of instruction and communication or as a subject of study in all the said schools established subsequently to the month of June, 1912.

19. Regulation No. 17 and chapter 45, 5 George V, also violate and abrogate section 61 of cap. 64 C.S.U.C. (1859) inasmuch as it authorizes the appointment by the Department of Education of two special Inspectors to inspect the said schools. The said special Inspectors have been appointed by the said Department and they have insisted and are now insisting upon inspecting the said schools. C.S.U.C. (1859), cap. 64, s.s. 9 and 10 of s. 91, C.S.U.C. (1859), cap. 64, s.s. 4 of s. 98.

20. Regulation 17 and Chap. 45, 5 George V also violate the provisions of section 13 of cap. 26 Vic., with reference to the examination and granting of certificates to teachers to be employed in such schools. C.S.U.C. (1859) Cap. 64. s.s. 4 of s. 98.

21. Regulation No. 17 and cap. 45, 5 George V infringe:—

(*a*) Order in Council of the Executive Council of Upper Canada. 1851.

(*b*) 2nd and 3rd chapters of Magna Charta, reproduced in the statutes of the said province. R.S.O. 1897, cap. 322, s. 2.

(*c*) Section 8 of the Quebec Act. 1774.

(*d*) 1863, 26 Vic., cap. 5.

(*e*) Section 129, British North America Act, 1867.

(*f*) Section 133, British North America Act, 1867.

(*g*) Regulation No. 15 of the Department of Education.

22. Your petitioners further urge on general grounds and principles that the regulation and statute in question are contrary to:

(*a*) The elementary principles of natural law and justice and the right of the parent to determine the quantity and quality of the education to be given to his offspring.

(*b*) The spirit, as well as the letter, of the provisions of the British North America Act, which decrees the equality of the English and French languages in the conduct of national affairs.

23. The statute and regulation in question tend to defeat the very object for which English-French schools were established and maintained, with the co-operation of the educational authorities, since 1841 to the present time.

24. The statute and regulation in question are directly opposed to the policy which obtains everywhere else in the British Empire. They deprive a large and fast growing portion of the population of Ontario of the full measure of their utility in exercise of their natural and lawful rights and the discharge of their duties in the parliamentary, municipal or other fields of public activity. They have put the majority of the province of Ontario in an aggressive and unfriendly attitude towards the majority in the next largest and most important province of the Dominion, and they have caused feelings of uneasiness and unfriendliness between the two principal elements of the Canadian population. They are based on the erroneous theory, that for the sake of uniformity and homogenity, one language only should be taught or used in the schools of this province. They tend to detract from the variety and picturesqueness of Canadian national life and deprive it of one of its best and surest sources of intellectual inspiration and achievement and at the same time destroy other advantages, moral, social and scientific, resulting from the possession of two or more languages. They ignore and take no account of the fact that Canada has been, is and must continue to be a bilingual country, and that the French language is the mother tongue of one-third of the Canadian population. They constitute a departure from and are contrary to the traditions and customs which have constantly prevailed in this province before and after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, by which French Schools and French Classes in both public and separate schools have been established and maintained, with the support of the educational authorities of the province. They fail to recognize the right and privilege of His Majesty's subjects of French origin, and never before denied to have their mother tongue used as the vehicle of instruction and communication in the education of their children.

25. Regulation 17 and chapter 45, 5 George V, ignore the fact that at the time of the passing of the British North America Act (1867, the French and English languages all over Canada stood upon an equal footing and equal right. They ignore the fact, which is manifest, that the French Canadian children of Ontario are now acquiring a sufficient and in most cases a complete knowledge of the English language, while improving the use of their mother tongue. They are contrary to those sound and sane rules of pedagogy, recognized universally and especially in many parts of the British Empire, and which proclaim that the easiest, surest and most direct way to the mind and heart of the pupil is through his mother tongue. They ignore that educationists all over the world have recognized that the best results are obtained when the medium of instruction and communication is the mother tongue.

26. Your petitioners humbly beg to remind Your Royal Highness that the first pioneers of the province of Ontario, as well as most portions of the North American Continent, those who first introduced therein Christian civilization, were of French origin and that their language was, for more than a century and a half before Canada became a part of the British Empire, the only language spoken, besides the Indian dialects, and that the descendants of those pioneers, who constitute nearly one-third of the population of Canada and whose mother tongue still is and will continue to be the French language, have on many memorable occasions proved their constant and unalterable loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and British institutions.

The Undersigned humbly and respectfully submit that their protests and objections to the enactment and enforcement of the said Regulation and Statute are inspired, and they think fully justified, by their inviolable attachment to their

mother tongue and religious faith and their determination to perpetuate them and not to submit to their banishment from the schools established by them, maintained and supported with their own moneys and improved by their constant efforts and devotion, as well as their desire and determination to retain and hold the control and management of their denominational schools, granted to and enjoyed by them from time almost immemorial and solemnly guaranteed by His Majesty's Imperial Parliament; and in that view only they submit their present petition to Your Royal Highness, the Governor in Council, to afford them the redress which, for the reasons stated, they humbly submit, they are entitled to.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray Your Royal Highness, the Governor in Council:

1. To disallow the Act of the province of Ontario, Chapter 45, 5 George V, 1915, respecting the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the city of Ottawa.

SAMUEL GENEST

AND 1001 OTHERS.

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1916.

The Undersigned submits the following observations in answer to the Petition presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council by Samuel M. Genest and others praying for the disallowance of an Act of the Legislature of Ontario, Chapter 45 of 5 George V (1915).

Objection is taken by the Petitioners to sections one and three of the Act. The former deals with Regulation No. 17 of the Department of Education which regulates the use of the French language in the Public and Separate Schools of the Province, and the latter empowers the Minister of Education under certain conditions to transfer to a Commission the rights and powers of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the City of Ottawa. The two sections deal with entirely separate and distinct matters and should be considered separately. The main ground of objection to each section is that it is *ultra vires* under subsection 1 of section 93 of the British North America Act.

Under section 93 the Legislature of Ontario may exclusively make laws in relation to education subject to the limitation imposed by the first subsection, which reads as follows:—

> "(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union."

Legislation falling within the prohibition of this subsection is *ultra vires*. The rights and privileges protected are those which any class of persons had (1) "by law" (2) "at the Union" (3) "with respect to denominational schools." All legislation affecting those rights is not prohibited but only such legislation as "prejudicially" affects them. Whether any given legislation is prejudicial is a question of fact to be determined in the particular case.

At the Union the only law of Upper Canada that conferred rights or privileges with regard to denominational schools in Ontario was contained in Statute 26 Viet., chap. 5. It authorized the voluntary establishment of Separate schools by Protestants, by coloured people and by Roman Catholics. The distinguishing feature of the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Separate schools was religious belief. No provision was contained in the Act for the use of any special language. The only schools which were in any sense differentiated by language or race were the schools of the coloured people. There were in Ontario at the Union certain French settlements and also certain German settlements, but neither the French nor the German inhabitants

of Ontario were authorized to establish Separate schools. Their children attended either the common (now called Public) schools or the Separate schools, as best suited them, but the Statute 26 Vict., chap. 5 (1863) did not, nor did any other law of the province confer upon either the French or the German people any special right or privilege with respect either to the Protestant Separate schools or to the Roman Catholic Separate schools.

It has been the effort of different Governments of the province of Ontario to secure adequate teaching of English in all the schools, both Public and Separate, of the province. A determined effort was made to increase the study of English in 1885 and subsequent years. On 9th September, 1889, the Hon. George W. Ross, then Minister of Education, issued "Instructions to the teachers of French-English schools," which in part read as follows:—

> "In August, 1885, the Education Department adopted the following regulation for the study of English in school sections where the French or German language prevails: 'The programme of studies herein provided shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary should be made only with the concurrence of the inspector and trustees. In French and German schools the authorized readers should be used in addition to any text-books in either of the languages aforesaid.'
>
> This regulation was supplemented by instructions issued in September of the same year, pointing out the best methods of teaching English in such schools, and although it appears from the report of the Commissioners who recently visited the French districts that the authorized readers are used in every school and that a laudable effort is being made by trustees and teachers to carry out the intentions of the Department with respect to the study of English, it must not be assumed that all has been accomplished that was intended by the above regulations or subsequent instructions. There is still room for improvement, particularly in colloquial use of English. The Commissioners report that in some schools the pupils in reading the English text-books appeared to be repeating words, the meaning and use of which they did not understand. This defect in teaching should receive immediate attention. It is hoped that by following the directions herewith submitted all just cause of complaint in regard to this matter will be speedily removed."

Then followed certain directions which were to be followed by the teachers to increase the study of English.

The settled policy of the present Government was indicated in the following resolution which was passed unanimously by the Assembly on 22nd March, 1911:—

> Resolved, That the English language shall be the language of instruction and of all communications with the pupils in the Public and Separate schools of the province except where in the opinion of the Department of Education it is impracticable by reason of pupils not understanding English.

In pursuance of this policy the Minister of Education with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council in June, 1912, made and published Regulation No. 17. It was amended in a manner not now material in August, 1913. The important features of the regulation were:—

(1) Where necessary in the case of French-speaking pupils French was authorized to be used as the language of instruction and communication, but not without the approval of the Chief Inspector beyond Form 1.

(2) In schools where French had hitherto been a subject of study the School Board might provide under certain conditions for instruction in French reading, grammar and composition.

(3) Provision was made for inspection of these schools which in the regulation were styled English-French schools.

(4) The regulation was applicable alike to both Public and Separate schools.

The regulation was in each of the years 1912 and 1913 laid on the table of the House as required by the Department of Education Act, and without objection from any member of the Assembly, became part of the School Law of Ontario. The object of the regulation was to secure for all the pupils in the Public and Separate schools of Ontario a proper English education.

There are 192 school-rooms in Ottawa under the jurisdiction of the trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate schools (herein referred to as the Board). Of these 116 are English-French within the meaning of the said regulation and the remaining 76 are English.

After the publication of Regulation 17 in June, 1912, a majority of the Board determined notwithstanding the protest of the minority members of the Board to refuse to enforce said regulation in the English-French schools under the Board's jurisdiction, or to permit the teachers in the said schools to observe it. On September 11, 1912, the majority passed a resolution expressly declining to enforce the regulation, and they ordered that a copy of the resolution be sent to the principals of all the said schools "in order that the purport be carried out." After amended Regulation 17 was issued in August, 1913, the majority again on October 14, 1913, passed a further resolution affirming and repeating their refusal, and they ordered that a copy of the resolution "be sent to the Department of Education and to all the bilingual school boards or sections of Ontario, and that a copy of the said resolutions be also posted on the walls of each class of the French schools of the city." From that time on the wishes and views of the minority of the Board and of a very large section of the Roman Catholic School supporters in Ottawa were entirely disregarded: the Department of Education was openly defied; and the inspectors appointed by the minister were ignored by the Board, the teachers and the pupils. The inspectors found it impossible to inspect the schools, for the pupils left the school-room when the inspector arrived. Teachers who held no certificates or whose certificates expired and were not renewed and who refused to observe the regulation were continued in the service of the Board contrary to law. Legislative grants amounting to $5,000 a year became forfeited. Many of the English-speaking Roman Catholic Separate School supporters became greatly dissatisfied, the more so because the majority of the Board endeavoured to force the issue of debentures aggregating about $275,000 for additional school accommodation, notwithstanding that many English-speaking pupils were likely to be withdrawn from the schools owing to the manner in which they were being conducted.

Under these circumstances R. Mackell, a member of the Board, and certain other English-speaking members of the Board and other English-speaking Roman Catholics Separate School supporters in Ottawa commenced an action against the School Board on 29th April, 1914, in which they asked for an injunction restraining the Board from employing unqualified teachers; an injunction restraining the Board from borrowing money on debentures whilst it neglected and refused to conform to, comply with and enforce Regulation No. 17; a mandatory order requiring the Board to conform to and enforce in the schools under its jurisdiction the said regulation; and for other relief. The Board by its defence disputed the validity of Regulation 17, contending that it was *ultra vires* and beyond the jurisdiction of the authority purporting to make the same and not warranted under the laws governing Education in the Province of Ontario.

The action was tried by the Honourable Mr. Justice Lennox, the trial extending over four days. He held that Regulation 17 was valid and that *intra vires* the legislature of Ontario. His judgment will be found in Volume 32 of the Ontario Law Reports at page 245. He summed the matter up in the following paragraph (32 O.L.R., p. 256):—

"The result is that the defendants have wholly failed to show that Instruction or Regulation 17 of June, 1912, or of August, 1913, of the Department of Education for Ontario, or the manner in which these instructions have been or are being administered by the Department, prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which the defendants as a class of persons had by law in the Province at the Union; and the result is, too, that it does not appear that these instructions or the manner of their administration or statutes upon which they are founded are *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. It follows, as a consequence, of course, they must be obeyed. That they had been flagrantly disregarded—defiantly and ostentatiously repudiated and set at naught—by the majority of the Ottawa Separate School Board, is not and could not be denied. It would serve no useful purpose to particularize the evidence of this. It is for the Department, the law being declared to see that the law is obeyed."

The School Board appealed and the First Appellate Division (the highest Court of Appeal in Ontario) unanimously reached the same conclusion and dismissed the appeal. The opinions of the Judges will be found in Volume 34 of the Ontario Law Reports at page 335. The Judgment of the learned Chief Justice, dealing with the question of the validity of the Regulation, disposes so completely of many of the contentions made by the Petitioners that his reasons on that branch of the case are here given in full:—

In support of the second ground of objection it was argued that the legislation is *ultra vires* because it prejudicially affects a right or privilege of the French speaking people, contrary to the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act.

Prior to the passing of that Act, there had been bitter controversies in this province upon the subject of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and these had been brought to a conclusion by the passing in 1863 of an Act intituled, "An Act to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights in respect to Separate Schools." (25 Vict., cap. 5).

The preamble to that Act is as follows: "Whereas it is just and proper to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights which they formerly enjoyed in respect to Separate Schools, and to bring the provisions of the law respecting Separate Schools more in harmony with the provisions of the law respecting Common Schools," and, by section 1, sections 18 to 36, cap. 65 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, which dealt with the establishment and maintenance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, were repealed, and certain other provisions were substituted for them, by sec. 26, it was provided that "the Roman Catholic Separate Schools (with their registers) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and shall be subject also to such regulations as may be imposed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada."

The appointment of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada was provided for by sec. 114 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, cap. 64, and it exercised its duties subject to all lawful orders and directions from time to time issued by the Governor.

By 39 Vict., cap. 16, Sec. 1 the functions of the Council of Public Instruction were suspended, and all the powers and duties which it then possessed or might exercise by virtue of any Act in that behalf were devolved upon the Education Department, which was to consist of the Executive Council, or a Committee of it appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; and all the functions and duties of the Chief Superintendent of Education were vested in one of the

Executive Council, to be nominated by the Lieutenant Governor and to be designated "Minister of Education"; and whenever, in any statute, by-law, regulation, deed, proceeding, matter or thing, the term "Council of Public Instruction," or "Chief Superintendent of Education" (as the case might be) or to the like signification, respectively occurred, the same were to be construed and have effect as if the term "Education Department" or "Minister of Education" was substituted therefor respectively; and the law has so remained down to the present time.

When the Separate Schools Act was revised in 1877 by cap. 206, R.S.O., 1877, the provisions of the Act of 1873 were re-enacted with the changes rendered necessary by 39 Vict., cap. 16.

When the British North America Act was passed, the law which provided for the establishment and maintenance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools was the Act of 1863, and the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholics of the Province with respect to Separate Schools were those and in my opinion those only, which they possessed under the Act of 1863; and the purpose of subsection 1 of section 93 was to prevent, so far as the Province of Ontario was concerned, the enactment of any law relating to education which would prejudicially affect these rights or privileges.

The Separate Schools Act, besides providing for the establishment and maintenance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, also provided for the establishment and maintenance of Separate Schools for coloured people and of Separate Schools for Protestants, and the principle applied in all cases was that these Separate Schools were to be brought into existence by the voluntary action of the respective classes, Protestants, Roman Catholics, and coloured people, which desired that they should be established.

Save only in the case of schools for coloured people, there is not to be found in the legislation prior to Confederation any recognition of the right to Separate Schools based upon linguistic or racial differences, or upon anything but religious differences.

The basic principle upon which the Separate Schools were founded was that Roman Catholics should not be required to contribute to the support of Common or Public Schools if they chose to establish Separate Schools for the education of Roman Catholic children, and that, in the event of their doing so, these schools should share in the legislative grants for Common or Public School education, and that for their support the trustees of the schools should have power to impose, levy, and collect school rates or subscriptions from persons sending children to or subscribing towards the support of the schools, and that they should have all the powers in respect of their schools that trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the Acts relating to Common Schools. It was only persons who gave notice that they were Roman Catholics and supporters of Separate Schools that were exempted from the payment of rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and the right to withdraw their support from the Separate Schools was given to persons who had given this notice but desired to withdraw their support.

It seems to me quite plain, therefore, that the effect of sub-sec. 1 of sec. 93 which provides that "nothing in any such law" (i.e., a provincial law in relation to education) "shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union," is, as far as the province of Ontario is concerned, to restrict the exclusive authority to make laws in relation to education to the extent of prohibiting the making of any such law which would prejudicially affect the rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools which are

conferred by the Act of 1863, and to that extent only; and that, subject to that limitation, the legislative authority of the province as to education is "as plenary and as ample . . . as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow:" per Sir Barnes Peacock in Hodge v. The Queen (1883), 9 App., Case 117, 132.

That it is only rights or privileges which exist as legal rights or privileges ("have by law") that are preserved is plain, and it was so held by the Judicial Committee in city of Winnipeg v. Barrett (1892), A.C. 445. See also Brophy v. Attorney General of Manitoba (1885), A.C. 202.

I am unable to find anything which supports the contention of the learned counsel for the appellants that the right to use the French language in the Separate Schools of the province was guaranteed by treaty or otherwise to the French-speaking people, nor am I able to appreciate the contention that that is a natural right pertaining to them which the legislature is powerless to impair or destroy.

However, even if it had been shown that, by the terms of the treaty which resulted in the cession of Quebec to Great Britain, this right had been guaranteed to the French-speaking people of the ceded territory, the new Constitution for Canada which was provided by the British North America Act would have abrogated those rights except in so far, if at all, as they are granted by it.

The British North America Act was the result of long deliberation and careful consideration by representatives of the various provinces which were by it united into one Dominion, and great care was taken to provide for preserving the rights which religious minorities then possessed in matters relating to education. The use of the French language was also a question considered and dealt with; and, by section 133 the right was given to use that language in the debates of the Houses of Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec, and by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under "this Act and in or from all or any of the courts of Quebec."

It is inconceivable to me that the framers of the resolutions on which the Act was based would have embodied in them these provisions if they had any idea that the French-speaking people already enjoyed the greater rights which, according to the contention of the appellant's counsel, they possessed.

It was argued by counsel for the appellants that section 133 supports his contention; but that it is clearly not so, I think. So far from supporting it, an intention is indicated that, except as to the matters dealt with by this section, the plenary power of the Legislature, within the ambit of its legislative authority, was to be unlimited as to what it should ordain as to the use of the French language.

The judgment of the learned trial judge is, in my opinion, right, and should be affirmed, and the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Attention is also invited to the reasons for judgment delivered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Garrow at page 342 of the report. In a later case the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Chief Justice R. M. Meredith) again upheld the validity of the regulation in the following paragraph (30 O.L.R. 630):—

> The rocks upon which it was said that the Ottawa Separate Schools came near to foundering are said to be: the appointment of an inspector who was not a Roman Catholic and an overruling of the Board's desires as to the language to be used in teaching. Whether these things were necessary or unnecessary, gracious or ungracious, is a matter that does not in any way

affect the legal question involved in these actions; if they were lawful, the plaintiffs' appeal should not be to those who expound the law, but to those who make it, or to those who elect the makers, in regard to any grievances they may feel that they have. That these things were not unlawful, the main purpose of Public Schools, and the very words of the Separate Schools Act, which I have read, seem to me to make very plain; and, besides that, the judgment of the highest court of this province has decreed that they were lawful.

The result is that the validity of Regulation No. 17 has been affirmed by not less than seven judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario—by Sir William R. Meredith, C.J.O., Garrow J., Maclaren, J., Magee, J., and Hodgins, J., of the Appellate Division, and by Meredith, C.J.C.P., and Lennox, J., of the High Court Division. None of these judges expressed any doubt on the point. With so many judicial opinions of such high standing in favour of the validity of the regulation it is not considered necessary to elaborate further argument. The reasoning upon which these judgments proceéded is adopted.

It is further to be noted that section 1 of the Act dealing with Regulation 17 is of very limited effect. The Act was passed after judgment had been rendered by Mr. Justice Lennox declaring the regulation valid. Section 1 does not in any way embarrass the Board in contending on appeal in any higher court that the Act is *ultra vires* as that question is reserved by the express language of the section. It merely affirms the judgment in so far as it determined that the provisions contained in the regulation could be brought into effect by regulation under the Department of Education Act and that the proper procedure had been adopted for that purpose.

Under the Department of Education Act regulations may be made for the establishment, organization, government, courses of study and examination of public, separate and other schools. A regulation to be valid and to remain in force must (1) be made by the Minister; (2) be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; (3) be laid before the Legislative Assembly within a time fixed by the Act; and (4) not be disapproved by the Assembly. Evidence was given at the trial to show that all these provisions had been complied with. The Regulation would have equal force in law if section 1 of the Act of 1915 had not been passed.

Section 3 of the Act authorizing the transfer of the powers and duties of the Board to a Commission will now be considered. It must be read along with section 2 of the Act and both sections must be applied to the circumstances existing at the time the Act was passed. When this is done it is clear that section 3 was passed for the purpose of securing to all the Roman Catholic Separate School supporters in Ottawa their rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools rather than to take away such rights and privileges or to "prejudicially affect" them.

In Ottawa it happens that the majority of the supporters of the Roman Catholic schools speak the French language and the minority the English. But the minority is by no means small. Indeed if they are judged by their contributions toward the upkeep of the Roman Catholic Separate schools the minority becomes the majority. Judged, however, by voting power the majority are of French descent. The result is that the French-speaking adherents of the schools control the election of Separate School trustees and are thus in a position to dominate the situation. But minority member of a class who have contributed their moneys toward the establishment and maintenance of Separate schools have equally with the majority rights and privileges which must be respected under the British North America Act. They are not to be deprived of those rights and privileges by oppression and unlawful conduct on the part of the majority either directly or through the medium of a subservient Board of Trustees. If they are so deprived of their legal rights they are entitled to protection from the courts and if the machinery of the courts is not sufficiently elastic to secure to them a full measure of relief they are entitled to relief by legislation.

As already mentioned, R. Mackell and other English-speaking Separate School supporters commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court of Ontario to assert their rights. On their application the Honourable the Chief Justice of the King's Bench (Sir Glenholme Falconbridge), and later the Honourable Mr. Justice Hodgins, made orders, dated respectively 29th April, 1914, and 20th May, 1914, restraining the Board until the trial or other final determination of the action from continuing in its employ or paying the salaries of unqualified teachers or the salaries of teachers who refused to conform to the regulations of the Education Department and restraining the Board from raising money on debentures. Instead of carrying out the spirit of these orders the Board refused to pay any of the teachers, including the lay teachers in English schools under their charge, notwithstanding that such teachers were qualified and were obeying the regulations. Later, in July, 1914, during a postponement of the trial made at the Board's request, Mr. Genest, the Chairman of the Board, professing to act under a resolution passed by a majority of the Board but against the protest of the minority, dismissed all the qualified lay teachers in the Board's employ with the result that all the English schools remained closed when they should have been re-opened after the summer vacation. A resolution authorizing Mr. Genest so to act was passed when the application for an injunction was pending before Mr. Justice Hodgins. The trial judge, Mr. Justice Lennox, referring to the resolution said that it—

> was vicious and unlawful *per se* for its exercise was intended, upon the face of it, to contravene and override the injunction order of the Court should it be issued. . . . There is a palpable absence of good faith in the whole transaction; it is contrary to the spirit and intent of the injunction order; it is contrary to what was necessarily implied upon the adjournment; and it has created an intolerable state of things which I feel I have power to and ought to remedy. (32 O.L.R. 250.)

The learned judge accordingly made an interim order dated 11th September, 1914, directing the Board to open the schools not later than September 16, 1914, with qualified teachers in charge; to conduct the schools according to law; to permit and facilitate the return of the duly qualified teachers who in the preceding month of June were in charge of the schools to their former positions as teachers; and he restrained the Board from interfering with or molesting the teachers in the discharge of their duties. In his judgment delivered after the completion of the trial he repeated these provisions and added others. In his reasons for judgment he expressed the hope "that before long the Board may recognize the wisdom of resuming the exercise of its functions according to law." (32 O.L.R., p. 258.) This hope was not, however, realized. The Board permitted the former qualified teachers in the English schools to return to their classes, thus enabling the schools to be opened, but there was no proper observance by the Board of the school law and regulations. The Board did not exclude the teachers and pupils from the English schools, but it did not pay the teachers their salaries nor did it enforce Regulation 17 in the English-French schools. Such a condition could not last long. It was impossible to manage the schools under Court orders through the medium of a Board a majority of whose members were looking for opportunity to punish the minority for asserting their rights in the courts. The situation would become worse as time went on. It became obvious that new trustees must replace the trustees who were refusing to administer the trust conferred on them by the Separate Schools Act. Legislation was necessary to enable new trustees to be appointed. Accordingly the Legislature passed the Act of 1915. It recited the litigation between R. Mackell and others and the School Board and also contained the following recital:—

> And whereas the said Board has failed to open the schools under its charge at the time appointed by law and to provide or pay qualified teachers for the said schools and has threatened at different times to close the said schools and to dismiss the qualified teachers duly engaged for the same.

The Act proceeded by section 2 to declare it to be the duty of the Board to conduct the schools under its charge according to law with qualified teachers in charge; to continue to employ the qualified teachers then in the employ of the Board at the salaries then paid unless the Minister of Education otherwise approved; to engage such additional teachers as might be necessary; to pay the salaries of all qualified teachers as they became due; and to do other necessary acts.

It was hoped that the Board would proceed at once to perform these duties. Fearing that it might not, section 3, the section now assailed, was passed whereby if the Minister of Education was of opinion that the Board failed to perform its said duties he could with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, appoint a commission; vest in the commission all or any of the powers possessed by the Board; suspend or withdraw all or any part of the rights, powers or privileges of the Board; restore the whole or any part of same and revest the same in the Board whenever the Minister might think it advisable; and make such use of the legislative grant for said schools or any of them as the Minister might in writing direct.

The purpose of these sections is plain. They were passed to secure for the Roman Catholic Separate supporters in Ottawa the rights to have their children taught in schools conducted according to law. The machinery in force in 1915 to secure to them that right had broken down and new provisions were necessary to remedy this defect. The legislation was intended to overcome the difficulty created by a majority of the school trustees acting illegally, and depriving a large section of the Roman Catholics in Ottawa of their rights. It is true that another section of Roman Catholics in Ottawa submitted to and even encouraged the action of the Board, but they merely approved an abuse of power by the trustees. In any event they could give no consent or approval that would deprive the minority of their rights.

Besides the right of the minority there was also the public interest to be considered. Schools are established to ensure the proper education of all children thereby making them good and efficient citizens. There is no paramount right in the parent to determine that his child shall go uneducated or to constitute himself the sole judge as to the education the child shall receive. This principle was recognized at Confederation as fully as it is to-day. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools were then, as the Chief Justice of Ontario points out in the passage of his judgment above quoted, subject to regulation by the Council of Public Instruction which then filled the place now occupied by the Department of Education. The majority of the trustees for a particular school could not then any more than they can now carry on the school in defiance of the school law and regulations. Legislation which deposes trustees who attempt so to carry on a school and substitutes for them trustees who will obey the law cannot be said to be "prejudicial"—it is in fact beneficial. And if a majority of the electors deliberately appoint trustees who will not perform the duties they owe either to the minority of the class or to the public at large other means of appointing trustees must be found.

But this question like the question as to the validity of Regulation 17 has been contested by the Board in the courts and is now determined adversely to the Board's contention.

The Commission on its appointment took control of the moneys on deposit to the credit of the Board in the Quebec Bank and it claimed the right to receive the Roman Catholic Separate School rates collected by the City of Ottawa. The Board instituted actions against the Commission, the Quebec Bank and the City of Ottawa for the express purpose of establishing its right as against the Commission to manage the

school funds. The trial took place at Ottawa on 30th October, 1915, before the Honourable the Chief Justice of Common Pleas (Chief Justice R. M. Meredith) and after reserving the matter for consideration the learned Judge delivered written reasons for judgment in which he upheld the validity of section three and directed that the actions brought by the Board should be dismissed. His reasons for judgment will be found in volume 34 of the Ontario Law Reports, page 624. At page 631 he says:—

> The removal of trustees who fail or refuse to perform the duties of their office, and especially so when they do so contumaciously, is but a familiar, appropriate, and sometimes necessary legal method; and for a High Court of Parliament, Provincial or Federal, to remove trustees filling a public office, even though elected to that office, and the more so if elected with a view to continuing to refuse or fail to perform such duties in the face of a judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction, making those duties plain, could not be an infringement upon any legal right, but must be an endeavour to maintain and enforce it; and the mere fact that an appeal may be taken, or is contemplated, against such judgment, is no kind of excuse for disregarding it, unless its effect is suspended, during the appeal, by law, or by a competent court; the only legal and proper course, especially for a public officer, is to yield obedience to that judgment until it is reversed, if ever it should be; and that the plaintiffs should have done, and in doing would have remained in office.

The Board appealed from this judgment and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario dismissed the appeal on 3rd April, 1916. The Appellate Court reached the conclusion that the effect of the statute is to safeguard rather than prejudicially affect the rights and privileges which at Confederation were secured to Roman Catholics in Ontario. The question was one entirely suitable for the Courts to determine. The School Board itself selected that forum and a judgment adverse to the Board has been affirmed on appeal. The Board should not now be permitted to select another forum for the decision of the same question. The question is one of fact—prejudice or no prejudice—which can be determined much better by the Courts than by the Governor General in Council.

Besides asserting that the Statute of 1915 is *ultra vires,* the Petitioners base their request for disallowance partly on the ground that the Act should be disallowed under the discretionary power which it is claimed the Governor General in Council may constitutionally exercise with respect to *intra vires* provincial legislation. When reporting on the petition to disallow the statute passed by the Legislature of Ontario, 7 Edward VII (1907), chap 15, entitled, "An Act respecting Cobalt Lake and Kerr Lake," the then Minister of Justice, Sir Allen Aylesworth, in his report dated 21st April, 1908, referred to former reports on other provincial legislation made by his predecessors, the Hon. Mr. Mills and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, as follows:—

> The undersigned shares the views expressed by Mr. Mills and Mr. Fitzpatrick. In his opinion it is not intended by the British North America Act that the power of disallowance shall be exercised for the purpose of annulling provincial legislation, even though your Excellency's Ministers consider the legislation unjust or oppressive or in conflict with recognized legal principles so long as such legislation is within the power of the Provincial Legislature to enact.
>
> The undersigned is of opinion that where an Act is of a merely domestic or local character and does not affect any matter of Dominion interest, your Excellency's Government ought not to review the policy or propriety of the measure which is exclusively a matter of provincial concern, and he accepts the general view that it is not the office or right of the Dominion Government to sit in judgment considering the justice or honesty of any Act of a provincial legislature which deals solely with property or civil rights within the province.

Sir Allen Aylesworth when reporting on 29th March, 1914, with respect to the proposed disallowance of the Statute of Ontario passed in 1909, cap. 19, being an Act to amend the "Act to provide for the transmission of electrical power of Municipalities," repeated this view in the following language:—

> In answer to the several petitions and complaints which have been submitted the Government of Ontario refers to a number of precedents to be found in the opinions of the Ministers of Justice upon provincial legislation submitted to the Governor General in Council, wherein the view is expressed that the Governor General cannot consistently exercise the power of disallowance upon any ground affecting the justice or expediency of a local statute in relation to matter, constitutionally committed to the legislatures, and this view has been very recently reaffirmed by your Excellency's Government upon a report of the undersigned in relation to an Ontario Statute of so late a date as 1907. Many cases might be quoted in addition to those referred to in which the Governor General has declined to act upon such reasons as affording grounds for disallowance. The undersigned, therefore, considers it impossible in accordance with both practice and principle that your Excellency's Government should sit in judgment upon the propriety of this measure.

The present Minister of Justice (Hon. Mr. Doherty) when reporting on 20th January, 1912, on the petition to disallow the Statute of the Province of Alberta passed in 1910, relating to the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company, said:—

> There was considerable discussion at the hearing as to the practice and precedents in respect of disallowance of legislation by reason of unjust provisions or because of its interference with vested rights or the obligations of contract, and a recent report of the predecessor in office of the undersigned was quoted as showing that the Governor General should in no case be advised to disallow for such reasons. It is true, as has been frequently pointed out, that it is very difficult for the Government of the Dominion, acting through the Governor General, to review local legislation or consider its qualities upon questions of hardship or injustice to the rights affected, and this is manifest not only by expressions in reports of the minister, but also by the fact that but a single instance is cited in which the Governor General has exercised the power upon these grounds alone.
>
> The undersigned entertains no doubt, however, that the power is constitutionally capable of exercise and may on occasion be properly invoked for the purpose of preventing, not inconsistently with the public interest, irreparable injustice or undue interference with private rights or property through the operation of local statutes *intra vires* of the legislatures. Doubtless, however, the burden of establishing a case for the execution of the power lies upon those who allege it; and, although the undersigned is not prepared to express approval of the statute in question, which he feels must be regarded as a most remarkable execution of legislative authority, he is nevertheless not satisfied that a sufficient case for disallowance has been established either on behalf of the bondholder, the bank, or the companies, especially when it is considered that the legislation sanctioned by the Assembly evidences as it does a very deliberate and important feature in the policy of the local Government.

It is not necessary in this case to consider whether the limits of the constitutional rights to disallow provincial legislation are those indicated in the reports of Sir Allen Aylesworth or those indicated in the report of the Honourable Mr. Doherty. The Act in question should not be disallowed in either view. Assuming it is *intra*

vires it expresses "a very deliberate and important feature in the policy of the local Government" and should not be interfered with. The Governor General in Council and the Dominion Parliament are by subsections 3 and 4 of section 93 given express jurisdiction over certain provincial legislation relating to education. Provincial legislation should not be interfered with except in cases falling within those subsections and then only in the manner therein provided.

The undersigned submits that the Act in question should not be disallowed because:—

1. It is *intra vires* of the Ontario Legislature and has been so held by the Courts of Ontario.

2. The question is one suitable for the Courts to determine as the validity of the statute depends in one view on a question of fact—prejudice or no prejudice.

3. The terms of the regulation and the statute are acceptable to and protect the rights and privileges of a very large section of the Roman Catholics in Ontario.

4. Regulation 17 was made pursuant to the settled and definite policy of the Government which policy was in 1911 approved by the unanimous vote of the Assembly.

5. Regulation 17 was in force three years before the statute was passed and will remain in force even if the statute is disallowed.

6. The statute was assented to on 8th April, 1915. The Commission was not appointed under section three until 20th July, 1915. If it was intended to ask for disallowance, the petition should have been presented at an earlier stage before the Commission was appointed and placed in charge.

7. Disallowance of the statute at this date would restore a situation described by the trial Judge as intolerable.

8. The Board decided to test the validity of the statute in the Courts and it has been decided that the statute safeguards the rights and privileges of Roman Catholics in Ontario rather than prejudicially affects them and the Governor General in Council should not in effect hear an appeal from the judgments pronounced by the Courts.

9. Provincial legislation affecting education should not be disallowed unless it plainly contravenes sub-section one of section 93 of the British North America Act. Sub-sections three and four of section 93 give certain express authority to the Governor General in Council and to the Dominion Parliament over Provincial legislation affecting education, and no Provincial legislation which is *intra vires* should be interfered with unless it comes within those sub-sections and then only in the manner therein provided.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. HEARST,
Prime Minister.

Dated at Toronto this 4th day of April, 1916.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th April, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th April, 1916, from the Minister of Justice, upon the statutes of the Legislature of Ontario, passed in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign, 1915, and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on 28th April, 1915.

The minister recommends that these statutes be left to such operation as they may have, and the committee concur in his recommendation.

The committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that a copy of this Minute, together with copy of the report of the Minister of Justice, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario for the information of his Government, and that copies be also furnished for the information of the petitioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, April 26, 1916.

To His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council:

The undersigned has had under consideration the statutes of the Legislature of Ontario, passed in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign, 1915, and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on 28th April last. and he is of opinion that these statutes may be left to such operation as they may have.

Chapter 45, intituled "An Act respecting the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the City of Ottawa," must, however, be the subject of special consideration..

A great number of petitions and representations have been made with respect to this legislation, many of them very numerously signed, on behalf of ecclesiastical and municipal authorities and of individuals; and these have been the subject of careful consideration, not only by reason of the importance and public interest attached to the matter concerned, but also on account of the respectable and dignified status or position in the community of those who join in the submissions. Among the petitions there is one from the "Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the city of Ottawa, on its own behalf and on behalf of numerous Boards of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the province of Ontario, and on behalf of supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the said city of Ottawa and throughout the said province," in which the petitioners pray that the said chapter 45 may be disallowed for reasons which are very elaborately set forth and discussed, and which include the reasons of the other petitioners. These will be considered in this report.

The Act proceeds upon a preamble or narrative setting forth the motive of the legislation which may be advisably quoted in full, since the facts therein narrated are not disputed by the petitions. It is as follows:—

> "Whereas an action is now pending in the Supreme Courts of Ontario in which one R. Mackell and other supporters of the Separate Schools in the City of Ottawa are plaintiffs and the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City of Ottawa is defendant, in which the said Board is contending that Regulation Number 17 of the year 1912 and Number 17 of the year 1913, made by the Minister of Education were *ultra vires* of the Province under the British North America Act, and that the Province had no legislative authority under the said Act to regulate the use of French as a language of instruction and communication in the Public and Separate Schools of the Province, or the teaching therein of the French language; and whereas the said Board has failed to open the schools under its charge at the time appointed by law, and to provide or pay qualified teachers for the said schools, and has threatened at different times to close the said schools and to dismiss the qualified teachers duly engaged for the same."

Upon these recitals the statute proceeds to declare or enact that, subject to the question of legislative authority, the said regulations, No. 17, were duly made and

approved under the authority of *The Department of Education Act,* and became binding according to their terms and provisions upon the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the City of Ottawa and the schools under the control of the Board; that it shall be the duty of the members of the Board to keep open, maintain and conduct the schools under their control according to law, with qualified teachers and suitable accommodation for the children attending; to continue to employ the qualified teachers at present in the service of the Board at their present salaries, unless otherwise directed with the approval of the Minister of Education; to engage such additional teachers as may be required; to pay the salaries of all qualified teachers as they become due, and to do such acts as may be necessary to carry out and perform these duties.

Then by section 3 it is enacted that if, in the opinion of the Minister of Education, the Board fail to comply with any of the provisions of the Act, the Minister shall have power with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint a commission; to vest in the commission so appointed all or any of the powers possessed by the Board under statute or otherwise, including the right of administration of the assets of the Board, and such other powers as may be expedient to carry out the intent and objects of the Act; to suspend or withdraw all or any part of the rights, powers and privileges of the Board, and to restore the whole or any part thereof and revest them in the Board as may be desirable; also to make such use or disposition of any legislative grant payable to the Board for the use of the schools as the Minister may in writing direct.

Finally it is provided that nothing in the Act shall be construed to relieve the Board, or any of its members, from the discharge of any of the duties imposed upon it or them by law, or by any judgment in the recited action, or from any liability incurred by reason of failure or neglect of any of the members of the Board to discharge or perform any of the said duties.

The 17th Regulation which is referred to in the preamble and in the first section of the Act makes provision regarding the courses of study to be pursued in the English-French schools, public and separate; that where necessary in the case of French-speaking pupils, French may be used as the language of instruction and communication, not to be continued, however, beyond form 1, except that, with the approval of the Chief Inspector, French may also be used as the language of instruction and communication in the case of pupils beyond Form 1 who are unable to speak and understand the English language; that in the case of French-speaking pupils who are unable to speak and understand English well enough for the purpose of instruction and communication, the pupil shall begin the study and use of English as soon as he enters school, and take up the course of study in that language when he has acquired sufficient facility in the use of English; that in schools where French has hitherto been a subject of study, the public or the separate school board, as the case may be, may provide for instruction in French reading, grammar and composition in Forms I to IV, in addition to the subjects prescribed for the public and separate schools, such instruction in French to be taken only by pupils whose parents or guardians direct that they shall do so, and that such instruction may, notwithstanding the general provision, be given in the French language; that instruction in French shall not interfere with the adequacy of the English courses, and that a provision for such instruction in French in the time table of a school shall be subject to the approval and direction of the Chief Inspector, and shall not in any day exceed one hour in each class-room, except where the time is increased upon the order of the Chief Inspector. There are further provisions to the effect that English-French schools shall, for the purposes of instruction, be organized into two divisions, each division being under the charge of two inspectors, and there are directions for the inspectors in the performance of their duties of inspection; moreover the Chief Inspector of Public and Separate schools is to be the Supervising Inspector of the English-French schools; no teacher is to be

granted a certificate to teach in English-French Schools, or to remain in office, or to be appointed to teach, who does not possess a knowledge of the English language sufficient to teach the Public and Separate school course of study; and it is also provided that the legislative grants to the English-French schools shall be made on the same conditions as are the grants to the other Public and Separate schools, and that English-French schools which are unable to provide the salaries necessary to secure teachers with the aforesaid qualifications shall receive special grants to assist.

These regulations were made presumably by the Minister of Education with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council as authorized by *The Department of Education Act* of Ontario; and they derive their sanction from the latter Act, and independently of Chapter 45; although, as already shown, they are declared by Chapter 45, subject to a question as to the legislative authority of Ontario, to have been duly made and approved.

It may thus be perceived that the purpose of the legislation is to regulate the duties of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate schools for the City of Ottawa, and, in anticipation of failure or neglect of the board to comply with its statutory requirements, to confer upon the Minister of Education, in that event, authority to appoint a commission, in the place of the trustees, for carrying on the schools in the meantime; but it is nevertheless the apparent intention that the board, or its members, shall not be relieved of their duties and obligations as imposed by the law, and it would seem to follow that a disposition on the part of the members of the board to execute their powers as legally required would find the board in the full possession of those powers.

The petitions aver that Roman Catholic Separate schools have been established, maintained and conducted in Ontario since 1841, and especially, in the years immediately preceding Confederation, under the provisions of the Upper Canada Statute of 1863, Chapter 26, entitled: "An Act to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights in respect to Separate schools;" that in some of these Separate schools French was the only language used as means of instruction and communication and as a subject of study, while in others, both the French and English languages were used as media of instruction and communication, as well as subjects of study, and that at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, a great many schools and classes answering to these descriptions had been established, and were being maintained, in various parts of Ontario. Reference is made to the education provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, and it is shown that since the Union the Roman Catholic Separate schools have continued to be conducted in the manner described. Then it is said that by the 17th regulation the use of the French language in such schools has been unjustly limited, or actually prohibited, and that the schools have been subjected to inspection "contrary to and infringing upon the denominational character of said schools," and that the Department of Education is endeavouring to enforce the provisions of the regulation notwithstanding the representations, objections and protests of the petitioners: that the petitioners have resorted to the courts to enforce their rights and privileges and to impeach the validity of the regulation, and complaint is made that pending the litigation the regulation was declared to be valid by section 1 of the said chapter 45. The petitioners, moreover, complain of the appointment of a commission under the authority of the last mentioned Act, whereby the trustees are superseded in the execution of their office, and of the state of things which has been brought about by the administration of the Separate schools under the direction of the commission; and the petitioners submit that the enactment and enforcement of Regulation 17, and of the said Chapter 45, constitute "an unjust and arbitrary violation, and the abrogation of the provisions of the laws respecting Separate schools, of the British North America Act 1867, and of the rights privileges, powers and duties by such laws granted and guaranteed to the said board and the said ratepayers."

The petitioners also argue that the legislation as evidenced by the statute and regulations is aggressive and unfriendly, and in conflict with the principles of good government and benevolence which should be observed in the execution of legislative powers affecting the education of bilingual races under a common system. The claim, however, is, as already shown, that the statute be disallowed, and the petitioners evidently realize what will hereinafter be made clear, that the regulations themselves cannot be disallowed.

It will thus be seen that both the subject matter of complaint and the grounds of the complaint are divisible into two heads. The regulation is attacked and the statute is attacked. It is claimed that both these are *ultra vires* of the provincial authorities, and it is moreover claimed that both the regulation and the statute are vicious in quality.

The 17th regulation in its present and latest form appears, upon the information before the undersigned to have been sanctioned not later than August, 1913. It is an emanation from the Executive of Ontario in the performance of their statutory powers, and it is not within the prerogative of disallowance vested in Your Royal Highness to issue any order or direction which would invalidate or interfere with the effect of the regulation. The power of disallowance is conferred by section 56 of The British North America Act, 1867, whereby it is in substance enacted that where the Lieutenant Governor of a province assents to a Bill, he shall, by the first convenient opportunity, send an authentic copy of the Act to the Governor General, and if the Governor General in Council, within one year after the receipt thereof, think fit to disallow the Act, in the manner therein prescribed, the Act shall be thereby annulled. While, therefore, a local statute may be disallowed by Your Royal Highness in Council within the period of one year from the date of its receipt, and while if the power were exercised regulations depending upon the statute would doubtless fall with it, there is nevertheless no power conferred to disallow a regulation at any time passed under the authority of a statute in force, the time for disallowance of which has long since expired, still less to disallow such a regulation if, as in the present case, it has never been communicated by the local Government, and is not required to be communicated to Your Royal Highness.

Consequently in so far as it is sought by the petitions to have the 17th regulation disallowed or invalidated, if that be an object of the petitioners, the prayer must fail by reason of the absence of any manner of authority in Your Royal Highness in Council to achieve or give effect to that purpose.

As to the disallowance of chapter 45, however, the case stands upon a different footing. The statute was assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on 8th April, 1915, and received by the Secretary of State of Canada in due course on 28th April idem, and is consequently within the undoubted power of Your Royal Highness in Council to disallow.

By Order in Council of 11th March last, it was directed, upon the recommendation of the undersigned, that copy of the petition presented on behalf of the Board of Trustees should be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario for the observations of his Government; and in reply a memorandum of the Prime Minister of Ontario, dated 4th instant, setting forth the views of his Government, has been received. Copies of the petition and of the memorandum on behalf of Ontario in reply are submitted herewith.

It would appear, not only from the memorandum of the Prime Minister of Ontario, but also from the official reports of the proceedings to which he refers, that the questions which are or were in litigation as affecting the validity of Regulation 17 and the said chapter 45 have been finally determined by the local courts, and that the validity, both of the regulation, as a competent execution of the power conferred upon the Minister of Education by *The Department of Education Act,* and of the

statute as within the constitutional authority of the legislature, has been upheld. It is possible, no doubt, that these decisions may be reviewed, either by the Supreme Court of Canada or by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or perhaps by both tribunals; but whether the judgments be carried to appeal or not, it would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be an obviously unconstitutional proceeding that the undersigned, even if he entertained an opinion different from that which has been expressed by the Courts, should advise Your Royal Highness to make that opinion the basis, as against the judicial pronouncements, so long as they stand, of an order for disallowance, upon the ground that the legislation is incompetent to the enacting authorities.

It was said by Lord Watson in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Union Colliery of British Columbia vs. Bryden, 1899, Appeal Cases, pp. 584-585, referring to the distribution of legislative authority by the British North America Act 1867, that "In assigning legislative power to the one or the other of these parliaments, it is not made a statutory condition that the exercise of such power shall be, in the opinion of a court of law, discreet. In so far as they possess legislative jurisdiction, the discretion committed to the parliaments, whether of the Dominion or of the Provinces, is unfettered. *It is the proper function of a court of law to determine what are the limits of the jurisdiction committed to them;* but when that point has been settled, courts of law have no right whatever to inquire whether their jurisdiction has been exercised wisely or not."

That eminent lawyer and former Minister of Justice, the late Honourable Edward Blake, speaking in the House of Commons in 1890 upon the subject of the exercise of the power of disallowance, alluded to the case in which a proposal comes before the executive to disallow an Act of a provincial legislature on the ground that the Act is *ultra vires,* and he said: "If it be so, the Act is void, and I think I may say that it is now generally agreed that void Acts should not be disallowed, but should be left to the action of the Courts."

Occasions may nevertheless present themselves, and have in fact occurred, in which the absence of a decision upon the case by the courts of law, or conformably with such a decision, a Minister of Justice might advise the disallowance of a statute upon grounds of *ultra vires;* but a Minister could not, in the opinion of the undersigned, without assuming the functions of a court of appeal, which are not intended to be exercised by him, set up his individual view as a motive of proceeding in opposition to the deliberate finding of the established tribunals upon issues submitted, heard and determined in judicial proceedings in which the parties are properly convened upon the very question in hand.

One branch of the petitioners complaint concerns the legislative ratification of the regulation, but the objections to the validity of the regulation, independent of a question as to the power of the Ontario Government to enact it, if any, are not stated, and they do not appear; nor is the undersigned informed that there is any question as to compliance with the statutory requirements for the sanction of the regulation. It is true that the petitioners contend that the regulation is in excess of provincial powers as limited by section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867; but, assuming the regulation as competent to provincial authority in the execution of those powers, it is not suggested that it is invalidated by reason of any defect in the method of enactment. Moreover the regulation was judicially upheld in the case of Mackell *vs.* the Ottawa Separate School Trustees, 32 O.L.R. 245, a decision pronounced before the enactment of chapter 45 now in question; and, as pointed out in the Prime Minister's memorandum, the legislative declaration of the binding effect of the regulation is expressed to be subject to the question of the legislative authority of the province under the British North America Act, 1867, a question which it may be observed, could not be prejudiced or affected by any provincial Act.

The petitioners' case for disallowance must therefore rest upon the argument that the exercise of the powers which the Ontario legislature possesses in the enactment of the said Chapter 45 has been indiscreet or unwise, and in conflict with the public interest. In the consideration of this aspect of the case it must not be overlooked that the subject of education has been committed in a very special manner by the Constitutional Act to the exclusive legislative power of the provinces. The general powers of legislation are distributed by Sections 91 and 92, in which there is no reference to education; but Section 93 is introduced specially to provide for this subject, and it is thereby enacted that in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to certain limitations, which are expressly defined; and the suggestion or claim of the petitioners in effect is that Your Royal Highness's Government should review the exercise of this exclusive legislative power of the Province of Ontario, executed as it must be assumed to have been executed, for the purposes of the present question, within the limitations prescribed.

There has been much consideration of the question as to the exercise of the prerogative of disallowance with respect to statutes, the intent and operation of which are confined to the regulation of matters within exclusive provincial authority; and not only has the propriety of exerting the power in such cases, except where the general policy of the Dominion is affected, been seriously doubted by many of the Ministers of Justice, but the very existence of the power is questioned, if not denied, by the immediate predecessor in office of the undersigned. That the power legally exists cannot, however, in the humble opinion of the undersigned be disputed. But such powers must of course be exercised upon sound principles of statesmanship, and not arbitrarily or in conflict with the powers of self-government committed to the Provinces.

The Petitioners represent that there has been aroused in connection with the questions dealt with by this legislation, feelings of unfriendliness between the two principal elements of the Canadian population. The suggestion intended apparently is that such a state of feeling would so endanger the harmony of the Dominion as to make it a matter of general interest to Canada that it should be allayed. It cannot, in the view of the undersigned, be said that Your Royal Highness's Government is not interested for the peace, order and good government of Canada to avert such unhappy consequences as are thus suggested, if that be possible by any constitutional means. But the method proposed is disallowance, and it becomes necessary to consider whether it may, according to the true intent of the constitution, be justifiably adopted and whether its adoption would tend to allay or might not rather intensify the regrettable differences which are said to have arisen. The people of Ontario have through their representatives given effect to the legislation in question as expressing, in the words adopted by the Prime Minister of Ontario, "a very deliberate and important feature in the policy of the local Government" in relation to the preeminently important subject of education, and within the strict powers of the legislature as judicially defined. The measure is therefore sanctioned by the constitutional tribunal. Your Royal Highness's Government cannot, nor can the Parliament of Canada, put anything in the place of the provincial Act. Neither the one nor the other can have any policy to enunciate or sanction with regard to the conduct of the Roman Catholic Separate schools for the city of Ottawa within the limits committed exclusively to the legislature. This is a matter wholly withdrawn from the legislative authority of the Dominion by the Constitutional Act.

It is observable that the statute is introduced by the preamble hereinbefore quoted, and that the facts therein narrated are not in any respect denied or put in question by the petitioners. In view of this narrative of the proceedings, as amplified and continued by the Prime Minister's memorandum, and upon consideration of the

provisions of the statute, it appears that the purpose and effect of the legislation is to provide temporarily for the performance of statutory duties which the trustees, upon whom the duties have been charged, refuse to execute. It would seem that provincial powers of self-government, if they are to be effective at all, must extend to the adoption of this statutory expedient; and a declaration by Your Royal Highness in Council that the provision of the legislature is so inappropriate or unreasonable as to justify its rejection, in competition with the alternative that the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the City of Ottawa shall remain in the condition which the preamble describes, would involve a responsibility for the administration of Provincial powers which the undersigned cannot advise Your Royal Highness to undertake.

Disallowance in such circumstances would suggest that the legislature cannot be trusted to execute according to its own advice the limited powers committed to it, and not only would it create great popular dissatisfaction, but it would also give rise to a constitutional issue, which Your Royal Highness's Government could not justifiably uphold, and which would be fraught with danger to the maintenance of harmony between the people of the Dominion, as great if not indeed greater than that sought to be averted.

Therefore the undersigned does not feel justified to consider further the merits of the legislation, but he observes that the question whether the French language should be used for purpose of study and communication in the schools of Ontario is not strictly involved, because behind the statute stands the 17th Regulation, which would continue to operate notwithstanding disallowance of the statute, and the use of the French language in the schools would still be governed by its provisions.

For these reasons the undersigned is unable to advise that the petitioners present a case upon which Your Royal Highness can be advised to exercise the power of disallowance, and he humbly recommends that the said chapter 45 be left to its operation, subject to further adjudication of the ultimate tribunals, if the pending proceedings be carried to appeal.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, for the information of his Government, and that copies be also furnished for the information of the petitioners.

Humbly submitted,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1916.

DEAR MR. DOHERTY,—The enclosed communication from the Secretary of State transmitting petition of the "Congrès Annuel de l'Association Canadienne-française d'Ontario," praying for the disallowance of the Act of the Province of Ontario, chapter 45, 5 George V (1915), is submitted to you for consideration and report.

Yours faithfully,

R. L. BORDEN.

Hon. C. J. DOHERTY, K.C.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, March 4, 1916.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,—As requested by the President of the "Congrès Annuel de l'Association Canadienne-française d'Education d'Ontario," Mr. Sam. Genest, I beg to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the petition of that association praying for the disallowance of the Act of the Province of Ontario, chapter 45, 5 George V (1915), of which they complain.

Yours very truly,

P. E. BLONDIN,.

The Right Honourable
Sir R. L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

FRENCH CANADIAN CONGRESS OF EDUCATION OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1916.

The Hon. P. E. BLONDIN,
Secretary of State, etc., etc.,
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. MINISTER,—I have the honour to forward to you the petition which all delegates of the French-Canadian Congress of Education of Ontario have signed, praying that the Governor General in Council disallow the Act passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session, and set forth in the statutes of the said province of Ontario at chapter 45, 5 George V, intituled, An Act respecting the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the City of Ottawa.

Please forward the said petition to His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council.

Additional petitions of a similar nature will be sent you as soon as we receive them. We did not care to wait longer for the receipt of said petitions, thereby sending them all at once, because we considered it best to give the Governor General in Council ample time to give our request the necessary consideration, so that a decision could be arrived at before the expiration of the time which is fixed by the British North America Act.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. GENEST,
President of the Ontario French Canadian Congress of Education.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1916.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing communication from the Secretary of State transmitting petition of the "Congrès Annuel de l'Association Canadienne-française d'Education d'Ontario," praying for the disallowance of the Act of the Province of Ontario, chapter 45, 5 George V (1915).

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY.

The Rt. Honourable
Sir ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1916.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing communication from the Secretary of State transmitting petition of the "Congrès Annuel de l'Association Canadienne-française d'Education d'Ontario," praying for the disallowance of the Act of the Province of Ontario, chapter 45, 5 George V (1915).

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY.

The Rt. Honourable
Sir ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, ONT., February 28, 1916.

MY DEAR DOHERTY,—I enclose herewith copy of letter from Hon. N. A. Belcourt, which explains itself. This is sent for your information.

Yours faithfully,

R. L. BORDEN.

Hon. C. J. DOHERTY, K.C.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, February 25, 1916.

The Right Hon. Sir ROBERT BORDEN, G.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR ROBERT,—On looking over the petition to His Royal Highness the Governor in Council praying for the disallowance of the Statute 5, George V, chapter 45 (1915), I find that in the quotation in sub-paragraph (*d*) of paragraph 21, an error has been committed. The citation should be 1863, 26 Victoria, chapter 5. Will you be good enough to have the subsection stricken out and replaced by 1863, 26 Vic., chap. 5, as otherwise it would be very misleading.

Yours very truly,

N. A. BELCOURT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RESPECTING THE

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

LONDON, E.C., 10th December, 1915.

SIR,—I have brought before the Board the result of my conversations with you and some of your colleagues during my recent visit to Canada, as to the financial position of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Companies from the 1st January next.

I told my colleagues that at the interview I had with you on November 25th I disclosed to you very frankly the situation with which the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Companies would be confronted in the immediate future. I also told them that after full consideration, and with the deepest regret I had proposed to you, as the only safe solution of our difficulties, that the Government should take over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway as from the 1st January next, with all its branch lines, together with its Development Company, and other subsidiary companies, with all the assets, the Grand Trunk Railway Company to surrender to the Government the whole of the Common Stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company on condition of the Government relieving the Grand Trunk Railway Company of all liabilities in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, its branch lines, its Development Company, and other subsidiary companies, and repaying to the Grand Trunk Railway Company any money advanced by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or its branch lines, and Development Company, and other subsidiary companies. In the course of conversation, as an alternative, you suggested that the Government might advance by way of loan sufficient money to supply any deficiency in the amount required to meet the fixed charges of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for a period of, say, five years, anticipating that at the expiration of that period the net earnings would be sufficient for that purpose I replied that under present circumstances I did not think the Grand Trunk Railway Company would be justified in entering into any arrangement which would involve the accumulation of further liabilities against that company's revenue. I considered that any such arrangement involving such increased liabilities would so handicap the Company's necessary power of financing as to render it unable to fulfil the ever-increasing demands of the public and public bodies—demands which could not posibly be met unless the credit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was so maintained as to render possible the raising of fresh capital as required.

My colleagues agree with the views I expressed to you, and with the offer I made to you as described above, and which I now repeat with their concurrence.

The liabilities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will begin to accumulate as from the 1st January next against net revenue, and any deficiencies will have to be met by the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Under present circumstances it is quite impossible for the Grand Trunk Railway Company to meet the extra liabilities arising from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The amount of interest guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Company is about $2,750,000 annually, to which must be added the interest on the amount spent on branch lines, over and above the amount for which bonds have been, or will be, guaranteed by the Provincial Governments. It is expected that the Provincial Governments will issue additional bonds to cover some of this amount, leaving probably about $8,000,000 due to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The amount of interest guaranteed by the Government, including that on the Government loan of $25,000,000,

amounts to about $4,000,000 per annum. In any case the Government would have to find interest charges to the amount of $4,000,000 which amount, however, includes $1,700,000 which the Government has to pay on the Mountain Section Bonds.

We have done our utmost to meet the heavy financing which has been necessary, and the difficulty of which has been immensely increased by the disastrous war conditions. We are now "at the end of our tether" with regard to Grand Trunk Pacific financing.

The first Grand Trunk Pacific payments for interest after the 1st January next will become due on the 1st March, and amount to just under $1,000,000, and there is no prospect of our being able to meet that payment.

It is an inexpressibly bitter disappointment to the Board and myself to have to think of giving up the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, but the Board feel it is their first duty to make every sacrifice to save the numerous present investors in England, who, in perfect good faith, have contributed the many millions which have built the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, at the very moderate rate of interest of a little over 4 per cent.

If the Government accept the proposition of the Board, I feel confident that whatever the liability the Government may assume will be amply repaid in a few years by the increased traffic arising from the development of the North West, and the bringing of new land under cultivation. What that development may mean is foreshadowed in the amount of the record crop just gathered in the North West, the production of wheat alone being 320,000,000 bushels, as against only 140,000,000 bushels in 1914; with other crops showing considerable increase in yields. The Board feel that they may be severely criticised in a few years for parting with the property, and nothing but the necessity of saving the money which the present investors have put into the property would have induced them to do so. The deficit of the next few years, at a time of unprecedented strain owing to the terrible war in Europe, is the danger to be avoided, but an amount of deficit which is impossible for a company to finance is quite possible for a nation.

The railway situation in Canada is a serious one, and any default on the part of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company might lead to grave consequences as to the general financial position in Canada. The Board believe this danger will pass away if the Government accept their proposal, thus saving the general situation, and enabling the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as I have already explained, to fulfil its duty to the public.

I beg you to remember that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been built through a most difficult country, at a cost which is moderate considering the high character of the work, and the satisfactory low grade maintained in crossing the mountains, and it must be also remembered that all the work has been done under the supervision of the Government Engineer, and all expenditure has been audited by the Government Auditors.

Mr. Chamberlin will supply you with full particulars and explanations of the accounts existing between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, its branch lines, and subsidiary companies, and will be happy to furnish you with any further information you may require.

I again express the deep regret of the Board at being compelled to make the offer contained in this letter, but the circumstances over which we have no control are too strong for us to withstand.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) ALFRED W. SMITHERS,
Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY AND GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES.

STATEMENT showing Bonds, etc., authorized, issued and outstanding and net proceeds therefrom, also Interest payable for the years 1916 and 1917 (as from Feb. 29th, 1916).

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.	Authorized.	Par Value Issued and Outstanding.	Net Proceeds.	Interest payable 1916.		Interest Payable 1917.	Total Interest Payable 1916-1917.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1st Mortgage 3% Bonds due Jan. 1, 1962	68,040,000 00	68,040,000 00	68,040,000 00	Due Jan.-July	1,020,600 00	2,044,200 00	3,061,800 00
4% Bonds Series A due April 1, 1955	10,206,000 00	10,206,000 00	9,601,926 30	" April-Oct.	408,240 00	408,240 00	816,480 00
4% Bonds Series A due April 1, 1955	9,963,000 00	9,963,000 00	9,016,297 11	" April-Oct.	398,520 00	398,520 00	797,040 00
4% Bonds Lake Superior due April 1, 1955	7,533,000 00	7,533,000 00	7,116,692 40	" April-Oct.	301,320 00	301,320 00	602,640 00
4% Debenture Stock, Perpetual	50,000,000 00	34,879,252 86	31,411,985 96	" Mar.-Sept.	1,395,170 12	1,395,170 12	2,790,340 24
4% Debenture due July 1, 1923	15,000,000 00	15,000,000 00	15,000,000 00	" Jan.-July	300,000 00	600,000 00	900,000 00
4% Bonds due April 1, 1919	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00	" April-Oct.	400,000 00	400,000 00	800,000 00
4% Sterling Bonds due Jan. 1, 1962	15,940,800 00	8,440,848 00	6,727,249 80	" Jan.-July	168,816 96	337,633 92	506,450 88
Loan from Dominion Government	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00	" May-Nov	300,000 00	300,000 00	600,000 00
5% Secured Notes due March 2, 1921	9,720,000 00	9,720,000 00	9,095,512 05	" Mar.-Sept.	486,000 00	486,000 00	972,000 00
	202,402,800 00	179,782,100 86	172,009,663 62		5,178,667 08	6,668,084 04	11,846,751 12
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines.							
Alberta Branches due Feb. 25, 1939	3,022,500 00	2,430,000 00	12,688,844 07	Due May-Nov	97,200 00	97,200 00	194,400 00
Alberta Coal Branch due Feb. 15, 1942	1,159,596 00	1,159,596 00		" May-Nov	46,383 84	46,383 84	92,767 68
Saskatchewan Branches due Jan. 22, 1939	10,980,600 00	9,879,408 00		" May-Nov	395,176 32	395,176 32	790,352 64
Saskatchewan Terminals	2,150,000 00						
Saskatchewan Bridges	1,300,000 00						
	18,612,696 00	13,469,004 00	12,688,844 07		538,760 16	538,760 16	1,077,520 32
Total Main Line Branches	221,015,496 00	193,251,104 86	184,698,507 69		5,717,427 24	7,206,844 20	12,924,271 44

Montreal, April 28, 1916.

Sgd. W. H. ARDLEY,
Comptroller.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND

SCHEDULE of Outstanding Bonds, Debentures,

Company.	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Interest. Rate.	Interest. Due.	Amount Issued. £.	Amount Issued. $ cts.
Lake Superior Branch—						
First Mortgage	Mar. 15, 1905	April 1, 1955	4	April Oct...	1,550,000	7,533,000 00
Prairie Division—						
First Mortgage	July 1, 1905	Jan. 1, 1962	3	Jan., July...	2,648,000	12,869,280 00
"A" Bonds	Mar. 15, 1905	April 1, 1955	4	April, Oct..	2,100,000	10,206,000 00
Loan from Dom. Government	May 22, 1909	April 1, 1919	4	April, Oct..	.....	10,000,000 00
Debentures ($15,000,000 Loan)	Aug. 6, 1913	July 1, 1923	4	Jan., July...	.....	5,692,436 84
Mountain Division—						
First Mortgage	July 1, 1905	Jan. 1, 1962	3	Jan., July...	11,352,000	55,170,720 00
"B" Bonds	Mar. 15, 1905	April 1, 1955	4	Apr 1, Oct..	2,050,000	9,963,000 00
Debentures ($15,000,000 Loan)	Aug. 6, 1913	July 1, 1923	4	Jan., July...	655,600	9,307,563 16
Sterling Bonds	July 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1962	4	Jan., July...	1,081,200	3,186,216 00
						5,254,632 00
Loan from Dom. Government.	Sept., Oct.... Nov., Dec... 1914.....	May 1, 1915	5	May, Nov..	.....	6,000,000 00
Secured Notes	Mar. 2, 1914	Mar. 2, 1921	5	Mar., Sept..	2,000,000	9,720,000 00
Debenture Stock	Mar. 1, 1907	Perpetual.....	4	Mar., Sept..	7,176,801	34,879,252 86
Branch Lines—						
Saskatchewan	June 24, 1909 " 30, 1910 July 31, 1912	Jan. 22, 1939	4	May, Nov..	2,032,800	9,879,408 00
Alberta	July 28, 1909	Feb. 25, 1939	4	May, Nov..	500,000	2,430,000 00
	July 31, 1912	Feb. 15, 1942	4	May, Nov..	238,600	1,159,596 00

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.

Loans and Notes, January 1, 1916.

Amount.	Outstanding	Annual Interest.		Guaranteed by.	Trustee.
£	$ cts.	£	$ cts.		
1,550,000	7,533,000 00	62,000	301,320 00	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. of Can	National Trust Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q
2,648,000	12,869,280 00	79,440	386,078 40	Dominion Government.....	Royal Trust Co., Montreal.
2,100,000	10,206,000 00	84,000	408,240 00	Grand Trunk Ry.Co. of Can.	National Trust Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
	10,000,000 00	.....	400,000 00	" " " ..	Royal Trust Co., Montreal.
.....	5,692,436 84	.....	227,697 48	" " " .	
11,352,000	55,170,720 00	340,560	1,655,121 60	Dominion Government.....	Royal Trust Co., Montreal.
2,050,000	9,963,000 00	82,000	398,520 00	Grand Trunk Ry.Co. of Can.	National Trust Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
.....	9,307,563 16	.....	372,302 52	" " " ..	
655,600	3,186,216 00	26,224	127,448 64	Dominion Government.....	Royal Trust Co., Montreal.
1,081,200	5,254,632 00	43,248	210,185 28	"	" "
.....	6,000,000 00	.....	300,000 00		
2,000,000	9,720,000 00	100,000	486,000 00	Grand Trunk Ry.Co. of Can.	Union of London & Smith's Bank, London, England.
7,176,801	34,879,252 86	287,072	1,395,170 12	" " " ..	
12,032,800	9,879,408 00	81,312	395,176 32	Province of Saskatchewan...	Royal Trust Co., Montreal.
500,000	2,430,000 00	20,000	97,200 00	Province of Alberta.....	National Trust Co., Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
238,600	1,159,596 00	9,544	46,383 84	"	" " "

Sgd. FRANK SCOTT,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.

INTEREST PAYMENTS.

——	Principal Amount.	January.	March.	April.	May.	July.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Total.	Guaranteed by.
Lake Superior Branch.											
First Mortgage	7,533,000 00			150,660 00				150,660 00		301,320 00	G. T. Ry. Co.
Prairie.											
3% First Mortgage Bonds	12,869,280 00	193,039 20				193,039 20				386,078 40	Dom. Govt.
4% "A" Bonds	10,206,000 00			204,120 00				204,120 00		408,240 00	G. T. Ry. Co.
4% Bonds due 1919	10,000,000 00			200,000 00				200,000 00		400,000 00	" "
4% Debentures	5,692,436 84	113,848 74				113,848 74				227,697 48	" "
Mountain.											
First Mortgage	55,170,720 00	827,560 80				827,560 80				1,655,121 60	Dom. Govt.
"B" Bonds	9,963,000 00			199,260 00				199,260 00		398,520 00	G. T. Ry. Co.
4% Debentures	9,307,563 16	186,151 26				186,151 26				372,302 52	" "
Sterling Bonds	3,186,216 00	63,724 32				63,724 32				127,448 64	Dom. Gov't.
Held by G. T. Ry.	5,254,632 00	105,092 64				105,092 64				210,185 28	" "
Loan from Dom. Govt.	6,000,000 00				150,000 00				150,000 00	300,000 00	
Debenture Stock	34,879,252 86		697,585 06				697,585 06			1,395,170 12	G. T. Ry. Co.
Secured Notes	9,720,000 00		243,000 00				243,000 00			486,000 00	" "
G. T. Pac. Branch Lines.											
Saskatchewan	9,879,408 00				197,588 16				197,588 16	395,176 32	Prov. of Saskatchewan
Alberta	3,589,596 00				71,791 92				71,791 92	143,583 84	Prov. of Alberta.
	$193,251,104 86	1,489,416 96	940,585 06	754,040 00	419,380 08	1,489,416 96	940,585 06	754,040 00	419,380 08	7,206,844 20	

Add.	Estimated loss in operation Mountain Division for one year		$ 1,200,000 00
	Exceptional expenditures on Mountain Division for maintenance and providing necessary facilities for operation of line for one year		720,000 00
	Loss in operation, Branch Lines, one year		300,000 00
	Miscellaneous current expenditure		950,000 00
	50 Refrigerator cars at $4,000 each		200,000 00
			$10,576,844 20
Less	Rental—Lake Superior Branch	$ 600,000 00	
	Net earnings on Prairie Division, one year	600,000 00	
			1,200,000 00
			$9,376,844 20

NOTE.—The interest payments include interest on $55,170,720 00 Mountain Division 3% bonds to be assumed by the Dominion Government, viz., $1,655,121.60 per annum.

MONTREAL, April 29th, 1916.

(Sgd.) FRANK SCOTT,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC-SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY.

STATEMENT showing Construction Expenditure and Balance over-expended at February 29, 1916.

Construction Expenditure—	Expenditure.	Interest.	Total.
Prairie	$ 31,506,386 57	$ 9,533,055 65	$ 41,039,442 22
Mountain	84,925,051 74	9,905,870 80	94,830,922 54
Lake Superior	9,093,800 62	2,600,750 50	11,694,551 12
North Bay Branch	183,873 72	.....	183,873 72
Equipment	19,913,106 97	2,562,344 82	22,475,451 79
Express equipment	56,745 36	.....	56,745 36
	$145,678,964 98	$24,602,021 77	$170,280,986 75
Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway	313,575 19	.....	313,575 19
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company	24,198,712 18	2,336,117 70	26,534,829 88
	$170,191,252 35	$26,938,139 47	$197,129,391 82
Total proceeds of bonds set out in preceding statement			$184,698,507 69
" expenditures			197,129,391 82
Over expenditures			$12,430,884 13

W. H. ARDLEY,
Comptroller.

MONTREAL, April 28, 1916.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC-SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FEBRUARY 29, 1916.

Excess of Capital Expenditure over net proceeds of securities sold, per statement preceding	$12,430,884 13	
Deferred Debits and Credits to be closed into Capital Account as per Statement No. 1 following—Cr.	813,797 77	
	$11,617,086 36	
Sundry Assets, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Statement No. 2 following	7,866,295 93	
Sundry Assets, Branch Lines Statement No. 3 following	1,257,579 08	
Sundry Assets, Saskatchewan Railway Statement. No. 4 following	2,170 97	
Sundry Liabilities, Grand Trunk Pacific, Statement No. 2 following	.....	$ 4,522,037 75
Sundry Liabilities, Branch Lines, Statement No. 3 following	.....	1,734,027 06
Sundry Liabilities, Saskatchewan Railway, Statement No. 4 following	.....	101,246 16
Due to Grand Trunk Railway	.....	14,385,821 37
	$20,743,132 34	$20,743,132 34
Grand Trunk Railway Advances—		
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway		$ 801,783 54
Branch Lines		13,369,537 83
Saskatchewan Railway		214,500 00
		$14,385,821 37

W. H. ARDLEY,
Comptroller.

May 1, 1916.

STATEMENT No. 1.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

February 29th, 1916.

Deferred Debits and Credits.	Debits.	Credits.
Interest account	$329,151 84	
Deposits in court	3,100 00	
Freight suspense account	1,865 63	
Montreal office	.....	$ 5,599 20
Medical account	.....	164,462 82
Cars destroyed on Grand Trunk Railway	.....	63,633 02
Sales Lake Superior Subsidy Lands	.....	2,118 77
Union Stock Yards Dividends	.....	15,424 11
National Transcontinental Railway, Section F	.....	596,677 32
Rental Lake Superior Branch	.....	300,000 00
	$334,117 47	$1,147,915 34

Net credit, $813,797.77.

W. H. ARDLEY,
Comptroller.

May 1, 1916.

STATEMENT No. 2.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

February 29th, 1916.

Details of Assets and Liabilities.	Sundry Assets.	Sundry Liabilities.
Cash	$ 1,048,206 21	
Section "F" Accounts, to be charged to N.T.R. Commissioners	10,923 66	
Winnipeg Joint Terminals Working Account	2,500 00	
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company	3,319 15	
Local Audit Office, Winnipeg	472,657 18	
Fuel stocks	251,675 65	
Material stocks	819,163 85	
Advances to engineers	201,841 50	
Advances N.T.R. contracts	873,224 17	
Accounts collectible	1,561,631 12	
Canadian Northern Pacific double track	16,086 30	
Winnipeg lots	31,099 14	
Union Stock Yards ⅓ capital stock	265,060 00	
Pacific & Northern Omineca Railway	243,604 73	
Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines	906,285 48	
Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway	73,243 18	
Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company	813,407 83	
Dock Agent, Prince Rupert	49 23	
Dominion Government	.....	28,225 14
Sundry shareholders	.....	203,800 00
Interest accrued unpaid	.....	92,280 48
London income tax unpaid	.....	17,577 49
Accounts payable	.....	3,264,063 61
Unclaimed wages	.....	19,165 34
Apprentice Guarantee Fund	.....	1,217 03
Unpaid wages	.....	559,698 16
Canadian Government Railway	29,044 22	—
London office	243,333 33	—
Machinery, tools and appliances	.....	63,534 69
Military shells suspense account	.....	27,855 88
G. T. P. terminal elevator suspense account	.....	1,296 12
Per diem, etc	.....	213,323 81
	$ 7,866,295 93	$ 4,522,037 75

W. H. ARDLEY,
Comptroller.

May 1, 1916.

STATEMENT No. 3.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES.

February 29th, 1916.

Details of Assets and Liabilities.		Sundry Assets.	Sundry Liabilities
Accounts collectible		$ 257,364 63	
Cash—			
London	$ 144,217 08		
Montreal	56,308 95		
New York	6,191 16		
		206,717 19	
Cash in hands of Treasurer of Alberta and Saskatchewan		136,383 71	
Advances to engineers		35,351 50	
Local auditor, Winnipeg		591,213 37	
Instalments due on Bonds		10,507 32	
London income tax unpaid		2,187 98	
Salaries and wages		.....	129,239 26
Accounts payable		.....	1,131,573 12
Unclaimed wages		.....	7,175 07
Apprentice Guarantee Fund		.....	30 15
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway		.....	430,821 31
Bond interest unpaid		.....	23,210 17
Siding refund account		17,853 38	—
P. & L. on exchange		.....	8,427 09
Capital suspense account		.....	3,550 89
		$ 1,257,579 08	$ 1,734,027 06

W. H. ARDLEY,
Vice-President and Auditor.

May 1, 1916.

STATEMENT No. 4.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY.

February 29th, 1916.

Details of Assets and Liabilities.	Sundry Assets.	Sundry Liabilities.
Accounts collectible	$ 36 82	
Cash	1,678 81	
Accounts payable	....	7,990 10
Notes payable G. T. P. Dev. Co.	....	20,000 00
Unclaimed wages	....	12 88
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	....	73,243 18
Local auditor	455 34	—
	$ 2,170 97	$ 101,246 16

W. H. ARDLEY,
Vice-President and Auditor.

May 1, 1916.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 282

AVANCES BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AT FEBRUARY 29, 1916.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company	$ 801,783 54
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company	13,369,537 83
Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway Company	214,500 00
Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, Limited	11,793,907 46
	$26,179,728 83

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada hold Notes of the above Companies covering the advances, as follows:—

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company	$13,045,556 38
Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway Company	214,500 00
Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co. ,Limited	11,073,960 17
	$24,334,016 55

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are entitled to Branch Lines Company Bonds guaranteed by the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, to the extent of $3,868,100, representing expenditures made on Branch Lines and Terminals, when amount has been finally agreed upon.

(Sgd.) FRANK SCOTT,
Vice President and Treasurer.

MONTREAL, 29th April, 1916.

The following are from the records of the Department of Finance:—

MEMO. RE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC GUARANTEE ACT, 1914, AND PROCEEDS OF SECURITIES ISSUED THEREUNDER.

Authorized issue by terms of mortgage: £3,280,000 or $15,962,666.66.

		Proceeds of Sale and Pledges.
Pledged with Dominion Government against advance of Dominion Notes between September and December, 1914	£1,543,200	$ 6,000,000 00
Sold to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart at various times, November, 1914, to August, 1915, at 92½	656,600	2,951,292 64
Pledged to Grand Trunk Railway, December, 1915, as security for loan made through Blair & Company, New York	1,081,200	3,780,000 00
	£3,280,000 Total proceeds.	$12,731,292 64

Issue estimated to produce on the basis of prices before the War 91½%;
Actually produced 79·6% which makes a difference between estimated proceeds and actual proceeds of $1,874,734.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC GUARANTEE ACT, 1914.

Purposes to which proceeds of guaranteed securities may be applied:
Section 5, Chapter 34, Acts of 1914.

The kind of securities to be guaranteed hereunder and the forms thereof .....and the disposition of the moneys to be raised thereon .....shall be such as the Governor in Council approves provided that no part of said moneys shall be used other than for expenditure approved by or under the authority of the Governor in Council for three-fourths of the cost of construction work as defined in the said Trust Deed of tenth June, 1905, in respect of the Mountain Section, inclusive of all interest until completion of the Mountain Section on bonds heretofore or hereafter issued in respect of same under the Deeds of Trust by way of mortgage dated tenth June, 1905, and fifteenth March, 1905, set forth in Schedules A and B

to chapter 98 of the Statutes of Canada, 1905, and interest upon advances made in respect of the Mountain Section under The Grand Trunk Pacific Loan Act, 1913, and for interest upon the guaranteed securities until the expiration of three years from the date of completion of the Western Division as hereinafter fixed.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY GUARANTEE ACT, 1914.

PAYMENT OUT OF PROCEEDS.

Order in Council, Number and Date.	Amount payable under O. C.	Date of Payment.	Amount of Payment.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
P. C. 2376, Sept. 12, 1914	2,000,000 00	Sept. 12, 1914	2,000,000 00
P. C. 2864, Nov. 12, 1914	6,177,850 45	Oct. 5, 1914	2,000,000 00
P. C. 3222, Dec. 29, 1914	1,085,093 04	Nov. 14, 1914	1,000,000 00
P. C. 3255, Jan. 5, 1915	270,370 31	Nov. 20, 1914	2,205,112 91
P. C. 243, Feb. 2, 1915	28,564 59	Dec. 9, 1914	972,737 54
P. C. 244, Feb. 2, 1915	241,354 55	Jan. 26, 1915	538,803 35
P. C. 1107, May 14, 1915	138,680 54	Feb. 20, 1915	128,428 50
P. C. 1143, May 21, 1915	172,213 54	Mar. 10, 1915	27,262 46
P. C. 1144, May 21, 1915	438,948 50	Aug. 13, 1915	114,315 57
P. C. 1145, May 21, 1915	152,622 58	Jan. 3, 1916	2,581,764 50
P. C. 1457, June 24, 1915	140,944 51	Feb. 3, 1916	402,494 62
P. C. 1868, Aug. 12, 1915	1,454,847 71	Feb. 7, 1916	750,000 00
P. C. 2231, Sept. 25, 1915	303,080 62	Feb. 12, 1916	47,856 40
P. C. 208, Feb. 4, 1916	224,348 23		
P. C. 209, Feb. 4, 1916	402,494 62	Total Payments	12,768,775 85
P. C. 210, Feb. 4, 1916	55,628 53		
P. C. 211, Feb. 4, 1916	1,226,729 73		
P. C. 406, Feb. 25, 1916	136,550 16		
	14,650,322 21		
Total proceeds of issue as per statement			12,731,292 64
Accrued interest			37,483 21
			12,768,775 85

P. C. 2376.

CERTIFIED *copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 12th September, 1914.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th September, 1914, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that by the Act of 1914, Chap. 34, the guarantee by the Government of a further issue of bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to an amount not exceeding $16,000,000 was authorized as aid for the completion of the mountain section of their railway, such bonds to be secured by a mortgage deed of trust, it being provided by section 5 of the Act that no part of the moneys to be raised on the guaranteed securities shall be used other than for expenditure "approved by or under the authority of the Governor in Council for three-quarters of the cost of construction work," with certain interest.

That under date the 5th August, 1914, a mortgage deed of trust was accordingly executed between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the Royal Trust Company, and His Majesty, represented by the Honourable the Minister of Finance, in respect of the issue, secured by the mortgage, of 4 per cent bonds to an extent not, at any time, exceeding the sum of £3,280,000 sterling.

That, under date the 5th September, 1914, an Order in Council has been passed authorizing an advance to the company of $2,000,000, so that the construction of the

mountain section should proceed without interruption, such advance to be secured by the pledge of the guaranteed bonds above referred to, to such amount as will afford a margin of twenty points on the par value, the money to be paid out only on the terms and conditions prescribed in the mortgage deed of trust, of the 5th of August, 1914.

That by Section 5, Article 3 of the said Trust Deed, it was provided that payments should be made "on the approval and under the authority of the Governor-in-Council" of such sums as the chief engineer appointed by the Government, or such other officer as the Government may appoint for that purpose, may certify to have been earned.

That at the present time, certificates of the chief engineer have been issued of work done on the mountain section, but not paid, or only paid in part, as follows:—

Certificate No. 102, dated May 1, 1914..	$1,661,768 57
Of this there was paid $543,801.03, which completed the payment of the proceeds of £14,000,000 sterling of the 4 per cent guaranteed by the Government, the balance under the certificate left unpaid, being..	$1,117,967 54
Certificate No. 103, dated May 29, 1914..	1,184,875 95
" No. 104, dated June 12, 1914..	1,299,927 86
" No. 105, dated July 14, 1911..	1,668,506 60
Total left unpaid...	$5,271,277 95

The Minister recommends that approval be given by Your Royal Highness-in-Council to the payment to the company of the said two million dollars representing a part of the said unpaid balance of the chief engineer's certificates.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Finance.

P. C. 2451.

CERTIFIED *copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 26th September, 1914.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Memorandum, dated 25th September, 1914, from the Minister of Finance, directing the attention of Your Royal Highness to a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved on 5th September, 1914, referring to "The Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act, 1914" and concurring in the recommendation of the Minister of Finance that an advance of two million dollars be made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company upon the terms and conditions set forth.

The Minister observes that the financial conditions referred to in the report still continue and that in consequence the Railway Company is unable to sell or procure advances upon the guaranteed bonds mentioned in the said report.

The Minister recommends, in view of the foregoing and in order that the Railway Company may be enabled to continue its construction work, that a further advance of two million dollars be made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum and be repayable with interest on or before May 1st, 1915. Such advance to be secured by the pledge of bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company authorized to be guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Act known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act,

1914" to such amount as will afford a margin of twenty points upon the par value. A pledge agreement in form satisfactory to the Minister of Finance to be executed by the Railway Company.

The Minister further recommends that the said advance be placed to the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada to be paid out only on the terms and conditions prescribed in the mortgage deed of trust of 5th August, 1914, securing the said bonds.

The Minister further recommends that the proposed advance be made by an issue of Dominion notes against the pledge of the guaranteed securities required under the foregoing provisions to be lodged as security for the advance. While this proposal is a technical departure from the terms of the Dominion Notes Act such departure is, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, justified by the exceptional circumstances more particularly as set forth in the report of the Committee of the Privy Council hereinbefore referred to.

The Minister also recommends that any necessary legislation confirming the proceedings herein recommended be obtained at the next ensuing session of Parliament.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2864.

CERTIFIED *copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th November, 1914.*

The Committe of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 11th November, 1914, from the Minister of Railways, submitting, with reference to the provisions of Section 5 of Article 3 of the mortgage deed of trust dated the 5th day of August, 1914, entered into in pursuance of the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act, 1914, between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the Royal Trust Company as trustee and the King as guarantor,—that Section 5 provides that on the approval and under the authority of the Governor in Council the Government, represented therein by the Minister of Finance, shall pay out of the proceeds of the bonds secured by the said deed of trust to the Company or its nominees such sums as the Chief Engineer appointed by the Government may certify have been earned, having regard to the cost of construction work on the Mountain Section of the Company's railway.

The Minister states that up to the present time certificates of the Chief Engineer appointed by the Government have been issued for work done on the Mountain Section but not paid or paid only in part as follows:—

Certificate No. 102, dated May 1, 1914—Balance payable thereon after deducting therefrom payments made out of proceeds of the company's 3 per cent bonds issued under Chapter 98 of the Acts of 1905		$1,117,967 54
Certificate No. 103, dated May 29, 1914		1,184,875 95
" No. 104, dated June 12, 1914		1,299,927 86
" No. 105, dated July 14, 1914		1,668,506 60
" No. 106, dated September 18, 1914		462,856 15
" No. 107, dated September 30, 1914		1,698,028 95
" No. 108, dated November 6, 1914		745,687 40
Total		$8,177,850 45
Less payments made to the Company on account—		
Under Order in Council, September 12, 1914, No. 2376	$2,000,000	
Under Order in Council, September 26, 1914, No. 2451	2,000,000	
		4,000,000 00
Balance certificates unpaid at the prseent date		$4,177,850 45

The Minister, therefore, recommends that approval be given of the payment to the Company of the said balance of $1,177,850.15, provided, however, as in said Section 5 set out, the Government shall not be liable to pay any sum of said proceeds and then only in so far as the amount thereof shall avail.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 3222.

CERTIFIED *copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th December 1914.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th December, 1914, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, stating that he has had under consideration a certificate from the Chief Engineer appointed by the Government of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway representing that the bond interest due and payable on the 1st January, 1915, on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, as per audit of the Auditor of the Department of Railways and Canals, is one million, eighty-five thousand, ninety-three dollars and four cents ($1,085,093.04). In this connection the Ministers directs attention to Section 5 of the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act, 1914. That Section provides that the moneys raised by the sale or pledge of the securities guaranteed by the Government of Canada under that Act may be used, when the expenditure thereof has been approved by the Governor in Council, in payment, among other things, of the interest until completion of the Mountain Section on bonds heretofore or hereafter issued in respect of the same, together with interest upon certain advances made in respect of the Mountain Section named in the statute. The date for completion of the Western Division is, by that statute, fixed for the thirty-first day of December, 1915.

The Minister, therefore, in pursuance of the said Section 5 and of the provisions of the deed of trust of date the fifth day of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, recommends that approval be given of the payment to the Company of the said sum of one million, eighty-five thousand, ninety-three dollars and four cents ($1,085,093.04); provided, however, as in Section 5 of Article 3 of the said deed of trust is set out, the Government shall not be liable to pay any sum in respect of the said interest except out of the proceeds of securities issued under the deed of trust referred to, and then only in so far as the amount of such proceeds shall avail.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 3255.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th January, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st December, 1914, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 28th December, 1914, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 109,

showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 30th September, 1914, the total of such expenditure being $85,555,-974.04, and the expenditure for that month being $360,493.74, of which 75 per cent, namely, $270,370.31, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, Section 5, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $270,370.31, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Railways and Canals.

P.C. 244.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd February,, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Railways and Canals, dated 30th January, 1915, representing that under date the 25th of January, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 110, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of October, 1914, the total of such expenditure being $85,877,780.11, and the expenditure for that month being $321,806.07, of which 75 per cent, namely, $241,354.55, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated 5th August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificates.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the company of the said sum of $241,354.55, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance,

P. C. 243.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd February, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 30th January, 1915, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 26th of January, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 111, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 30th of November, 1914, the total of such expenditure being $85,-

915,866.22, and the expenditure for that month being $38,086.11, of which 75 per cent, namely, $28,564.59, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor-in-Council for payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $28,564.59, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P. C. 1107.

Certified *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 14th May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 12th May, 1915, from the Minister of Railways and Canals representing that, under date the 11th May, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 112, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of December, 1914, the total of such expenditure being $86,100,773.60, and the expenditure for the month being, $184,907.38, of which 75 per cent, namely, $138,-680.54, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for the payment on such certificates.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $138,680.54, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee submit the said for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P. C. 1143.

Certified *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 17th May, 1915, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 12th of May, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 113, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of January, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $86,330,-391.65, and the expenditure for that month being $229,618.05, of which 75 per cent, namely, $172,213.54, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which required the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $172,213.54, accordingly, in so far aos the proceeds of said bonds at the crdit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P. C. 1144.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 17th May, 1915, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 12th of May, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer or the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 114, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 28th of February, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $86,915,656.32 and the expenditure for that month being $585,264.67, of which 75 per cent, namely, $438,948.50, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, Dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $438,948.50, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P.C. 1145.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor on the 31st May, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 17th May, 1915, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 13th of May, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 115, showing the approved expenditure of the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of March, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $87,119,153.09 and the expenditure for that month being $203,496.77, of which 75 per cent, namely, $152,622.58, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificates.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $152,622.58 accordingly, i nso far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1457.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th June, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st June, 1915, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that under date the 9th June, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 116, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 30th April, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $87,307,079.10 and the expenditure for that month being $187,926.01, of which 75 per cent, namely $140,944.51, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which require the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $140,944.51 accordingly, in so far as the proceed of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1868.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th August 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 6th August, 1915, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 22nd July, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued—under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment— his certificate, No. 117, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of May, 1915.

The Minister states that this certificate shows the total of such expenditure to be $87,865,347.88; the expenditure for that month being $558,268.78 of which 75 per cent, namely, $418,701.60 is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds. This total includes $6,004,817.88 interest on bonds *prior* to the said Act.

That in addition, the certificate also covers a further sum of $2,121,239.15, the total interest under the said Act up to 1st July, 1915, of which sum, by an Order in Council of 29th December, 1914, authority has been given for payment of $1,085,093.04 leaving the balance of such interest now payable, $1,036,146.11.

That the total approved expenditure is, accordingly, shown to be $87,865,347.88 plus the further interest of $2,121,239.15 making the total $89,986,587.03 and the total amount now payable $418,701.60 plus $1,036,146.11 or a total of $1,454,847.71.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $1,454,847.71 accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of the said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2231.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 25th September, 1915.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st September, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that under date the 20th of September, 1915, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 119, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st July, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $90,857,899.72, and the expenditure for that month $404,107.49, of which 75 per cent, namely, $303,080.62, is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $303,080.62, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P. C. 208.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th February, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them, a report, dated 31st January, 1916, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 24th of January, 1916, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 120, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of August, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $224,348.23 is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, $224,348.23 is payable by the Dominion Bovernment from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $224,348.23 accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P. C. 209.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd February, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st January, 1916, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 24th of January, 1916, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 121, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 30th of September, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $91,627,270.19, the expenditure for the month of September being $470,239.49, of which amount there is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on the Chief Engineer's certificate, the sum of $402,494.62.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $402,494.62, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P. C. 210.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th February, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st January, 1916, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 25th of January, 1916, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 122, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of October, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $91,701,441.56, and the expenditure for that month $74,171.37, of which the sum of $55,628.53 is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunck Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for the payment on such certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $55,628.53, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P.C. 211.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th February, 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st January, 1916, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 26th of January, 1916, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate, No. 123, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 30th of November, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $92,978,128.88, the expenditure for the month of November being $1,276,687.32, of which amount there is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August, 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on the Chief Engineer's certificate, the sum of $1,226,729.73.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the said sum of $1,226,729.73 accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Finance.

P.C. 406.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 25th February 1916.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th February, 1916, from the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that, under date the 22nd February, 1916, the Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway has issued his certificate No. 124, showing the approved expenditure on the Mountain Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway up to the 31st of December, 1915, the total of such expenditure being $93,160,195.76, the expenditure for the month of December being $182,066.88, of which the sum of $136,550.16 is payable by the Dominion Government from the proceeds of bonds, under the Grand Trunk Pacific Guarantee Act of 1914, Chapter 34, and the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 5th of August 1914, executed in pursuance of the said Act, which requires the approval and authority of the Governor in Council for payment on the Chief Engineer's certificate.

The Minister recommends that authority be given for payment to the Company of the sum of $136,550.16, accordingly, in so far as the proceeds of said bonds at the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General avail for such payment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Railways and Canals.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OF THE

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

APRIL 15th, 1916.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1916.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Statement of Securities outstanding, showing:
Total Securities guaranteed by Dominion Government, and amount issued.
Total Securities guaranteed by Provincial Governments, and amount issued.
Total unguaranteed, authorized and issued.
Maturities of all issues.

Certified correct,

A. J. MITCHELL.

Security.	Date of Maturity.	Amount Authorized or Guaranteed	Total Issued.	Remarks.
Guaranteed by Dominion Government.		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Canadian Northern Railway—				
3 % 1st Mtge. Deb. Stock...	July 10, 1953	9,359,996 72	9,359,996 72	
3½% " " ..	" 20, 1958	7,896,590 00	7,896,588 20	
4 % " " ..	Sept. 1, 1934	45,000,000 00	44,866,667 33	
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway—				
3½% 1st Mtge. Deb. Srock...	Apr. 1, 1962	3,570,000 00	3,569,996 86	
3½% " " ..	May 4, 1960	3,150,000 00	3,149,998 66	
Canadian Northern Ontario Ry.— Railway—				
3½% 1st Mtge. Deb. Srock...	May 19, 1961	35,770,000 00	35,770,000 00	
Total Dominion.....	....	104,746,586 72	104,613,247 77	
Guaranteed by Province of Ontario—				
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway—				
3½% 1st Mtge. Deb. Stock (1938)	June 30, 1938	7,860,000 00	6,724,015 39	
3½% " " (1936)	July 10, 1936	. . . . .	1,135,982 20	Exchangeable for 1938 Stock.
		7,860,000 00	7,859,997 59	
Guaranteed by Manitoba Government—				
Canadian Northern Railway—				
4 % Consolidated Deb. Bonds.....	June 30, 1930	12,437,253 33	10,784,046 66	
4 % Ontario Division Bonds	" 30, 1930	5,745,586 66	5,580,606 66	
4½% " " "	" 30, 1930	. . . . .	164,980 00	Exchangeable for 4% Ont.
4 % Winnipeg Terminal Bonds.....	July 1, 1939	3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00	Div. Bds.
4 % 1st Mtge. Stock.....	June 30, 1930	4,320,000 00	4,319,998 86	
4½% Can. Nor. Manitoba....	....	162,500 00	. . . . .	
4 % Sinking Branch Bonds .	Feb. 1, 1929	. . . . .	1,137,340 00	Exchangeable for 4% Con. D. Bds.
4 % Gilbert Plains Bonds...	Nov. 1, 1930	. . .	2,433 33	" "
Manitoba & S. E. Ry. 4% Bonds.....	Feb. 1, 1929	. . . . .	512,460 00	" "
		25,665,339 99	25,501,865 51	

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM SECURITIES AUTHORIZED, ETC.—*Continued.*

Security.	Date of Maturity.	Amount Authorized or Guaranteed.	Total Issued.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Guaranteed by Saskatchewan Government.				
Canadian Northern Railway—				
4% 1st Mtge. Stock.....	Jan. 23, 1939	14,775,000 00	13,587,733 32	
Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway—				
4½% 1st Mtge. Stock.....	Dec. 19, 1943	3,825,000 00	1,174,813 32	
		18,600,000 00	14,762,546 64	
Guaranteed by Alberta Government.				
Canadian Northern Railway—				
4% 1st Mtge. Deb. Stock....	Feb. 25, 1939	11,022,000 00	9,726,364 26	
Canadian Northwestern Railway—				
4½% 1st Mtge. Deb. Stock..	Feb. 16, 1942	7,870,500 00	6,424,000 00	
4½% 1st Mtge. Deb. Stock...	Oct. 22, 1943	2,851,750 00	2,799,997 73	
		21,744,250 00	18,950,361 99	
Guaranteed by British Columbia Government.				
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway—				
4% 1st Mtge. Deb. Stock...	April 2, 1950	21,000,000 00	20,999,997 60	
4½% Terminal Deb. Stock...	" 2, 1950	10,000,000 00	8,614,000 00	
4½% Branch Line Stock.....	" 2, 1950	11,865,000 00	5,339,127 53	
4½% Second Charge Stock...	" 2, 1950	5,110,000 00	4,999,998 72	
		47,975,000 00	39,953,123 85	
Total Provincial.....		121,844,589 99	107,027,895 58	
Unguaranteed Securities.				
Canadian Northern Railway—				
4% Perp. Cons. Deb. Stock..	Perpetual. . .	61,679,622 30	61,679,622 30	Amount authorized by Board.
4% 1st Mtge. Pas Mission Bds.	April 12, 1939	880,000 00	880,000 00	
4½% 1st Mtge. Gunflint Bonds.	June 30, 1930	669,000 00	669,000 00	
4½% Prince Albert Branch Bds.	June 30, 1930	693,900 00	693,900 00	
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway—				
4% Perp. Cons. Deb. Stock	Perpetual...	14,814,429 13	14,577,253 17	Amount authorized by Board exclusive of $2,590,001.07 (£532,192 deposited as collateral to C.N.O. 3½ Dominion Guaranteed Stock.
Central Ontario Railway—				
5% 1st Mtge. Bonds.	Jan. 1, 1934	965,546 66	965,546 66	Authorized and issued $973,333.33 of which $7,786.67 redeemed by Sinking Fund.
Bay of Quinte Railway—				
5% 1st Mtge. Bonds .	Jan 2, 1927	830,000 00	830,000 00	Authorized and issued $930,000.00 of which $100,000.00 redeemed by Sinking Fund.
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway—				
5% 1st Mtge. Bonds.	Jan. 1, 1953	450,000 00	. . . . .	These Securities held in Treasury.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM SECURITIES AUTHORIZED, ETC.—*Continued.*

Security.	Date of Maturity.	Amount Authorized.	Total Issued.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Unguaranteed Securities—Con.				
Brought forward		109,000,525 48	103,944,920 39	
Canadian Northern Quebec Railway—				
4% Perpetual Deb. Stock	Perpetual	5,435,127 39	5,435,127 39	Amount authorized by Board issued $5,224,750.00 of which $1,719,000.00 exchanged for C.N.Q. stock.
Great Northern Ry of Can. 4% Bonds	Oct. 1, 1934	5,462,000 00	3,505,750 00	
Quebec & Lake St. John Railway—				
4% 1st Mtge. Deb. Stock	Perpetual	4,486,813 60	4,486,813 60	Amount authorized by Board. These securities held in Treasury.
1st Mtge. Bonds		31,268 33		
Income Bonds		102,818 07		
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railway—				
4% 1st Mtge. Stock	June 1, 1939	10,500,000 00	8,221,907 27	
Duluth R.L. & Wpg. Ry. 5% Bonds	Jan. 1, 1916	2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00	Extended from Jan. 1, 1916, at 5% per annum.
Halifax and South-Western Railway—				
3½% 1st Mtge. Bonds	Sept. 30, 1943	7,600,000 00	5,663,666 66	
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway—				
5% 1st Mtge. Bonds	Nov. 1, 1929	1,504,000 00	1,504,000 00	
5% 2nd Mtge. Bonds	" 1, 1929	536,500 00	536,500 00	
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Ry. and S.S. Co.—				
4% 1st Mtge. Stock	July 1, 1936	5,110,000 00	5,051,462 90	
Mount Royal Tunnel and Terminal Co., Ltd.—				
5% 1st Mtge. Bonds	April 15, 1970	11,680,000 00	9,012,565 39	
Totals	——	$109,000,525 48	$103,944,920 39	
Land Securities.				
Canadian Northern Railway—				
4% Land Grant Bonds (1909)	July 1, 1938	2,383,206 66	2,383,206 66	Authorized and issued $5,000,013.33 of which $2,616,806.67 redeemed by Sinking Fund.
4% Land Grant Bonds (1899)	Feb. 1, 1919	2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00	
5% Land Mtge. Debs.	June 1, 1923	17,033,333 33	17,033,333 33	
Total Unguaranteed		156,847,565 47	147,129,655 33	
Grand Total		383,438,742 18	358,770,798 68	

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following are authorized and issued:—
(1) Canadian Northern Railway 5% Income Charge Convertible Debenture Stock, $25,000,000.
(2) Imperial Rolling Stock Co., Limited—Equipment Trusts, $17,302,500.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.—Equipment Securities outstanding, April 15, 1916.

Series.	Amount Outstanding.
"L"	$ 200,000 00
"M"	58,000 00
"N"	100,000 00
"O"	300,000 00
"P"	300,000 00
"R"	340,000 00
"S"	300,000 00
"M"	600,000 00
"U"	200,000 00
"V"	1,240,000 00
"V"	1,500,000 00
"A-1"	1,844,000 00
"B-1"	825,500 00
"C-1"	1,300,000 00
"D-1"	1,950,000 00
"E-1"	1,365,000 00
"F-1"	2,950,000 00
"G-1"	750,000 00
"H-1"	630,000 00
"K-1"	1,790,000 00
Total	$17,302,500 00

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.—Statement of amounts expected to be realized from Securities available, December 1913, and December, 1915.

	December, 1913.	December, 1915.	Decrease.
Guaranteed securities	$41,905,117	$36,466,071	$ 5,439,046
Other securities	51,906,782	46,920,126	4,986,656
Total	$93,811,899	$83,386,197	$10,425,702

NOTE.—The "Other Securities" were to a large extent disposed of and the proceeds actually on hand on 31st December, 1913. The depreciation of "Other Securities" is therefore less than on "Guaranteed Securities" which have all been dealt with subsequent to the Declaration of War.

Certified correct.

A. J. MITCHELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM AUDITED STATEMENT OF LOANS AND OTHER LIABILITIES, APRIL 15, 1916.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Memorandum re liabilities April 15, 1916.

London Loans on Securities as per list		$29,411,964
Dominion Government Loan on Canadian Northern Ry. 4 per cent Debenture Stock (Dom. Guar.)	$10,000,000	
Sundry Loans on Securities as per list	6,214,066	16,214,066
C. N. R. 4 per cent D.S. (Dom. Guar.) 2 year notes due 1st September, 1917	11,500,000	
C. N. R. 5 per cent 1 year notes due 10th January, 1917	2,500,000	14,000,000
Bills Payable—Advances on construction of main line and branch lines		7,300,000
Temporary Loans covering interest, construction, betterments and equipment	$19,925,345	
Less receivable from proceeds of securities, etc., applicable in reduction of the above	3,529,929	16,395,416

Memorandum *re* liabilities April 15, 1916—*Continued.*

Contractors', sub-contractors' estimates, material accounts, etc.		5,912,497
Sundry accounts, pay rolls, audited vouchers, etc.	$ 4,902,132	
Capital account, deferred payments on terminals, land, etc.	1,493,567	
Coupon warrants, accrued interest, etc.	4,601,339	
	$13,997,338	
Cash on hand, accounts receivable, materials, supplies, etc.	10,780,389	3,216,940
		$92,450,883

We have examined the above statement and the schedules attached and certify that the loans are correctly stated as shown by the records of the Canadian Northern Railway System.

As no balance sheet dated the 15th April, 1916, is as yet completed, we are not in a position to certify that all temporary loans are included; but, as these were exhaustively checked by us at the 30th June, 1915, and the total amount as at 15th April, 1916, is approximately the same, and we have followed through any additions and reductions, we are of the opinion that the aforementioned Schedules are substantially correct.

WEBB, READ, HEGAN, CALLINGHAM & CO.

NOTES:—

(1) Owing to financial conditions during the past two years, it has been impossible to market long dated securities, and the Company has therefore found it necessary to make short date note issues and call loans to accommodate existing market conditions. With the return of more normal conditions, the securities will be sold and the loans liquidated.

(2) Collateral security held against above loans included in statement of Funded Debt.

(3 It is expected that the Company will be largely able to extend loans till one year after the war.

(4) Other obligations are as of June 30, 1915, but aggregate amount is approximately the same as of April 15, 1916, with the exception of loans which are brought up to date.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Memorandum *re* Securities April 15, 1916.

London Securities (1)		$39,549,965
Canada Securities (2)		21,429,631
New York Securities (3)		19,031,512
Other Securities (4)		14,928,251
		$94,939,359
There will be earned in respect of Contractors' Accounts and Capital Payments, Securities and Proceeds of Securities from Trust Accounts approximately		5,000,000
		$99,939,359
Guaranteed Securities		$49,531,369
Dominion	$32,943,334	
Provincial	16,588,035	
Unguaranteed Securities		45,407,990
Proceeds of Securities		5,000,000
		$99,939,359

Certified correct.

A. J. MITCHELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

London Loans.

	Security.		Amount of Loan.
(1)	£ 316,438	C.N.R. 4% perpetual consolidated debenture stock	£ 258,900
(2)	65,000	C.N.R. 5% perpetual consolidated debenture stock	51,183.13.4
(3)	1,651,805	C.N.R. 5% land mortgage debenture stock	
	44,495	C.N.R. 4% debenture stock guaranteed by Alberta	
	51,590	C.N.R. 4% perpetual consolidated debenture stock	1,460,000
(4)	400,000	C.N.R. 4% perpetual consolidated debenture stock	300,000
(5)	156,000	C.N.R. 5% land mortgage debenture stock	117,000
(6)	575,000	C.N.O. 4% perpetual consolidated debenture stock	350,000
(7)	178,900	C.N.R. 4% perpetual consolidated debenture stock	20,000
			15,000
	57,000	5% land mortgage debenture stock	55,888.8.7
			25,000
			25,000
(8)	70,000	C.N.R. 4% guara ntedAelberta	
	97,500	C.N.R. 4% P.C. debenture stock	100,000
(9)	316,439	C.N.O. 3½% guaranteed Dominion Government	
	733,561	C.N.Alta. 3½% guaranteed Dominion Government	735,000
(10)	406,000	C.N.P. 4½% debenture stock guaranteed British Columbia	
	381,000	C.N.R. 4% debenture stock guaranteed Saskatchewan	562,000
(11)	175,000	C.N.R. 4% P.C. debenture stock	
	200,000	C.N.R. 4% debenture stock guaranteed by Alberta	200,000
(12)	433,581	C.N.P. 4½% debenture stock guaranteed British Columbia	346,864.16
(13)	1,027,397	C.N.P. 4½% 2nd Chge. debenture stock guaranteed by British Columbia	821,917.12
(14)	790,000	Mt. Royal T. & T. 5% first mortgage bonds	599,800
		Currency.	
	£8,126,706 or $39,549,965		$29,411,964 or £6,043,554 9 11

It is expected that the above loans can be largely renewed for a year after the war.

April 15th, 1916. Certified correct, A. J. MITCHELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Canada Loans.

April 15, 1916.

Security.		Loan.
£ 37,964	C.N. Quebec 4% Debenture Stock	$ 168,418 23
£ 86,128	C.N.R. 4% Debenture Stock Guaranteed by Province of Alberta	356,282 87
£ 129,000	C.N.O. 4% Debenture Stock	489,684 00
$ 63,000	C.N.R. 4½% Bonds Prince Albert Branch	50,400 00
$ 380,000	C.N.R. 4% Bonds Pas Mission Branch	285,000 00
£ 69,600	C.N.R. 4% P.C. Debenture Stock	270,976 00
£ 37,000	D.W. & Pac. 4% Debenture Stock	120,645 00
£ 146,875	D.W. & Pac. 4% Debenture Stock	478,910 40
£ 85,859	C.N.O. 4% Debenture Stock	292,492 98
$ 1,657,500	National Trust Co. 4% Transferable Cert. re C.N.R. 4% Land Grant Bonds	1,505,154 64
£ 26,260	Quebec & Lake St. John 4% First Mortgage Debenture Stock	83,069 00
£ 300,000	C.N.R. 4% P.C. Debenture Stock	776,004 30
$ 356,000	Niagara, St. Cath. & Tor. Ry. 5% 1st Mtge. Bonds	350,000 00
$ 536,500	Niagara, St. Cath. & Tor. Ry. 5% 2nd Mtge. Bonds	
£ 32,205	Duluth, Wpg. & Pacific 4% Debenture Stock	105,000 00
£ 180,062	C.N. Ont. 4% P.C. Debenture Stock	617,028 87
£ 32,670	Duluth, Wpg. & Pacific 4% Debenture Stock	115,000 00
$ 25,000	Nia. St. Cath. & Tor. Ry. 5% 1st Mtge. Bonds	
$ 175,900	C.N.R. 4½% Bonds Prince Albert Branch	150,000 00
$ 24,100	C.N.R. 4½% Bonds Gunflint Branch	
£ 10,000	C.N.R. 4% P.C. Debenture Stock	
$ 8,929,631		$ 6,214,066 29
$12,500,000	C.N.R. 4% Debenture Stock Gtd. Dom. Govt.	10,000,000 00
$21,429,631		$16,214,066 29

It is expected that the above loans can be largely renewed for a year after the war.

Certified correct, A. J. MITCHELL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 282a

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

New York Loans.

April 15, 1916.

Security.		Maturity	Amount of Loan.
$ 1,270,200	Can. Nor. Ry. 4 per cent debenture stock guaranteed by Saskatchewan	Jan. 10, 1917	$ 2,700,000
1,174,813	Can. Nor. Sask. Ry. 4½ per cent debenture stock guaranteed by Saskatchewan		
1,253,166	Can. No. Pac. Ry. 4½ per cent branch line guaranteed by British Columbia		
15,333,333	Can. Nor. Ry. 4 per cent debenture stock guaranteed by Dominion of Canada	Sept. 1, 1917	11,500,000
$18,031,512			$14,000,000

Certified correct,

A. J. MITCHELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Securities against Sundry Loans.

April 15, 1916.

Canadian Northern Railway 4 per cent P.C.D.S.	$ 4,119,926
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway 4 per cent P.C.D.S.	1,931,146
Canadian Northern Railway 4½ per cent Prince Albert Branch	105,000
Canadian Northern Railway 4 per cent Pas Mission Branch	500,000
Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent 10 year land mortgage debentures	146,000
Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway 4 per cent D.S.	486,666
Campanello Steamships, Limited, first mortgage bonds	647,266
Halifax and South-Western Railway 3½ per cent bonds	1,216,666
Land grant bonds	5,745,511
	$14,928,251
Proceeds of securities in trust accounts, etc.	5,000,000
	$19,928,251

Certified correct,

A. J. MITCHELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Memorandum.

April 15, 1916.

FUNDED DEBT.

Dominion guaranteed securites		$104,613,247 77
Provincial guaranteed securities		107,027,895 58
Unguaranteed securities:		
Including issues on terminals and subsidiary companies		125,713,115 34
		$337,354,258 69
Land grant securities		21,416,539 99
		$358,770,798 68
5 per cent convertible D.S.		25,000,000 00
		$383,770,798 68
Imperial Rolling Stock Co. bonds	$17,302,500	

The above includes securities issued as collateral to loans.

FIXED CHARGES.

Total securities issued as above	$383,770,798	
Imperial Rolling Stock Co. bonds	17,302,500	
		$401,073,298
Less issued outside of mileage and equipment:		
Issued on terminals, elevators, express, telegraph and subsidiary companies	$40,338,224 98	
Issued on land grant, etc.	21,416,539 99	
5 per cent income convertible D.S.	25,000,000 00	
		$ 86,754,764
Total issued on mileage and equipment		$314,318,534
Mileage (including 394 miles leased)		9,993 miles
Total issue per mile exclusive leased lines		$ 32,744
Total issue per mile including 5 per cent income stock		35,348
Total fixed charges exclusive of subsidiary companies and land securities		$ 12,989,059
Fixed charges per mile		1,299

The Dominion and British Columbia Governments have undertaken to pay interest on securities for 2 and 3 years after lines are in operation to extent of $4,514,507, which temporarily reduces total fixed charges on mileage to $8,474,552 and to $848 per mile.

Certified correct,

A. J. MITCHELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

CONTRACTORS' ESTIMATES AND CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS.

April 15, 1916.

British Columbia—	
Contractors' estimates and material accounts	$ 311,450 90
Contractors' drawbacks	993,435 62
Western Lines—	
Contractors' estimates and drawbacks	241,999 27
Pay roll and material accounts	141,009 96
Eastern Lines—	
Contractors' drawbacks	1,248,188 32
Contractors' estimates and material accounts	162,391 00
Equipment—	
General	123,180 00
	$3,221,655 07

NOTE.—There is cash in trust accounts or securities issuable to provide for the above.

Certified correct,

A. J. MITCHELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, Interest on which is Payable by respective Governments under conditions presented. Based on Securities Outstanding at this date.

	Account Outstanding.	Interest.
Dominion guarantee—		
C.N.R. 4 per cent Dominion guaranteed debenture stock, first six half yearly payments	$44,486,666 66	$1,794,666 66
C.N. Ontario Ry. 3½ per cent debenture stock, first four half yearly payments after opening for traffic	35,770,000 00	1,251,950 00
		$3,046,616 66
Guaranteed by Province of British Columbia—		
C.N. Pacific Ry. 4 per cent guaranteed debenture stock	$20,999,997 59	$ 839,999 86
C.N. Pacific Ry. 4½ per cent terminal debenture stock	8,614,000 00	387,630 00
C.N. Pacific Ry. 4½ per cent branch lines stock	5,339,127 54	240,260 72
First three years of operation after completion		$4,514,507 24

Certified correct.

TORONTO, 25th April, 1916. A. J. MITCHELL.

The following are from the records of the Department of Finance.

MEMO. *RE* CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY GUARANTEE ACT, 1914, AND PROCEEDS OF SECURITIES ISSUED HEREUNDER.

Authorized issue by terms of mortgage		$45,000,000 00
		Proceeds of sale and pledges
Pledged with Dominion Government against advance of Dominion notes between September and December, 1914	12,500,000 00	$10,000,000 00
Sold in London, July, 1914, at 91½, £3,000,000	14,600,000 00	13,468,361 32
Sold in London, February, 1915, at 91, £500,000	2,433,333 33	2,206,053 78
Pledged with Columbia Trust Company, New York, as security for repayment of the company's two year 6 per cent notes for $11,500,000, sold at par, less underwriting charges, September, 1915	15,333,333 34	11,084,850 00
	$44,866,666 67	*$36,759,265 10

* Total proceeds.

This leaves of the authorized issue of $45,000,000 a sum unissued,	$133,333 33	
Securities issued estimated to produce on basis of prices before the war at 91½ per cent		$41,052,999
Actual receipts	$36,759,265	36,759,265
Deficit		$ 4,293,734

Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee Act, 1914.

Purposes to which proceeds of guaranteed securities may be applied:

Section 3 of Chapter 20, 1914,

"His Majesty x x x may aid the construction, equipment, and betterment of the Canadian Northern System by guaranteeing payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or other securities x x x which the Canadian Northern is hereby authorized to create and issue to an amount not exceeding $45,000,000."

Article 3, clause 3 of the "New Trust Deed" authorizes the Minister,

"to pay out of the proceeds of the securities such amounts as shall be certified by the auditor or other officer of the Department of Railways as are justified for the purpose of discharging any of the liabilities of the Company, or of the constituted or subsidiary companies(as defined in the Act) contracted in respect of or on account of construction, equipment or betterment of its works and undertakings; or for the purpose of recouping to the Company any sums which may be shown to have been paid by it for such purpose in regard to liabilities outstanding on December 31, 1913, or since incurred."

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE ACT, 1914.

Payment out of Proceeds.

Date of Payment.	Certificate Number and Date.		Amount.
			$ cts.
Sept. 17, 1914	One	Sept. 12, 1914	12,611,307 00
Oct. 7, 1914	Two	Oct. 7, 1914	2,843,924 89
Oct. 27, 1914	Three	Oct. 23, 1914	1,200,000 00
Oct. 27, 1914	Four	Oct. 23, 1914	407,000 00
Nov. 30, 1914	Five	Nov. 20, 1914	1,559,666 78
Dec. 30, 1914	Six	Dec. 29, 1914	2,000,000 00
Jan. 2, 1915	Seven	Dec. 31, 1914	1,125,742 82
Jan. 21, 1915	Eight	Jan. 19, 1915	607,891 00
Feb. 25, 1915	Nine	Feb. 25, 1915	1,219,685 09
Mar. 18, 1915	Ten	Mar. 18, 1915	664,744 75
May 22, 1915	Eleven	May 22, 1915	1,213,080 93
July 16, 1915	Twelve	July 16, 1915	476,128 67
Aug. 3, 1915	Thirteen	July 29, 1915	1,059,498 48
Aug. 19, 1915	Fourteen	Aug. 17, 1915	807,192 37
" 26, 1915	Fifteen	" 26, 1915	500,000 00
Sept. 14, 1915	Sixteen	Sept. 14, 1915	504,213 05
" 17, 1915	Seventeen	" 17, 1915	350,000 00
Oct. 18, 1915	Eighteen	Oct. 18, 1915	200,000 00
" 30, 1915	Nineteen	Oct. 28, 1915	407,000 00
Nov. 29, 1915	Twenty	Nov. 27, 1915	40,000 00
Dec. 8, 1915	Twenty-one	Dec. 7, 1915	350,335 42
Dec. 8, 1915	Twenty-two	Dec. 7, 1915	366,134 47
Dec. 20, 1915	Twenty-three	Dec. 17, 1915	154,629 53
Dec. 20, 1915	Twenty-four	Dec. 18, 1915	516,301 39
Jan. 10, 1916	Twenty-five	Jan. 7, 1916	190,054 51
Jan. 11, 1916	Twenty-six	Jan. 10, 1916	200,000 00
Jan. 18, 1916	Twenty-seven	Jan. 18, 1916	152,808 31
Mar. 6, 1916	Twenty-eight	Mar. 4, 1916	500,000 00
Mar. 16, 1916	Twenty-nine	Mar. 14, 1916	200,000 00
Mar. 28, 1916	Thirty	Mar. 23, 1916	210,272 15
			32,637,611 61
	Total proceeds of sale and pledge		36,759 265 10
	Premium on transfer of proceeds re sale in London and accrued interest		223,107 5
	Payments as above		32,637,611 61
	Balance proceeds on had May 1, 1916		4,344,761 00

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.

Ottawa,

In the Matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 12th day of September, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4% Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Liabilities Outstanding 31-12-13—		
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	$3,096,016	
Canadian Northern Western Ry.	1,809,697	
Canadian Northern Alberta Ry.	362,475	
		$5,268,188
Canadian Northern Pacific Ry.		3,132,256
Canadian Northern Railway Rolling Stock. .		1,539,863
		$9,940,307
Account—Equipment—		
Canadian Northern Railway Equipment. Notes. (1914).		1,722,500
		$11,662,807
Canadian Northern Railway Equipment. Notes 1-8-14. . .		313,000
Canadian Northern Railway Equipment. Notes 1-9-14. .		635,500
Certificate No. 1.		$12,611,307

Verified, 12th September, 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller.
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.

OTTAWA,

In the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee—19

Certificate No. 2.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

DATED at Ottawa this 7th day of October, A.D., 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Four per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Liabilities outstanding 31-12-13—		
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway		$1,204,926 39
Account—Construction 1st January to 31st July, 1914—		
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway	$969,269 00	
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway	47,181 76	
Canadian Northern Western Railway	140,042 47	
Canadian Northern Railway Company	30,028 97	
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway	77,476 30	
		$1,263,998 50
Account—Equipment—		
Canadian Northern Railway Company—		
Equipment Notes 1-10-14		375,000 00
Certificate No. 2		$2,843,924 89

Verified, 7th October, 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA,

In the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee—1914.

I, Graham A Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 23rd day of October, A.D. 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA,

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Betterments—	
Canadian Northern Railway Company	$1,200,000 00
Certificate, No. 3	$1,200,000 00

Verified, 23rd October, 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL, Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA,

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE, 1914.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 23rd day of October, A.D. 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA,

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPNY.

4% Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Equipment—	
Canadian Northern Railway Company Equipment Notes, 1-11-14	$407,000 00
Certificate No. 4	$407,000 00

Verified, 23rd October, 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA,

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 5.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, *do certify* pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 20th day of November, A.D. 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction January 1st to September 30, 1914.		
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway..	$808,296 00	
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway ..	476,777 24	
Canadian Northern Western Railway..	174,444 53	
Canadain Northern Railway Company..	15,005 73	
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway..	45,143 28	
		$1,519,666 78
Account—Equipment—		
Canadian Northern Railway Company—		
Equipment notes 1-12-14..		40,000 00
Certificate No. 5..		$1,559,666 78

Verified, November 20, 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
Ottawa,

In the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914.
Certificat No. 6.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authorithy of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

SUMMARY OF BETTERMENTS.

	Expended Jan. 1, 1914 to Oct. 31, 1914.
Canadian Northern Railway..	$2,866,660 32
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway..	66,866 90
Canadian Northern Quebec Railway..	110,200 94
Quebec & Lake St. John Railway..	44,402 56
Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway..	111,869 28
	$3,200,000 00
Less returned on Certificate No. 3..	1,200,000 00
Certificate No. 6..	$2,000,000 00

Verified, December 29, 1914.

(Sgd.) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller, Dept. Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE— 1914.

Certificate No. 7.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3, of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 31st day of December, A.D., 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA, December 31, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith my Certificate No. 7 in the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Company 4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Under my certificate the Company are entitled to $1 125,742.82, and if you think proper, it will be in order for you to release this amount from the funds secured on account of the guaranteed stock.

Your faithfully,

(Sgd.) G. A. BELL.

Hon. W. T. WHITE,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa, Ont.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4% Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction list, 7th January to 30th November, 1914—

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway	$967,099 96
Canadian Northern Railway Company	23,119 83
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway	135,523 03
Certificate No. 7	$1,125,742 82

Verified, December 31, 1914.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA,

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 8.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in qursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction—		
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company ..	$250,000 00	
Account—Equipment—		
Canadian Northern Railway:		
Equipment notes 1—2—15	$313,000 00	
Accounts	44,891 00	
Certificate No. 8		$607,891 00

Verified—19th January, 1915.

(Signed), G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE— 1914.

Certificate No. 9.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 25th day of February, A.D. 1915.

(Signed), G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction—January 1st to December 31, 1914—
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway $510,185 09
Account—Equipment—
Canadian Northern Railway:
Equipment Notes 1—3—15 .. .. 709,500 00

Certificate No. 9 .. .. $1,219,685 09

Verified:

(Signed), G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE— 1914.

Certificate No. 10.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed. ....

Dated at Ottawa, this 18th day of March, A.D., 1915.

(Signed), G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction—January 1st, 1914, to January 31, 1915—
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway $414,744 75
Account—Equipment—
Canadian Northern Railway:
Equipment Notes 1—4—15 .. .. 250,000 00

Verified, March 18, 1915.

Certificate No. 10 .. .. $664,744.75

(Signed), G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 11.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 22nd day of May, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction, 28th February to 31st March, 1915—		
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway..		$ 373,481 16
Account—Equipment—		
Canadian Northern Railway—		
Equipment Notes 1-6-15..		$ 490,000 00
Payment on account of Equipment Trust Series "K-I".		$ 349,599 77
Certificate No. 11..		$1,213,080 93

Verified, May 22, 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 12.

I, William V. Cope, acting for Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the obove statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 16th day of July, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) W. V. COPE.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4% Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account Construction—January 1, 1914, to May 31, 1915—	
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway.	$ 159,128 67
Account Equipment—	
Canadian Northern Railway, Equipment Notes 1-8-15.	$ 317,000 00
Certificate No. 12.	$ 476,128 67

Verified, July 16, 1915.

(Signed) W. V. COPE,
Acting for Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 13.

I, William V. Cope, acting for Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 29th day of July, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) W. V. COPE.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction January 1st, 1914 to May 31st, 1915—	
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway.	$1,059,498.48
Certificate No. 13.	$1,059,498 48

Verified July 29th, 1915.

(Signed) W. V. COPE,
Acting for Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS & CANALS.
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 14.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which Ihave signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 17th day of August, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction January 1st, 1914 to May 31st, 1915—	
Canadian Northern Northern Railway..	$216,692.37
Account Equipment—	
Canadian Northern Railway—	
Equipment Notes 1-9-15..	590,500.00
Certificate No. 14..	$ 807,192.37

Verified. (Signed) G. A. BELL.
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

I, William V. Cope, Acting Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 26th day of August, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) W. V. COPE,

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

ACCOUNT—Betterments.	
Canadian Northern Railway Company————	$500,000 00
Certificate No. 15..	$ 500,000 00

Verified, 26th August 1915. (Signed) W. V. COPE,
Acting Financial Comptroller, Dept. of Railway and Canals...

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 16.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of September, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guarantee Debenture Stock.

ACCOUNT—Construction 1st. 1914, to July 31st. 1915.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway.....$124,213 05

ACCOUNT EQUIPMENT.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Equipment Notes 1-10 inc.....$380,000 00

Certifiate No. 16.....$504,213 05

Verified.

(Signed.) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller, Dept. of Railway and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

Certificate No. 17.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuanse of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 17th day of September, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway, Company.. ..	$350,000 00
Certificate No. 17..	$350,000 00

Verified, September 17, 1915. (Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

In the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914—Certificate No. 18.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 16th day of October, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction—

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company ..	$200,000 00
Certificate No. 18..	$200,000 00

Verified—October 16, 1915. (Signed), G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

In the Matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee—1914.

Certificate No. 19.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 28th day of October, A.D. 1915.

(Signed), G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Equipment—
Canadian Northern Railway—
Equipment Notes $407,000 00

Certificate No. 19.. .. .. $407,000 00

Verified—October 28, 1915. (Signed), G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

In the Matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee—1914.

Certificate No. 20.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of th above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 27th day of November, A.D. 1915.

(Signed), G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Equipment—
Canadian Northern Railway—
Equipment Trusts, Series "H-1." $40,000

Certificat No. 20.. .. .. $40,000 00

Verified—November 27, 1915. (Signed), G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed out of the Special Account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this Seventh day of December, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4% Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction.—January 1st, 1914 to October, 31st, 1915.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.....	$150,335 42
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.....	$200,000 00
Certificate No. 21	$350,335 42

Verified, December 7th, 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed out of the Special Account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa this 7th day of December, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4% Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account Construction—January 1st, 1914 to October 31st, 1915.

Canadian Northern Railway Company..	$366,134 47
Certificate No. 22..	$366,134 47

Verified, December 7th, 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE—1914.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed out of the Special Account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa, this 17th day of December, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account Betterments.

Canadian Northern Railway Company	$154,629.53
Certificate No. 23	$154,629.53

Virified December 17, 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

In the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914—Certificate No. 24.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Datetd at Ottawa this 18th day of December, A.D., 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Interest.

Canadian Northern Railway Company	$516,301.39
Certificate No. 24	$516,301.39

Verified December 18, 1915.

(Signed) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

In the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914—Certificate No. 25.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 or Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa this 7th day of January, A.D., 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account Equipment—	
Payment on account of—	
Equipment Trust Series "K-1"	$ 190,054 51
Certificate No. 25	$ 190,054 51

Verified January 7, 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA.

In the Matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914. Certificate No. 26.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa this 10th day of January, A.D., 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account—Construction—	
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.	$ 200,000 00
Certified No. 26.	$ 200,000 00

Verified January 10, 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.
Financial Comptroller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA.

In the Matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914. Certificate No. 27.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa this 18th day of January, A.D., 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account Construction—January 1, 1914 to November 30, 1915.	
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company	$152,808 31
Certificate No. 27.	$152,808 31

Verified, January 18, 1916.

(Sgd.) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE, 1914.

Certificate No. 28.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do Certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa this 4th day of March, A.D., 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Advance on Account—Betterments. To December 31, 1915.	
Canadian Northern Railway Company	$500,000 00
Certificate No. 28	$500,000 00

Verified March 4, 1916.

(Sgd.) G. A. BELL,
Financial Comptroller,
Dept. Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER,
OTTAWA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY GUARANTEE, 1914.

Certificate No. 29.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, do Certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date ereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa this 14th day of March, A.D., 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account Construction.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.. .. $ 200,000 00

Certificate No. 29.. .. .. $ 200,000 00

Verified, March 14, 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.
Financial Controller,
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA.

In the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee, 1914—Certificate No. 30.

I, Graham A. Bell, Financial Comptroller of the Department of Railways and Canals, Do Certify, pursuant to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the New Trust Deed referred to in and made in pursuance of the above Statute, and dated 15th July, 1914, that the attached statement on which I have signed my name as of the date hereof, is a true statement of moneys properly payable under the authority of the above Statute and of the said New Trust Deed, out of the special account referred to in Clause 6 of Article 2 of the said New Trust Deed.

Dated at Ottawa this 23rd day of March, A.D., 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

4 per cent Guaranteed Debenture Stock.

Account Construction—January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1915.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.. .. $ 210,272 15

Certificate No. 30.. .. .. $ 210,272 15

Verified, March 3, 1916.

(Signed) G. A. BELL.
Financial Controller.
Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER.
OTTAWA, May 3, 1916

Dear Sir:

With reference to the issue of my Certificates to you for the purpose of releasing the proceeds of the Forty Five Million Dollars, 4% Debenture Stock, guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

I may state that in all cases before these Certificates were issued, that a careful audit was made, either by myself or by members of my staff under supervision.

In addition to checking the books and accounts at the Toronto Office, the books and accounts of the Vancouver and Winnipeg Offices have also been checked .and I can, therefore, sates quite positively that the amounts released under my Certificates, from time to time, were proper payments under the terms of the Act.

Yous faithfully,

G. A. BELL.

Sir THOMAS WHITE,
Minister, Dept. of Finance,
Ottawa, Ont.